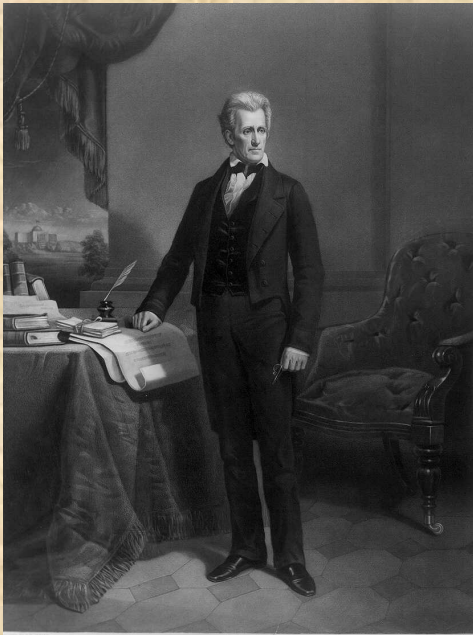


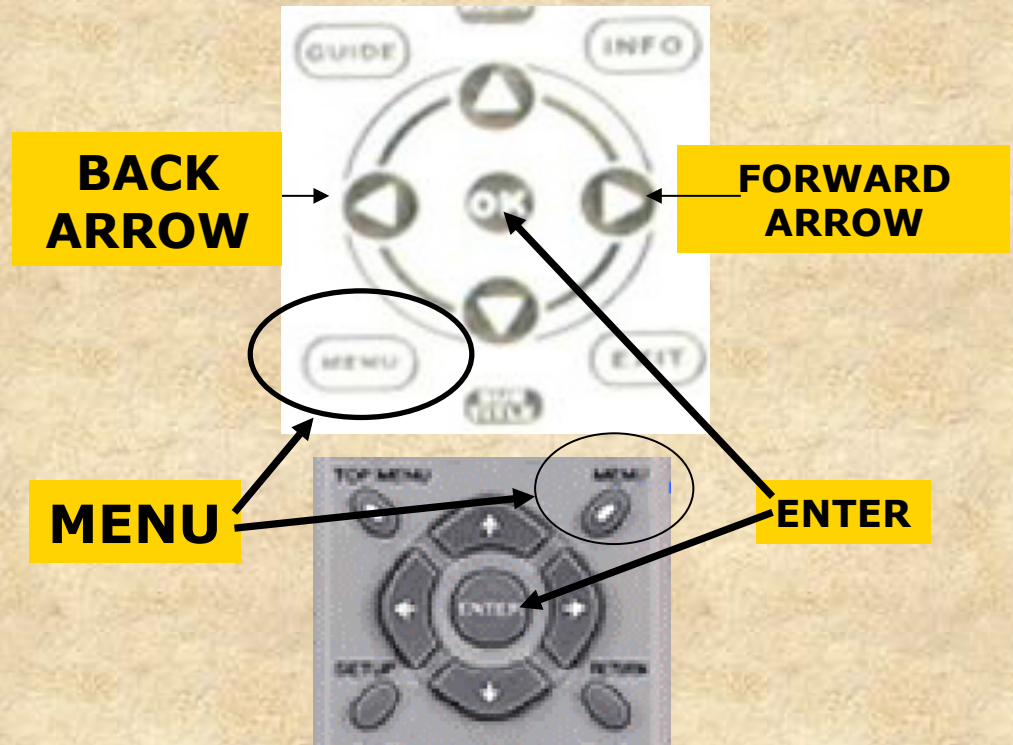
# EXPANSION AND REFORM: THE UNITED STATES FROM 1829-1860



## USING YOUR DVD REMOTE CONTROL

Press the MENU button on your remote to return to viewing options menu. If your remote has a TOPMENU button use it to return directly to viewing options first slide.

Press the ENTER (Sometimes called "OK") button on your remote to go to the next slide. To go backward, press the back arrow and then press ENTER. You will now go backward through the slides. TO go forward, press the forward arrow and then ENTER.



**THE MENU BUTTON MAY BE LOCATED ANYWHERE NEAR THE ARROWS.**

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**WRITTEN BY**

**HERSCHEL SARNOFF**

**&**

**DANA BAGDASARIAN**

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**VERSION 1.1**

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# President Jackson: 1829-1837



**Background on Andrew Jackson**



**Election of 1828**



**Spoils system**



**Problems in Cabinet**



**South Carolina Exposition and Protest**



**Webster-Hayne debate in Congress**



**Maysville Road Veto**



**Bank war**



**Election of 1832**



**Indian Removal Act**



**Texas**



**Suffrage**



# Andrew Jackson



**Grew up on the frontier and was known for his courage, stubbornness and toughness.**



**With little formal education he managed to become a lawyer and grew wealthy by buying and selling land. He owned a large plantation, called Hermitage, in Tennessee and was a slave owner.**



**Elected to Congress in 1796, but his greatest fame came from his generalship at New Orleans in the War of 1812, and later defeating the Creek Indians and conquering Florida.**





**Jackson at Battle of New Orleans**





**The Hermitage: Jackson's plantation home**

## "Old Hickory"

 Earned the nickname for his toughness during the War of 1812

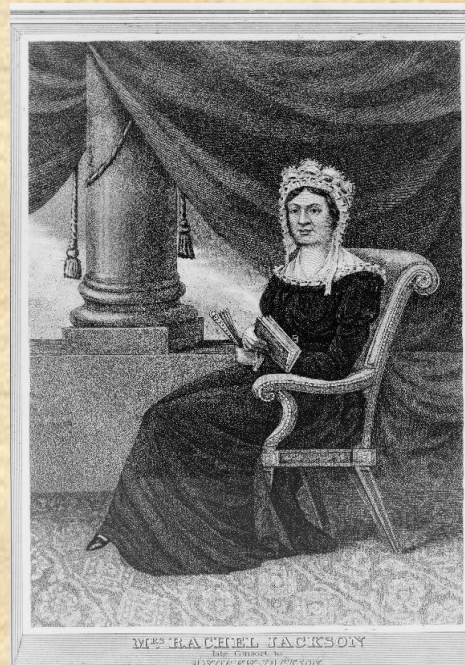
 Self-made man who was sensitive to insults and quick to defend his honor in a fight or formal duel. He was involved in over 100 duels before he became president.

 Became the symbol for a new growth in political democracy and expansion of suffrage that transformed the U.S. in the 1820s and 1830s.

 His election to the Presidency is often cited by historians as the beginning of the "Age of the Common Man"

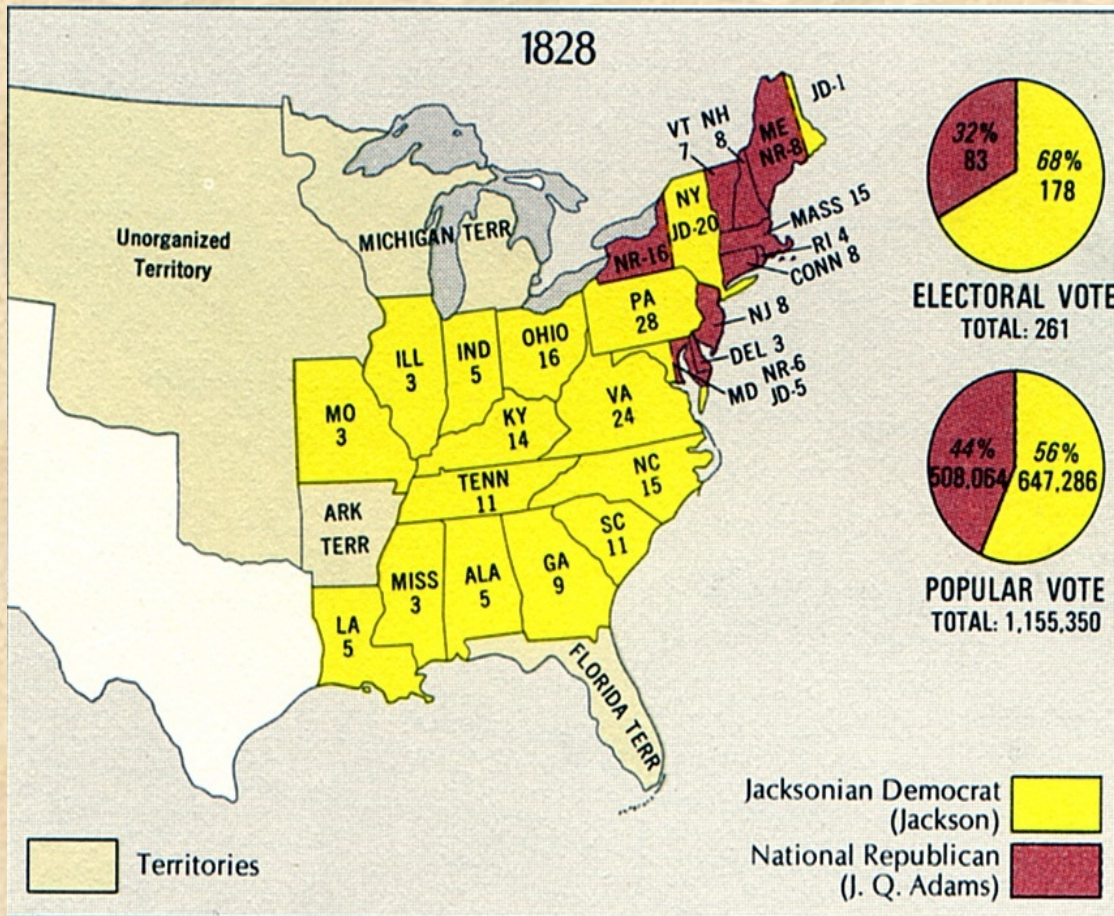


Jackson's most famous duel took place in 1806 after Charles Dickinson insulted him by calling Jackson a, "worthless scoundrel...and a coward." Dickinson was the only opponent killed in all of Jackson's duels.



Jackson's wife, Rachel, was the subject of gossip when it was discovered she married Andrew before the divorce to her first husband was finalized.

# The Election of 1828



One of the most vicious elections in U.S. history.

Jackson's opponents accused him of murder, gambling, slave trading and treason.


They said his mother was a prostitute.


His wife was attacked as an immoral woman. She died right after the election and Jackson blamed the personal attacks for her death.

Jackson's 1828 campaign was the first to appeal directly to voters through a professional political organization. Twice as many votes were cast in this election than in 1824.




 Example of a "coffin hand bills" issued by Republicans in their campaign against Jackson.

 The six coffins across the top represent six militiamen executed under Jackson's orders during the Creek War in 1813.


 Other coffins represent soldiers and Indians allegedly condemned and executed by Jackson.

 The text catalogs these and similar atrocities attributed to the candidate.


 A woodcut scene at lower right portrays Jackson assaulting and stabbing Samuel Jackson in Nashville.

## Some Account of some of the Bloody Deeds OF GENERAL JACKSON.


**John Pugh**




**John Murren**




**John Pugh**




**John Pugh**




**John Pugh**




**John Pugh**




*[The following text is a transcription of the dense, small print in the image, which is largely illegible due to its size and the quality of the scan. It appears to be a collection of testimonies or accounts related to the events described in the title.]*





*[Text block below the row of coffins]*




*[Text block to the right of the woodcut scene]*









**Jackson's election was seen as a victory for the "common man." Thousands crowded the White House for the free food and drink given away in the inaugural celebration.**



**Jackson's supporters declared his win a victory for the "farmers and mechanics of the country" over the "rich and well born." Almost all agreed that the election was the beginning of a new democratic republic.**

## **“To the victor belongs the spoils”**

⊕ **The spoils system refers to a political party giving government jobs to supporters after winning an election as a reward for working toward victory.**

⊕ **This also acts as an incentive to keep them working for the party in off-election years.**

⊕ **Jackson greatly increased the practice. He felt that he was increasing democracy in government by opening up jobs to ordinary citizens.**



**In 1881 President Garfield was assassinated by a disappointed government job seeker and soon after laws were passed to do away with the spoils system**

## Problems in Jackson's Cabinet



Trouble soon arose among the wives of his Cabinet members over the wife of Secretary of War John Henry Eaton.



Peggy Eaton was snubbed by the other Cabinet wives led by Mrs. Calhoun who refused to accept her into Washington society because of her alleged shady past.



Jackson was sensitive over the boycott because of what his wife endured.



Jackson accused the Cabinet of being "henpecked" when their wives refused to socialize with Mrs. Eaton.



In 1831 most Cabinet members resigned but a permanent wedge had been driven between Jackson and his Vice President John Calhoun

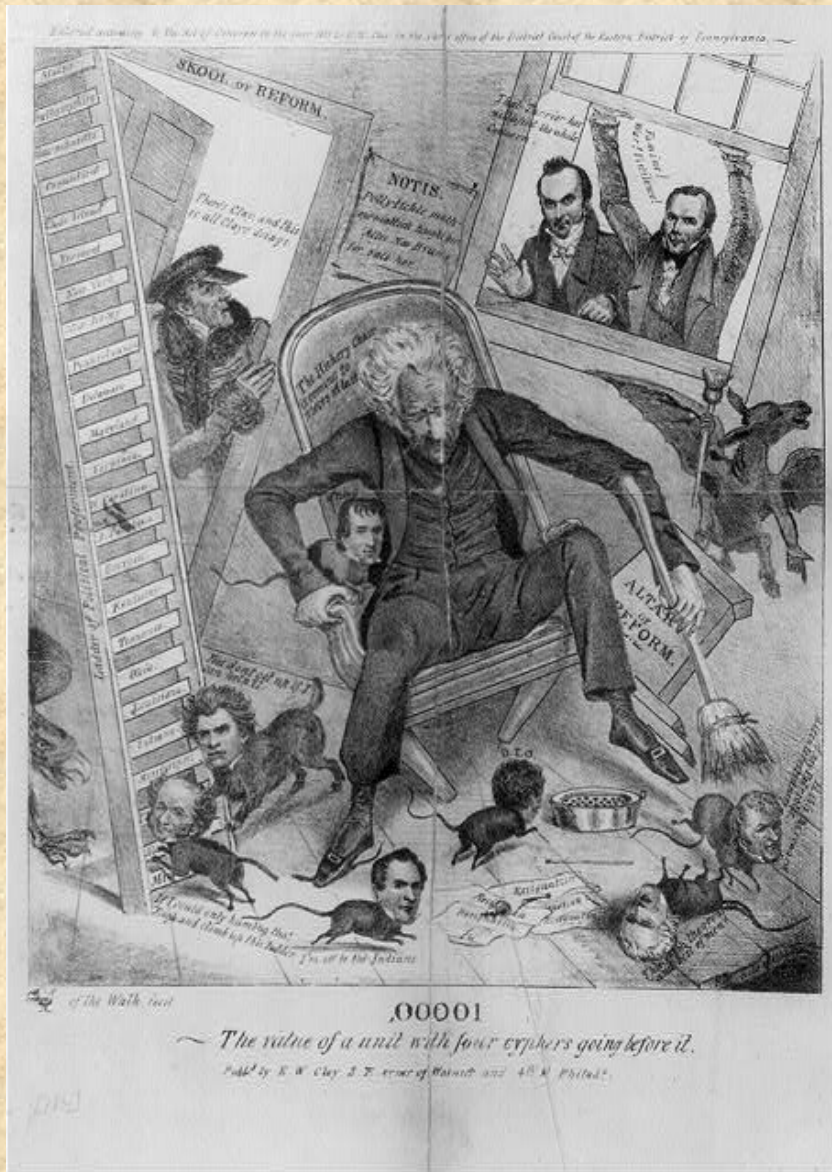


Peggy Eaton



Mrs. Calhoun

# Cartoons ridicule the resignations of several members of his Cabinet in spring of 1831



## **“Tariff of Abominations”**

- In 1828, Congress passed a tariff (tax on imports) with the highest rates up to that time.**
- The high tariff rates benefited Northern manufacturers but hurt Southerners who would have to pay more for manufactured goods.**
- Vice President John C. Calhoun, a Southerner, led the fight against the tariff.**
- In 1828 he secretly wrote a document to protest the tariff called the "South Carolina Exposition and Protest."**
- In this document he advanced the theory of state sovereignty and the doctrine of nullification. This meant a state did not have to obey a law passed by the federal government.**
- This began the debate over the ultimate authority in the nation: Was it the federal government or the states?**

## Webster Hayne debates



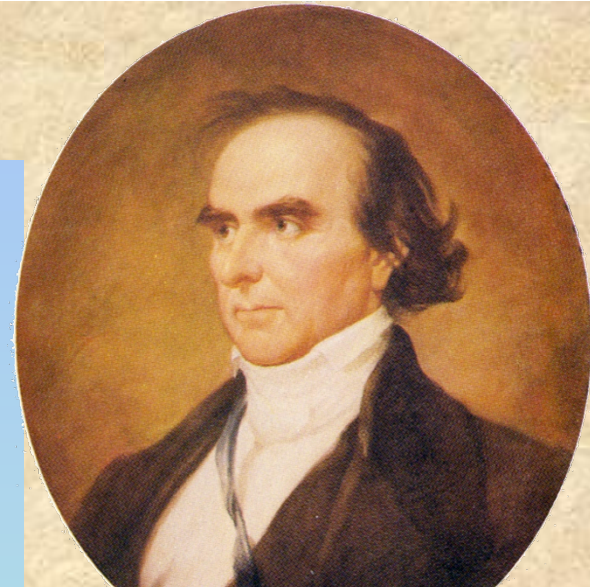
**Senator Daniel Webster of Massachusetts began a series of debates with Senator Robert Y. Hayne of South Carolina, whose speeches were coached by Vice President Calhoun.**



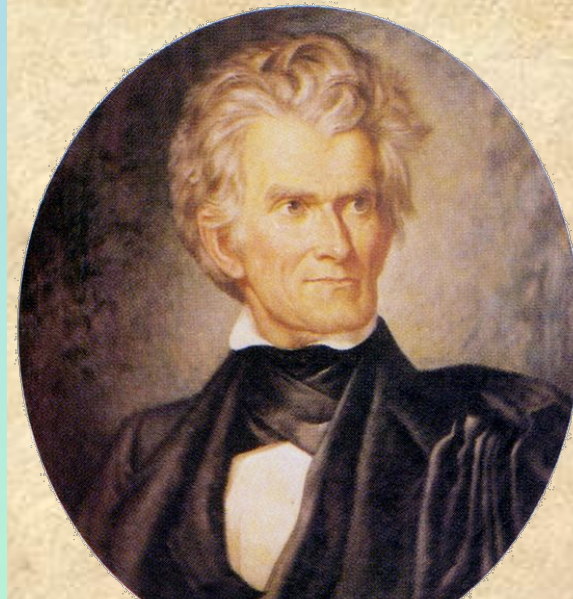
**The debate raged over Calhoun's theory *nullification*, the idea that a state could cancel a federal law it did not agree with. Calhoun believed in the concept of *state's rights* where individual states and not the federal government had the ultimate power.**



**Webster countered Calhoun by stating that the Constitution was a pact between the government and the American people not just the states and the federal government. He closed his speech by stating "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."**

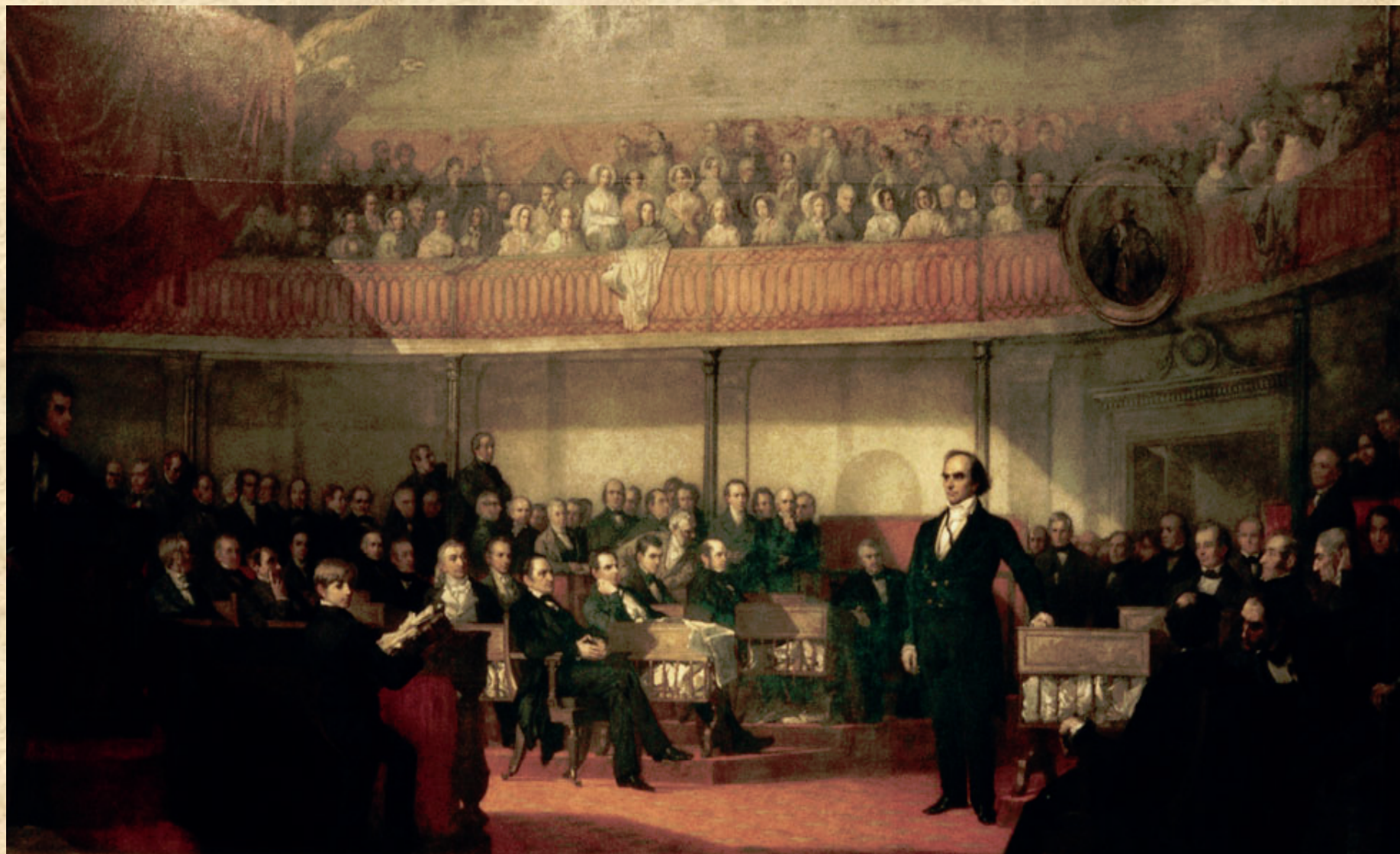


**Daniel Webster**



**John C. Calhoun**

## U.S. Senate 1830: Webster-Hayne Debate







**President Jackson agreed with Webster's position. In a toast at a political dinner Jackson said "Our Federal Union-it must be preserved." Vice President Calhoun countered with "The Union-next to our liberty most dear."**



**Calhoun resigned in disagreement and was later elected senator from South Carolina.**



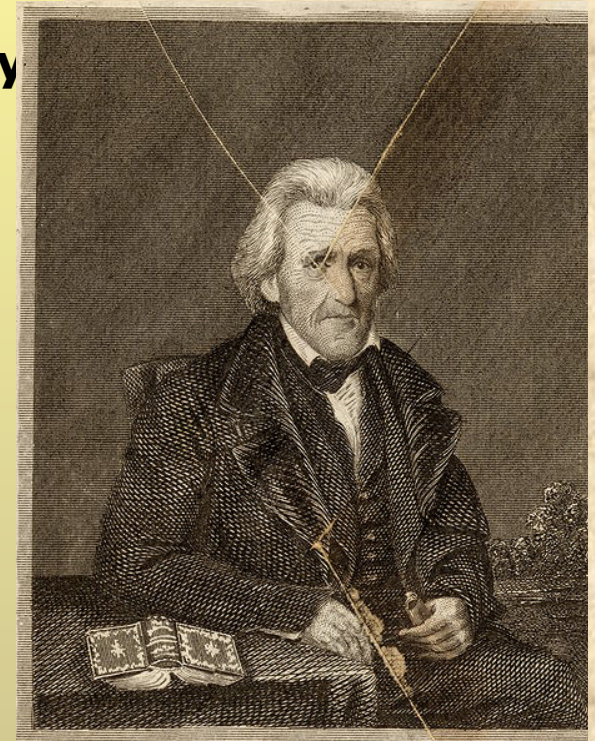
**In 1832, Congress passed a new lower tariff but it did not satisfy Calhoun and South Carolina. The state passed a nullification act and threatened to leave (secede) the United States. Jackson threatened to hang Calhoun then got Congress to pass a Force Bill giving him the power to use the army to enforce the tariff in South Carolina.**



**Calhoun and South Carolina backed down and allowed the tariff to be collected.**




**The issue of nullification and secession surfaced again in 1860, leading to the Civil War.**



**THE UNION  
MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED.**


# Maysville Road Veto, 1830




The Maysville Road bill provided for the federal government to buy \$150,000 in stock in a private company to fund a 60-mile road connecting the towns of Maysville and Lexington in Kentucky, an extension of the Cumberland and National Roads.



The U.S. Congress passed the bill, 102 to 86 in the House of Representatives.



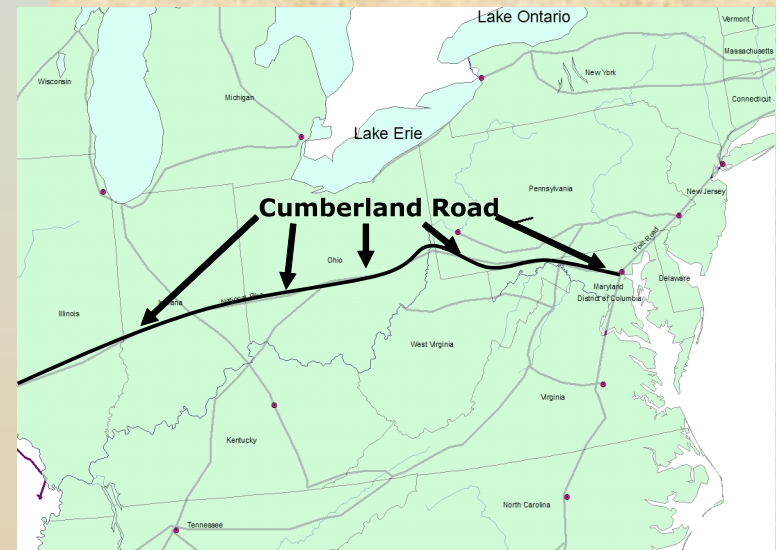
Jackson vetoed the bill, arguing that federal subsidies for internal improvements that were located completely within a single U.S. state were unconstitutional.




Following this veto were six additional vetoes of public works projects, including roads and canals.




This dealt a blow to the American System of Henry Clay.





## Bank war

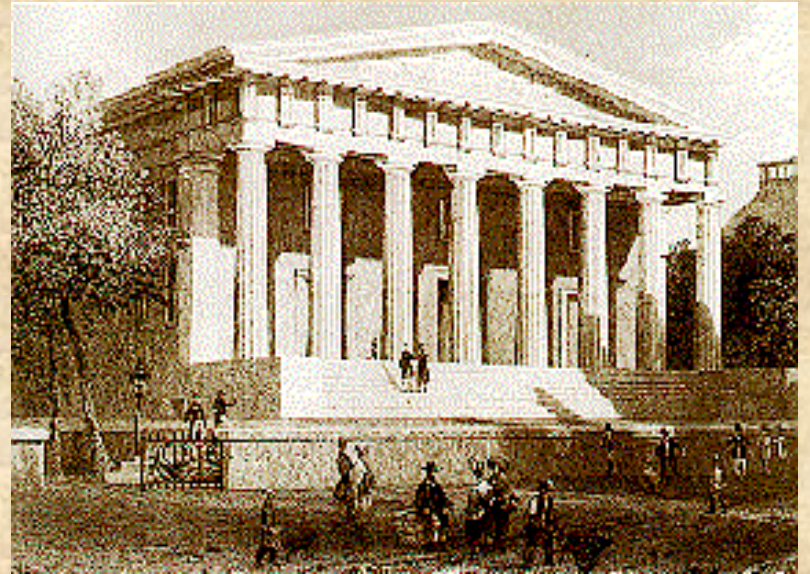
 **The Second Bank of the United States (BUS) was founded in 1816, five years after the expiration of the First Bank of the United States.**

 **In 1822, Nicholas Biddle, a wealthy upper class intellectual and financier, was appointed president of the bank.**

 **The BUS was owned by individuals but the government used it to hold all its gold and silver.**

 **The bank's paper bills were accepted as equivalent to gold for any payments to the government.**

 **Jackson thought the BUS was a menace to the economy. He believed money should be in gold and silver coins and not paper.**



**BUS building in Philadelphia in 1830 and (below) today.**




## The Bank War: Jackson versus Biddle





**President Jackson**




**BUS president Biddle**

 Jackson and his Democratic supporters viewed the BUS as a center for aristocratic, undemocratic privilege and wanted to abolish it.

 Jackson felt Biddle had too much power and corrupted some members of Congress. He vowed not to renew its government charter that was up in 1836, which would put the BUS out of business.

 Jackson's Whig Party opponents, led by Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, believed that the majority of Americans supported the BUS and wanted to make it an issue in the 1832 elections.

 In 1832, Congress passed a BUS recharter bill which Jackson immediately vetoed.

 The Bank went out of business in 1836.



BUS \$2,000 bill from the 1830's. Today \$2,000 would equal over \$43,000. Below, satire on Jackson's war against the BUS.



**The battle between Jackson and Biddle over the Bank of the U.S. The print is sympathetic to Jackson, showing him as champion of the common man against the wealthy supporters of the BUS. In the center Biddle (left) and Jackson square off. A fat woman, "Mother Bank", holds a bottle of expensive port wine for Biddle. Behind her are Biddle supporters Daniel Webster and Henry Clay.**



BORN TO COMMAND.



OF VETO MEMORY.

HAD I BEEN CONSULTED.

KING ANDREW THE FIRST.

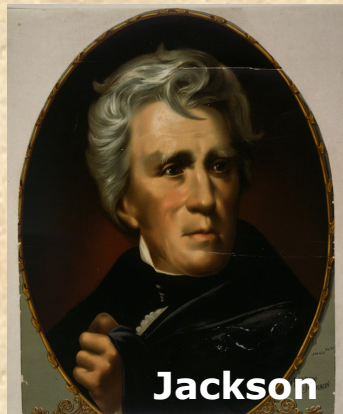
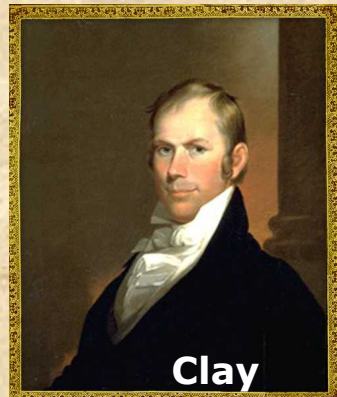
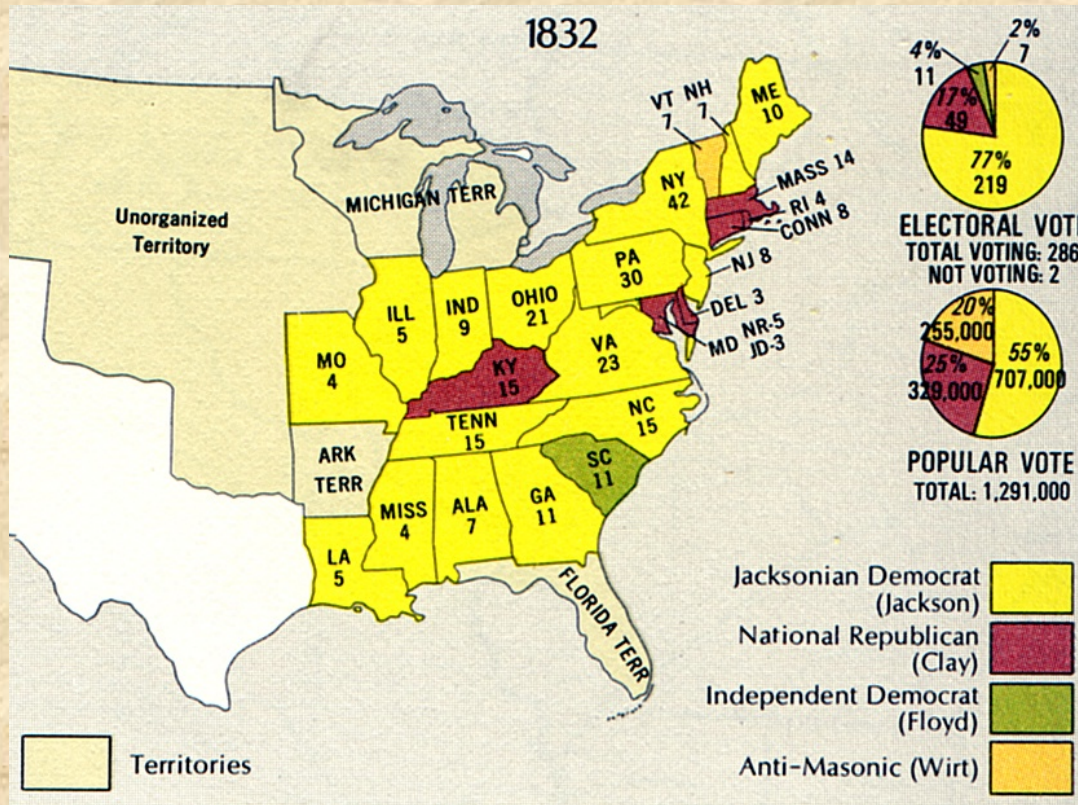
**Anti-Jackson cartoon, shows him in regal costume, stands before a throne in a frontal pose like a playing-card king.**

**He holds a "veto" in his left hand and a scepter in his right.**

**The Federal Constitution and the arms of Pennsylvania (the United States Bank was located in Philadelphia) lie in tatters under his feet.**

**A book "Judiciary of the U[nited] States" lies nearby.**

# Election of 1832



First election to use nominating conventions to pick national candidates.

Henry Clay made Jackson's veto of the reauthorizing BUS bill the central issue of the campaign.

The majority of voters agreed with Jackson that the BUS was only a device for the benefit of the rich and his veto was a victory for the "common man."





# Anti-Masonic party: The first third party in a U.S. election.




William Wirt

 Supported throughout the middle Atlantic and New England states

 Based on the idea that secret societies, particularly the Freemasons, served only to support the wealthy remaining wealthy

 Opposition to these societies started because it was almost a political necessity to join the fraternity to get elected, which many viewed a threat to the welfare and integrity of the nation's public institutions

 William Wirt was actually a Mason, even defending Masonry in a speech he gave during the convention that nominated him. However, President Jackson, a prominent Mason publicly blasted the fraternity, and so the Anti-Masonic Party could be more accurately described as an anti-Jackson party

# Indian Removal Act of 1830

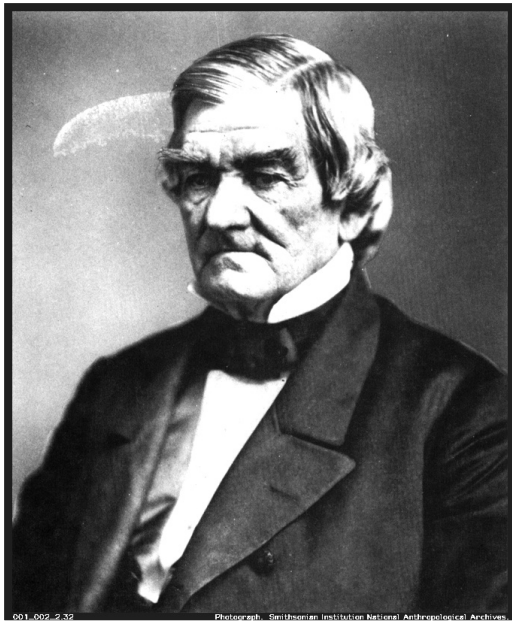
- ✚ **The motivation behind the law was greed for the vast Native American lands.**
- ✚ **An Indian-hating mentality by certain groups of frontiersmen also contributed to the passage of the act.**
- ✚ **Mandated the removal of all American Indian tribes east of the Mississippi River to lands in the west.**
- ✚ **President Jackson outlined his Indian removal policy to Congress on December 6, 1830: "It gives me pleasure to announce to Congress that the benevolent policy of the Government, steadily pursued for nearly thirty years, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements is approaching to a happy consummation. Two important tribes have accepted the provision made for their removal at the last session of Congress, and it is believed that their example will induce the remaining tribes also to seek the same obvious advantages."**


## **The Cherokee fought removal in the Supreme Court**

**Despite being described as “uncivilized savages” the Cherokee and other five civilized tribes adopted the lifestyle of European Americans. They lived in towns with roads, schools, churches, a system of representational government, and were farmers and cattle ranchers. They believed in the justice offered through the American court system and took their case to the Supreme Court.**

**The Supreme Court ruled that the Cherokee were sovereign people, *Worcester v. Georgia*, and could not be made to move without a treaty formally ratified by the Senate. Major Ridge, a Cherokee leader of a small minority group supporting removal, signed a treaty which the Senate ratified. Despite the fact that many Americans opposed the act, President Jackson immediately sent the army to relocate the entire tribe.**

# Trail of Tears



 In 1838, the army forcibly removed more than 16,000 Cherokee Indians from their homelands in Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, and Georgia, and sent them to Indian Territory (today known as Oklahoma).

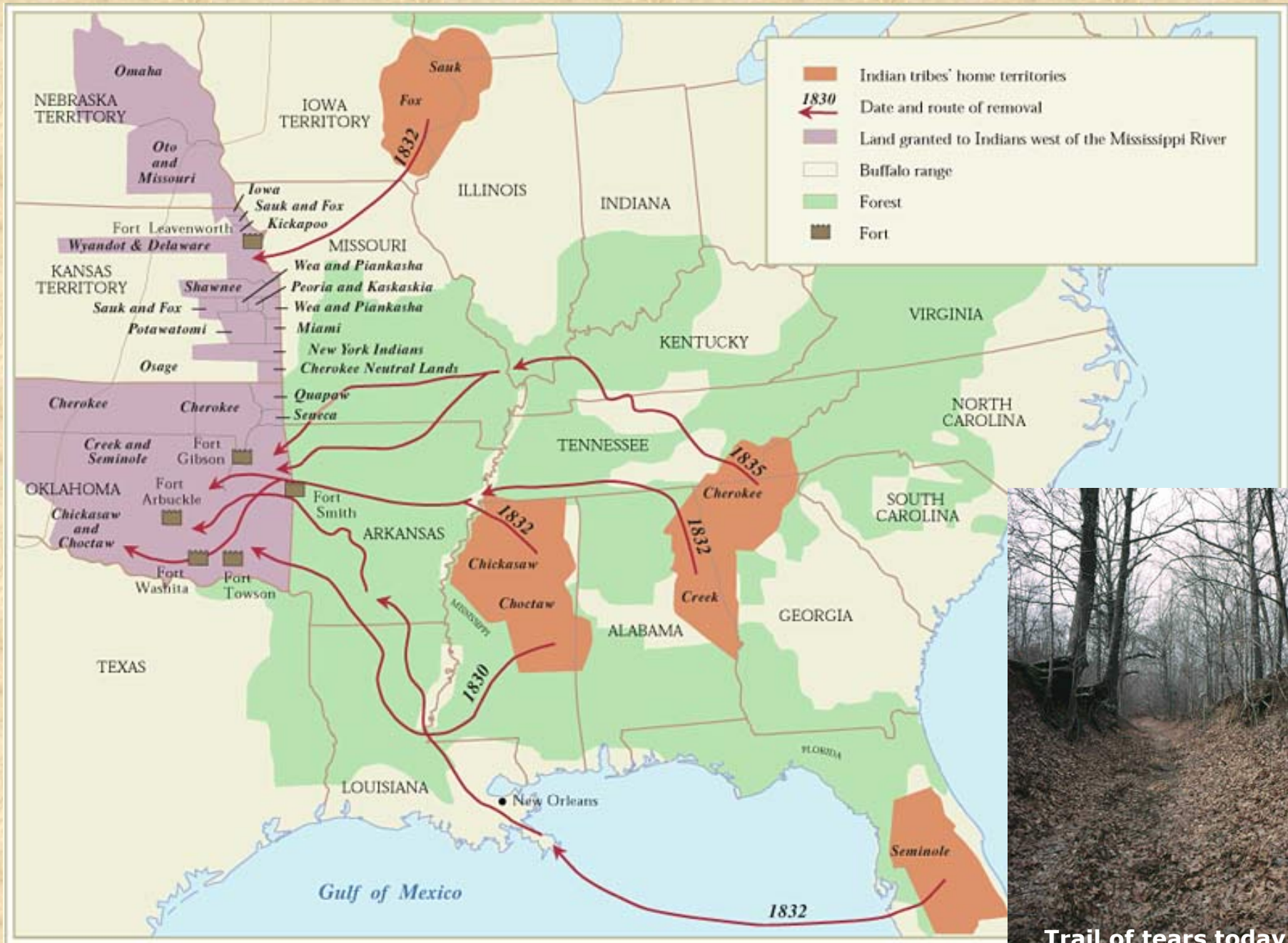
 One in four died along the journey, and thousands more perished later from the consequences of relocation.

**John Ross, veteran of various wars in which he fought with Jackson, served as president of the Cherokee nation from 1839 until his death in 1866. Although he opposed relocation, the tribe was forced to move.**

## CHEROKEE REMOVAL ROUTES



Trail of Tears National Historic Trail:  Land Route  Water Route  Other Major Routes

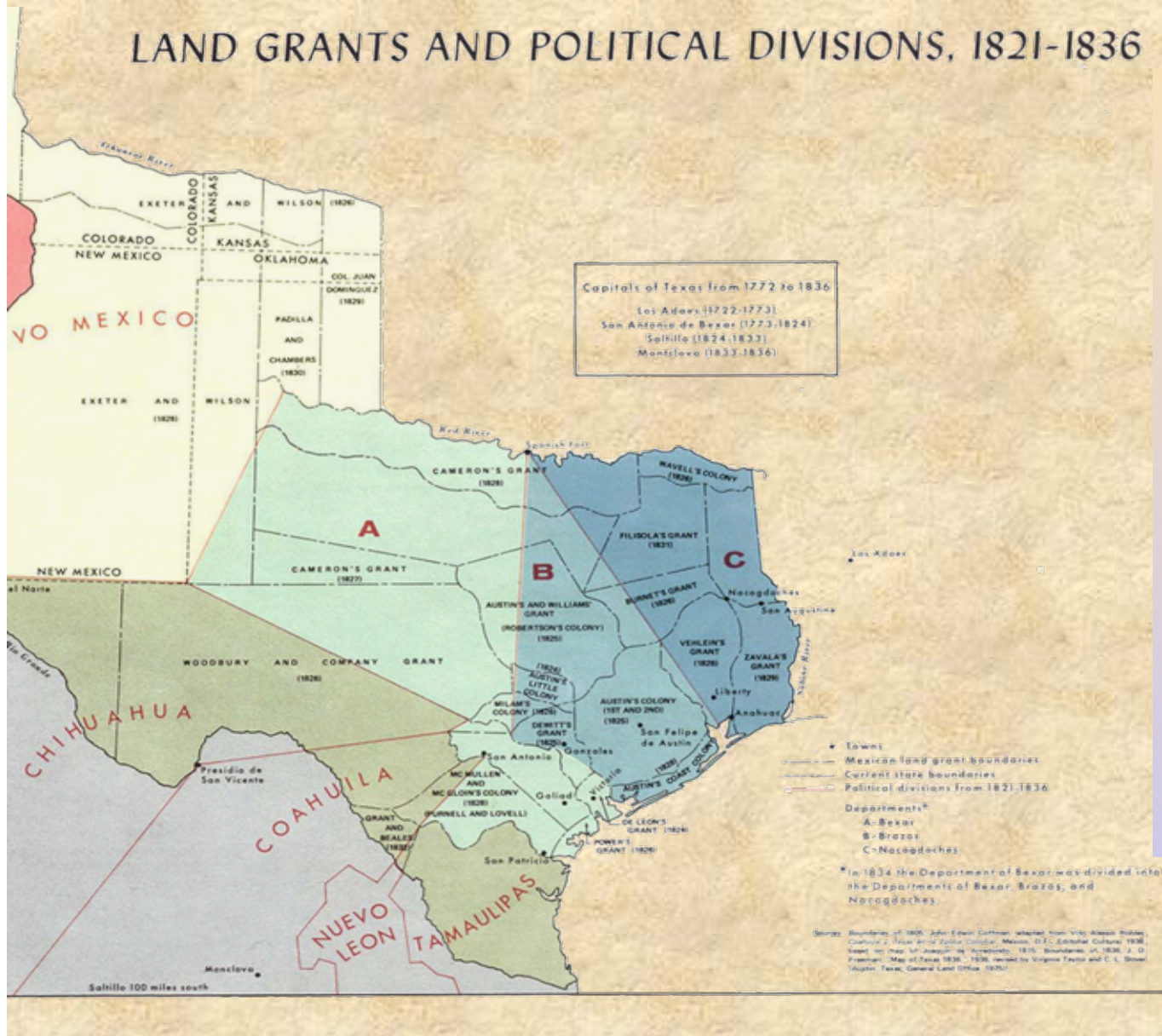


Trail of tears today



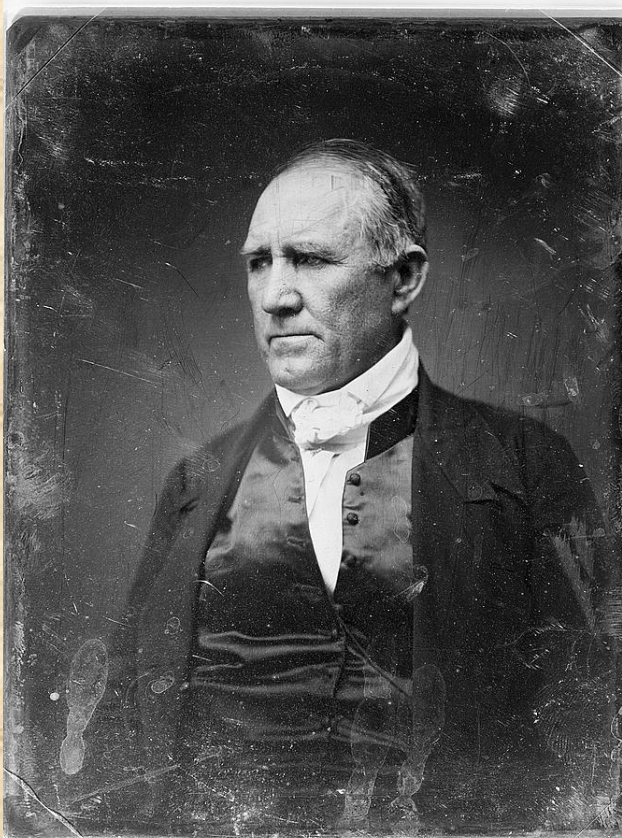
# Texas


## LAND GRANTS AND POLITICAL DIVISIONS, 1821-1836




**When Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821, Mexicans welcomed U.S. settlers. Many of the land grants on the map went to Americans.**

# American settlers in Texas



 Stephen Austin was granted permission to settle Americans in Texas.

 Other Americans, known as *empresarios* (contractors) were also given large land grants.

 The number of Americans in Texas grew from 300 in 1823 to 50,000 in 1836 far outnumbering Mexican Texans or Tejanos.

**THEY DID  
NONE OF  
THESE**



Americans in to Texas were supposed to:

1. Become Mexican citizens
3. Become Catholic
3. Not bring slaves into Texas



## Conflict in Texas



Because Americans violated Mexican laws, they banned American immigration in 1830. Mexico also placed heavy tariffs on American goods.



In 1834 General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana became dictator and abolished the Mexican 1824 constitution.



Americans and Tejanos (Mexican Texans) were upset the constitutional guarantees of local self-rule were abolished with the constitution, as well as the abolition of slavery. Many Americans relied upon slave labor and opposed Santa Ana's strict abolitionist stance.



Fighting broke out between the Mexican army and Texans, both Americans and some Tejanos, signaling the start of the Texas revolution for independence.



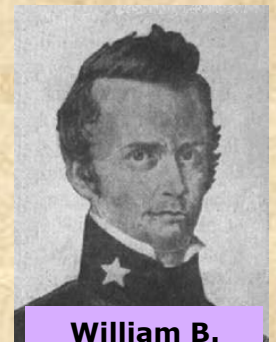
General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana: commander of Mexican forces



Davy Crockett: U.S. legislator and hero of the Alamo



James Bowie: co-commander of the Alamo



William B. Travis: co-commander of the Alamo

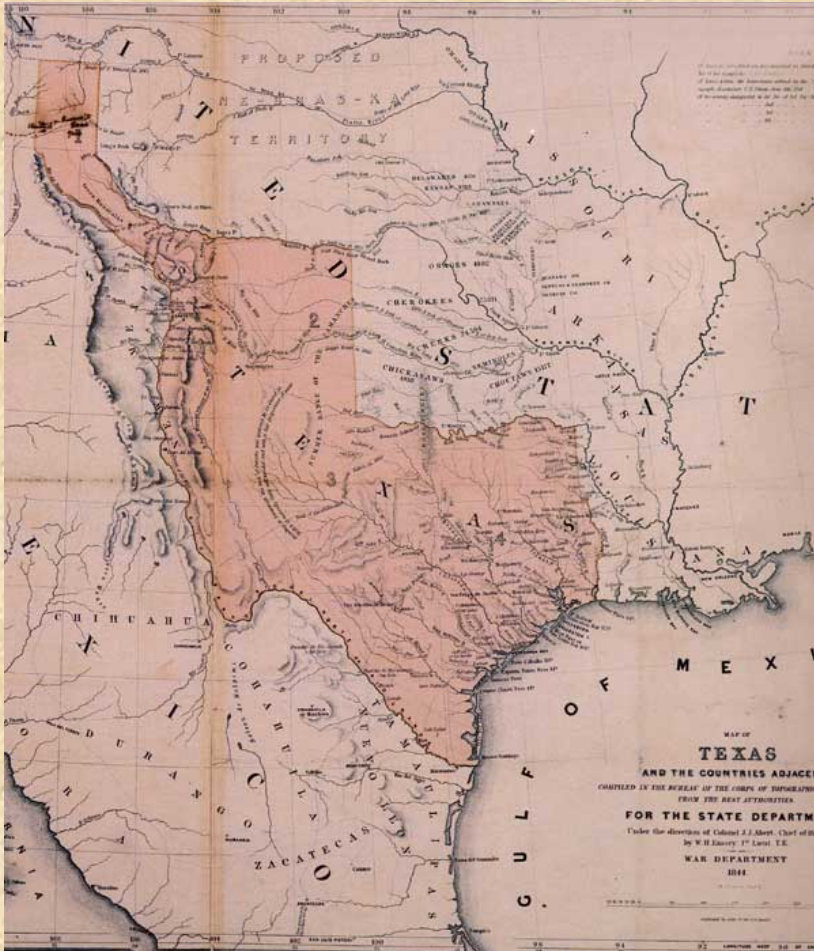
## **The Battle of the Alamo: Mexican pyrrhic victory**

**A pyrrhic victory is one where the winner sustained heavy damage to win. Fighting lasted from February 23-March 6, 1836 at the Alamo in San Antonio, an old Spanish mission.**


**The revolutionaries forced the Mexican troops in San Antonio to surrender and occupied the Alamo. When General Santa Ana arrived, the 13 day battle pitted few revolutionaries against the army of Mexico. Although the Mexicans ultimately won the battle, the revolutionaries were able to win the war.**




# Mexico lost the war and the Republic of Texas was established, 1836



Map of the new Republic of Texas

 Within a month of Santa Ana's victory at the Alamo his army was destroyed at the Battle of San Jacinto.

 He was captured and forced to grant Texas independence from Mexico.

 Although later Santa Ana renounced the agreement Texas was never again seriously threatened by invasion.

The Texans expected the U.S. to annex them as a new slave state. If Texas was annexed as a slave state, the ratio of free to slave states would tilt in favor of slavery. Congress was also worried about starting a war with Mexico. As a result, Congress recognized Texas as a nation but did not annex it until 1845.

# NO ANNEXATION OF TEXAS

It having been announced by the Government organ that a Treaty for the Annexation of Texas has been negotiated and signed, and will soon be presented to the Senate, the undersigned call upon the citizens of New York, without distinction of Party, who are opposed to the Ratification of said Treaty, to meet at the Tabernacle, on Monday evening, the 22d of April inst., to express their opposition to the same.

Dated, New York, April 18th, 1844.

*Reginald L. Lord*  
*Albert Gallatin*  
*William R. Livingston*  
*Muthome Tompkins*  
*Shipman Knapp*  
*W. C. Bryant*  
*Saml J. Mott*  
*D. D. Field*  
*Law B. Ruggley*  
*H. Nicols*  
*Green Peckham*  
*Theodore Sedgwick*  
*Thos. Endy*  
*Thos. W. Tucker*  
*J. W. Edwards*  
*Mr. D. Nateman*

Anti-annexation documents from the 1830's

## MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL,

TO PROTEST AGAINST

### THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

According to public notice, a very full and most respectable meeting of Citizens opposed to the annexation of Texas to the United States, was convened in Faneuil Hall, on Thursday, Jan. 25, 1838.

The meeting was called to order at 10, a. m. by Francis Jackson, Esq. Amasa Walker, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Edmund Quincy, Esq. appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. A. A. Phelps, John W. Browne, H. B. Stanton and Alden Bradford, Esq's. and the Rev. Henry Colman. The following resolutions were then passed by a unanimous vote:

*Whereas*, certain persons, assuming to represent other persons, called the Government and People of Texas, have proposed the annexation of that province to these United States, and

*Whereas*, that proposal, rejected by the Executive, has been revived in the Senate of the United States, and seems about to be presented for the serious consideration and definitive action of Congress; therefore, to mark the sense which the people of Boston, in Faneuil Hall convened, entertain on that most important subject;

*Be it Resolved*, That the separation of Texas from the Republic of Mexico, has been the work, not of the pure spirit of liberty, but of tyranny, cupidity, ingratitude and fraud.

*Resolved*, That it has been principally effected by fugitives from justice, unprincipled adventurers, unlawful intruders, and corrupt emissaries and conspirators from the United States.

*Resolved*, That the duties of neutrality, the faith of treaties, the laws of nations, and the laws of the United States, have all been violated by the citizens of the United States, in relation to the contest in Texas; and this too, without any adequate efforts, on the part of our Government, to restrain or punish them as the laws and their duty required.

*Resolved*, That the proposed annexation would render the Government of the United States in some measure obnoxious to the censure of approving of the disorders and evils which have occurred in that country.

*Resolved*, That said annexation would be a violation of the Constitution of the United States; that by the formation of several new slave States, it would destroy forever that balance of political power, and reopen those rival pretensions and contending claims, which that Constitution adjusted.

*Resolved*, That said annexation would be likely to involve us in a war with Mexico, with tribes of injured and vindictive Aborigines, and slaves, and in all probability with a leading European power; wars which would be destructive to the commerce and prosperity of the northern States, as they would be dangerous and disgraceful to the whole country.

*Resolved*, That all this is required of the good and free people of the United States, principally for the purpose of extending and perpetuating the curse and crimes of Slavery and the Slave-trade, in a vast and noble territory, now by the laws of Mexico entirely free.

*Resolved*, That every measure which our Government has adopted, in relation to the insurrection in Canada, is a proclamation of its guilt in relation to Texas, and furnishes a new proof, that the object of the Texian enterprise and conspiracy is to extend the Slavery of the South, and to secure forever a preponderance of slave votes in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

*Resolved*, That while we have never refused to pay taxes for the purpose of buying new and vast tracts of fertile land, to be occupied by our southern countrymen, and exhausted by their fatal system of labor; yet from the proposed participation in crime, the entire prostration of national honor, the defiance of the moral sentiment of mankind, and of the judgments of Almighty God, we shrink with feelings of loathing and horror.

*Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions, duly authenticated, be transmitted by the Chairman of this meeting, to the Senators and Representatives from this State and District, to be laid before both Houses of Congress, and of the General Court of Massachusetts.

The following additional resolutions were moved by Alden Bradford, Esq. and were unanimously adopted: *Resolved*, That as the people and government of Mexico are opposed to the independence of Texas, and will probably resort to force to recover it, the United States would be involved in a long and expensive war with that and other nations, if this Territory should be received into the Union, for then we should be obliged to assist in defending the country, at whatever cost and sacrifice.

*Resolved*, That our fellow citizens in other parts of the State and of the Union, be invoked to co-operate with us in our efforts to prevent the extension of Slavery, to defend the rights of human nature, and to save the Republic from a speedy and inglorious overthrow.

EDMUND QUINCY, Secretary.

AMASA WALKER, Chairman.

## Expansion of suffrage

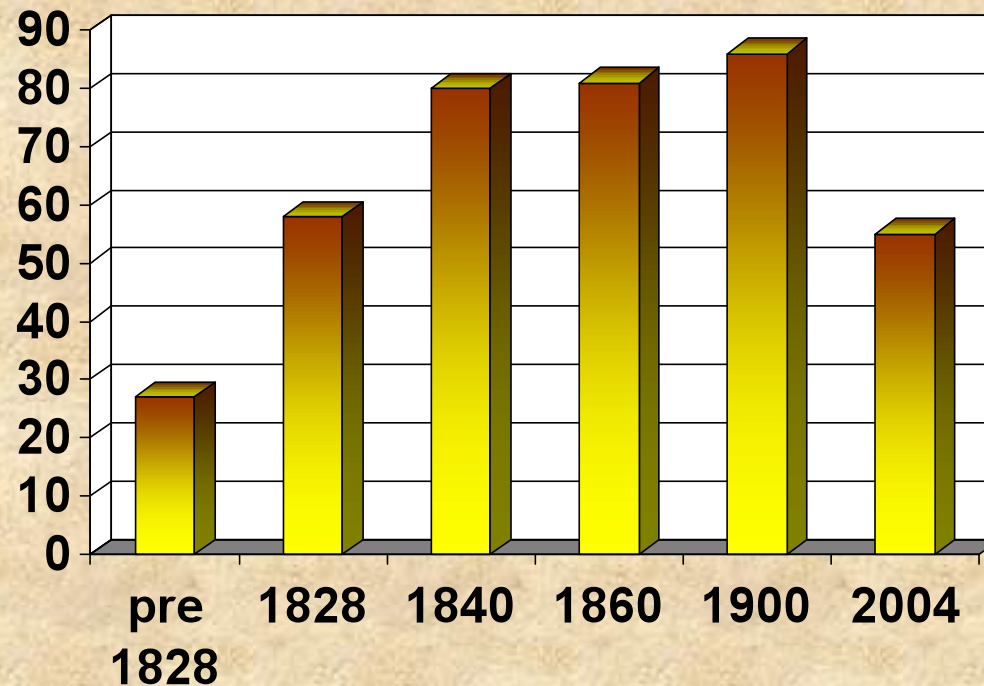


Throughout the 1820s and 1830s, states expanded the right to vote.



The goal of universal suffrage for all adult white males, regardless of property ownership, was achieved nationwide by the 1830's.

% voting



# President Van Buren: 1837-1841

- ❖ **Election of 1836**
- ❖ **Martin Van Buren**
- ❖ **Panic of 1837**

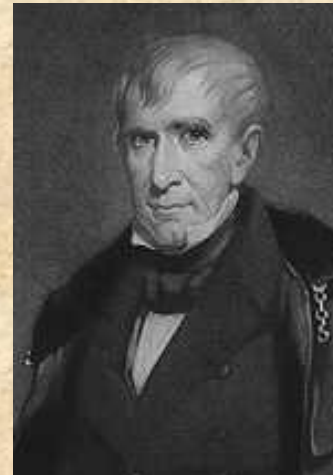


## Election of 1836

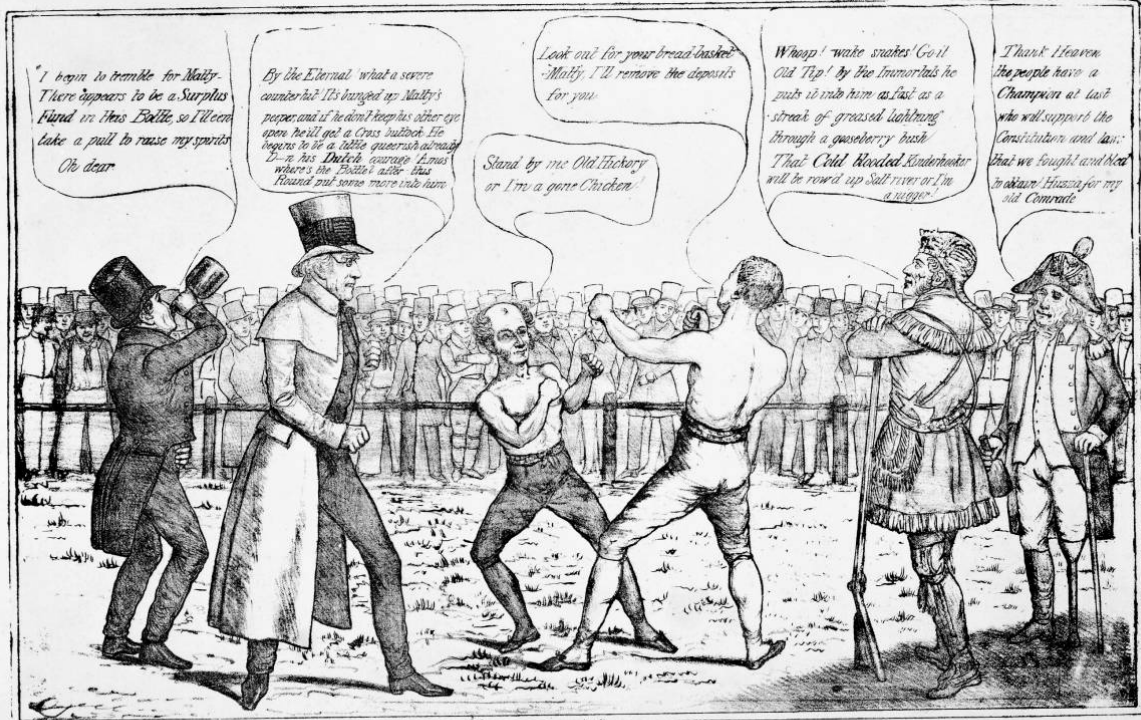
- ☀ **Opponents to Jackson's vetoes of the BUS recharter bill and Maysville road project formed an opposition party in the 1830s known as the *Whigs*.**
- ☀ **The *Whigs* were supported by eastern businessmen, former Federalist Party members and some southern planters.**
- ☀ **Jackson's supporters took "*Democrats*" as their party name.**
- ☀ **Both parties held nominating conventions to pick their candidates. This system is still in use today.**



**Vice President Martin Van Buren, "The Little Magician," : Democrats candidate**

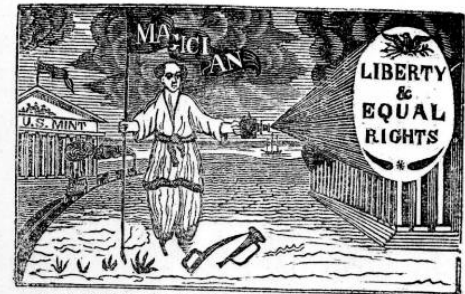


**The Whigs ran three candidates hoping to throw the election into the House of Representatives where they hoped William H. Harrison would be declared President**



SET-TO BETWEEN THE CHAMPION OLD TIP & THE SWELL DUTCHMAN OF KINDERHOOK—1836

*Second to the Champion, the Western Lad—Bottle-holder Old Severity six—Doctors the people Second to the Binderhooker—Old Hickory Bottle-holder little Arms of the Post Office  
 Books: Office holders & mail Contractors  
 Printed & Published by H. H. Johnson 44 & 52 Courtland St. N.Y.*



**DEMOCRATIC TICKET.**  
 FOR PRESIDENT,  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**  
 FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**RICHARD M. JOHNSON.**

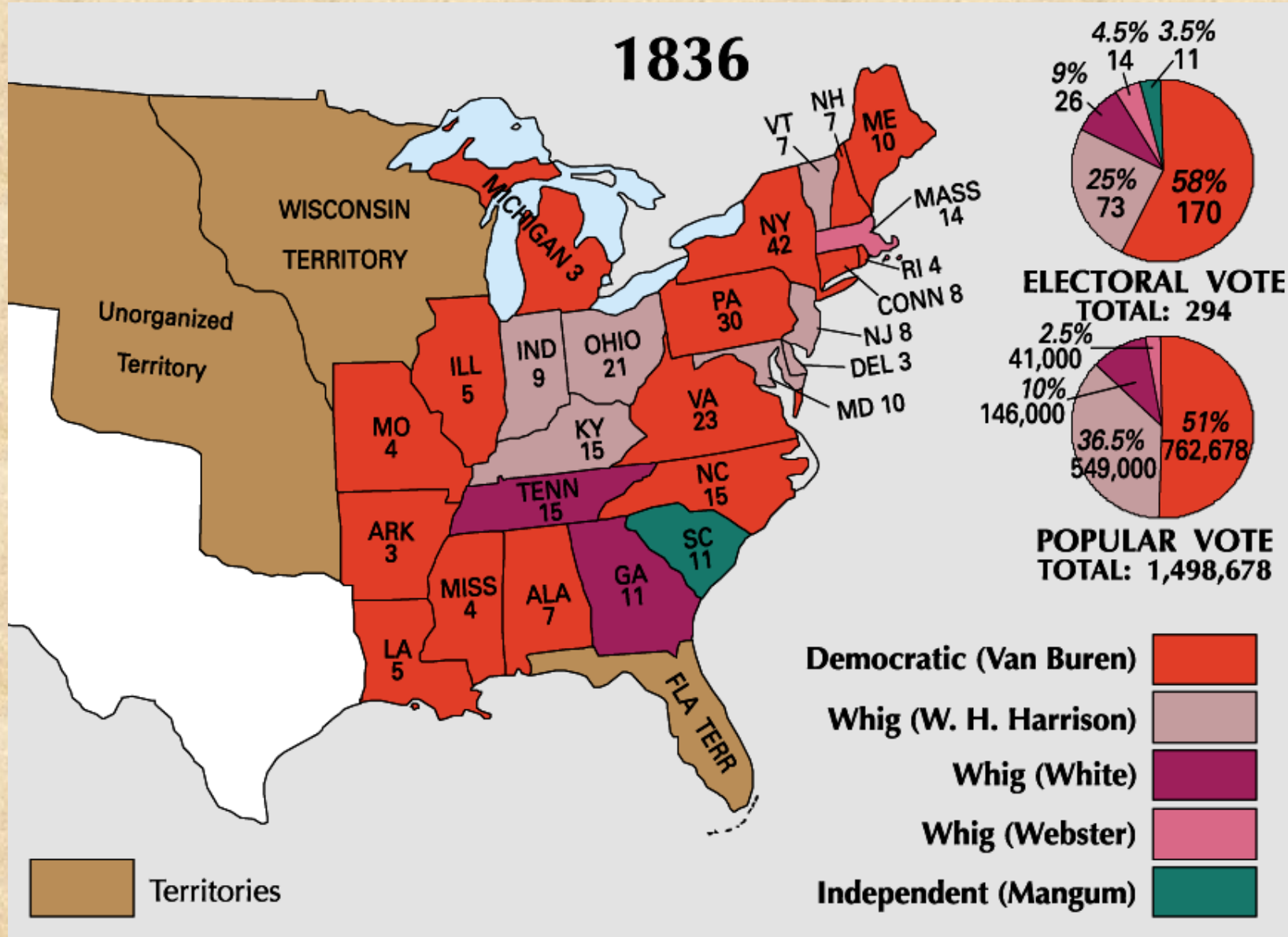


**DEMOCRATIC TICKET.**  
 FOR PRESIDENT,  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**  
 FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**RICHARD M. JOHNSON.**


**Satire on the presidential campaign of 1836, portraying the contest as a boxing match between Democratic candidate Martin Van Buren and Whig candidate William Henry Harrison.**





# Martin Van Buren won the election

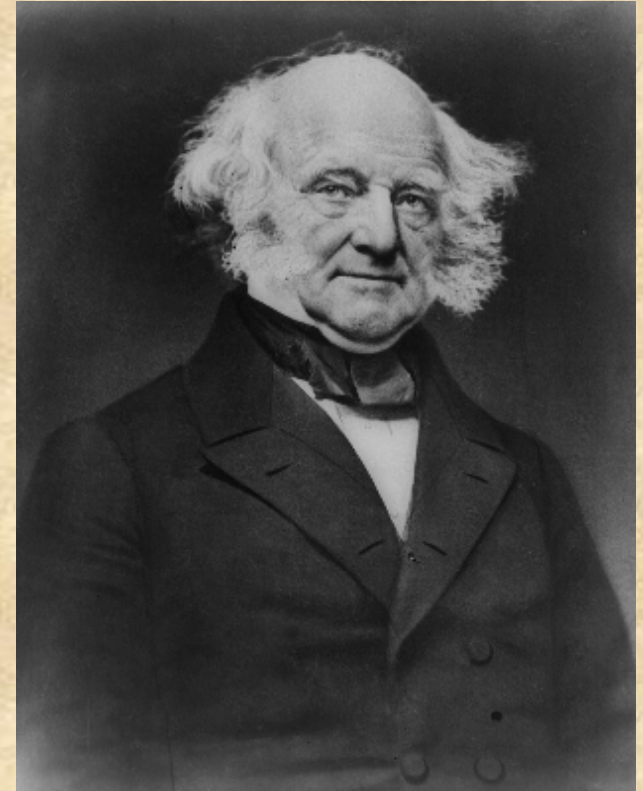


## President Van Buren

 **Within two months of becoming president Van Buren was confronted with the worst economic depression in U.S. history up until that time, the panic of 1837.**

 **Van Buren did little to relieve the suffering of those who lost their jobs and land. He was a believer in the economic philosophy known as laissez faire. This philosophy stressed that the government should not intervene in the economy.**

 **Little was accomplished during his four year term and he was defeated for reelection in 1840.**



# Panic of 1837



**As serious as the Great Depression of the 1930s.**

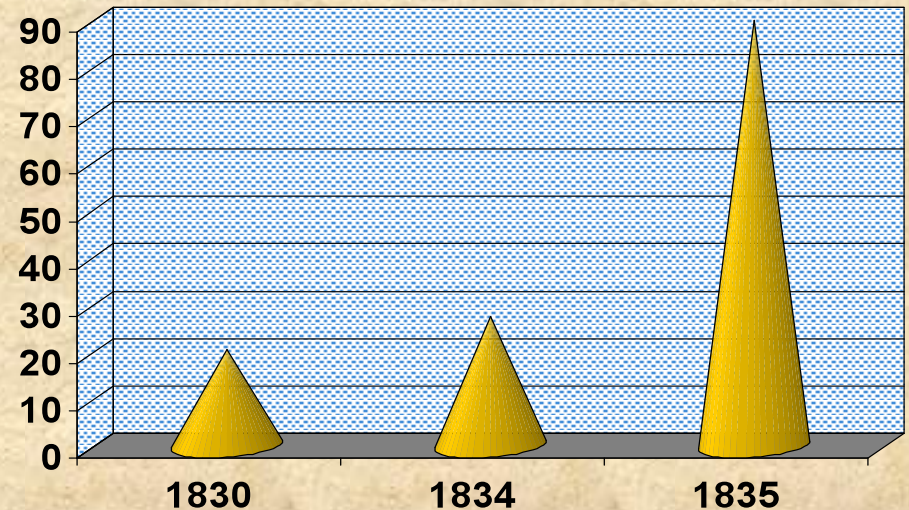


**Grew out of Jackson's decision to destroy the Second Bank of the U.S. by vetoing its recharter and moving government money from the BUS to state or "pet banks." Many owners of pet banks were Jackson supporters.**

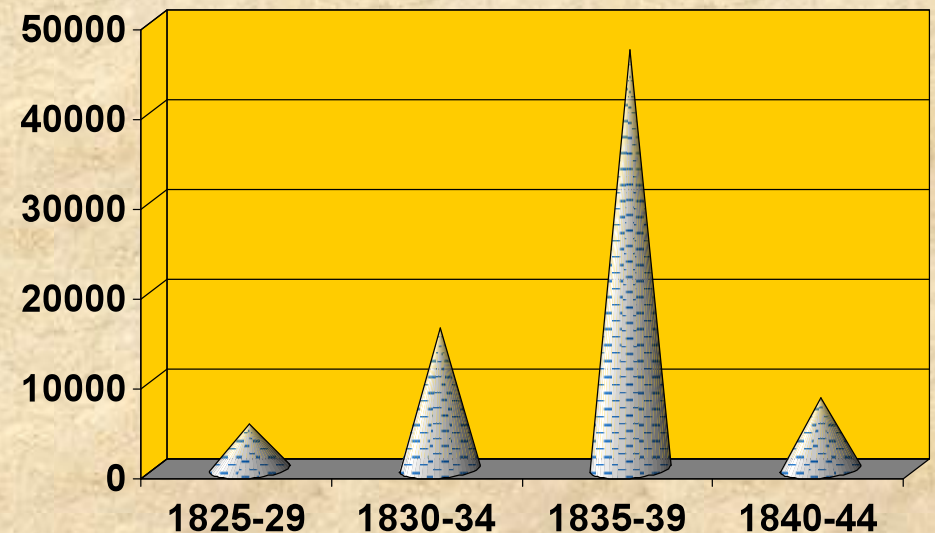


**This caused a rapid increase in the number of banks. An era of wild speculation (risky investment) in land was fueled by these banks loaning money to speculators.**

■ # of banks



■ land sales ( thousands of acres)

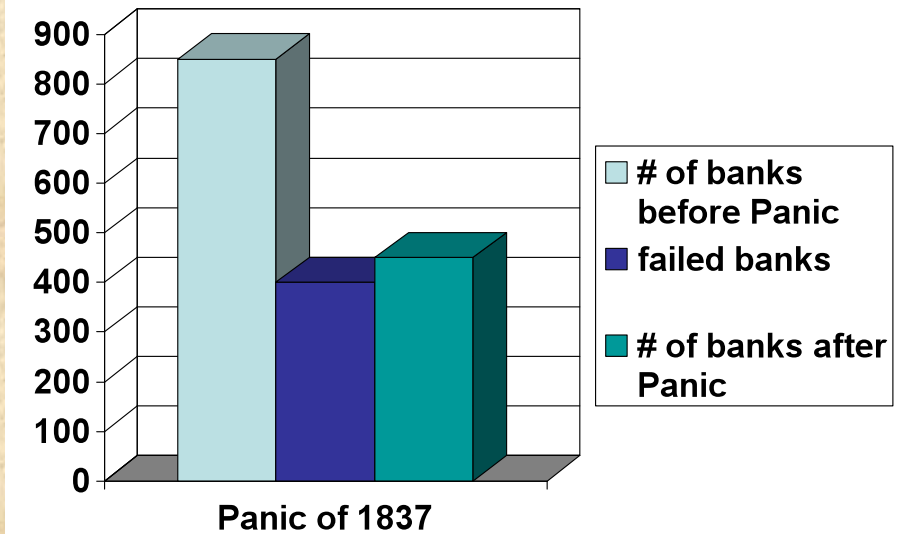


■ Jackson believed that paper or “soft money” was responsible for the inflation and speculation of the 1830s and issued the Specie Circular.

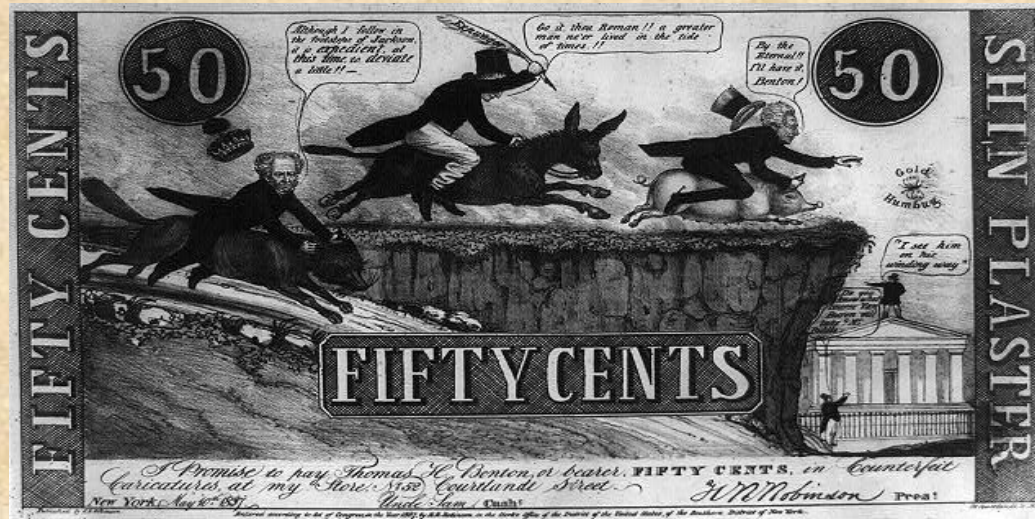
■ The Specie Circular declared the purchase of public lands could be made only with “hard money” (gold or silver coins) and not inflated paper money.

■ Banks who could not back their paper money with specie or gold went bankrupt.

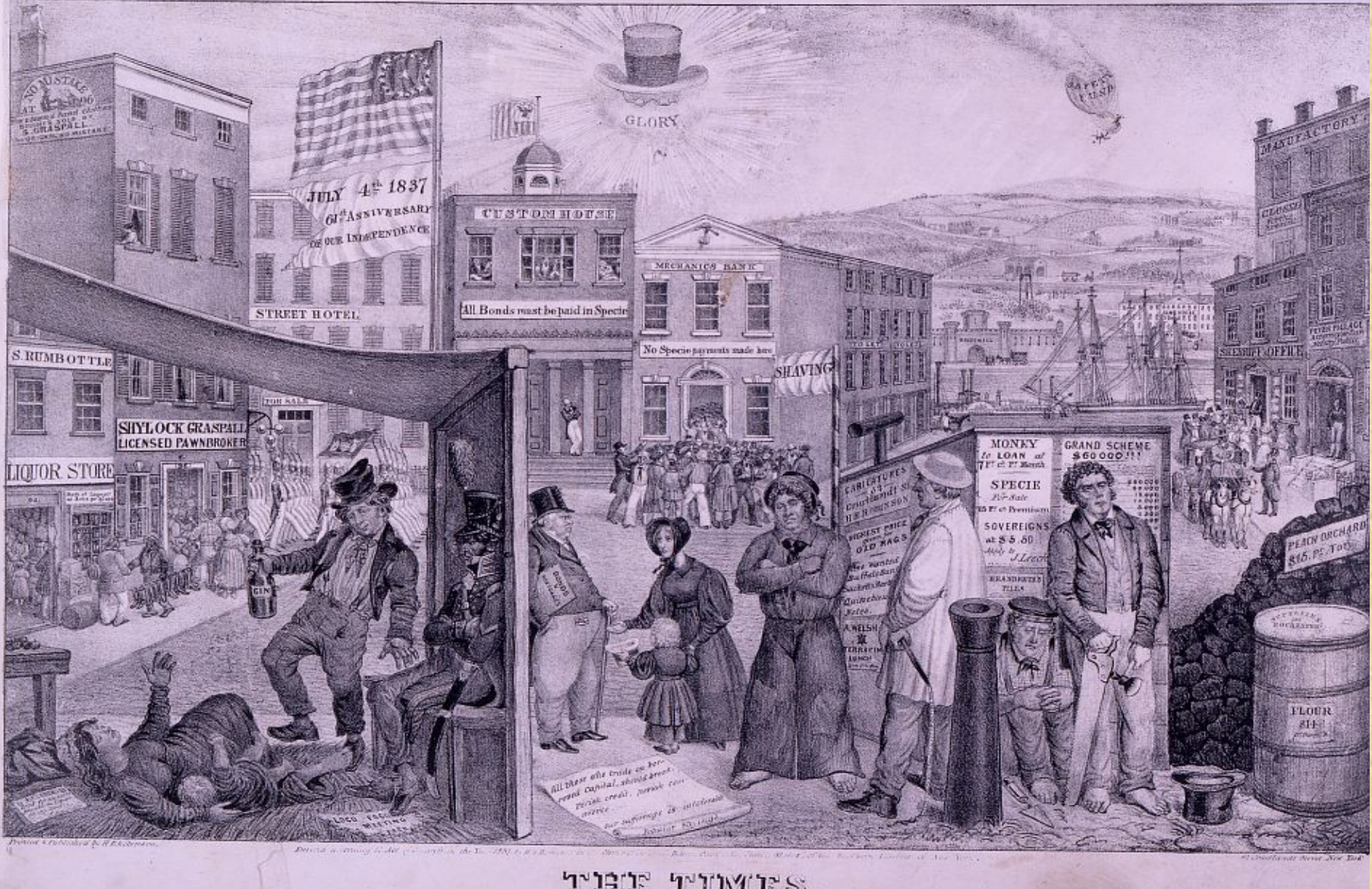
■ This set off a series of events ranging from plunging cotton prices to Britain’s restricting the transfer of hard money to the U.S.



**Parody of "soft money" from the panic of 1837. "Shin plasters" and "Humbug" bank notes.**



# Contemporary print showing the effects of the Panic of 1837



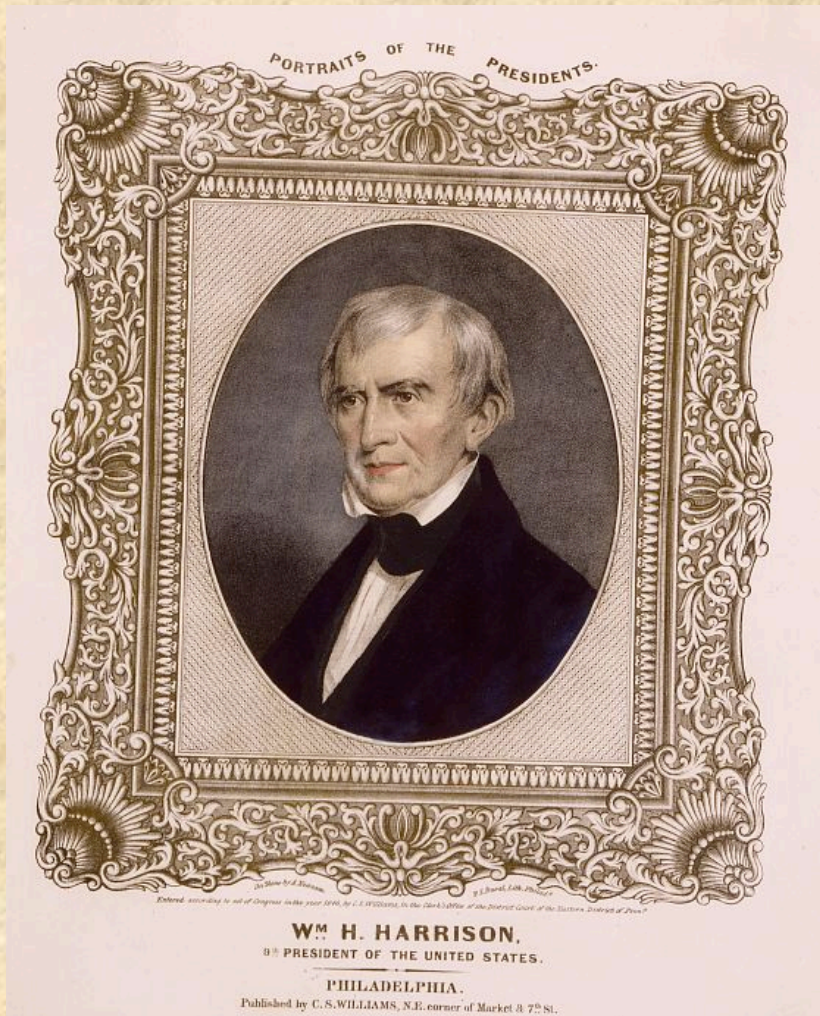
See explanation in *speakers notes*

# Presidents Harrison and Tyler: 1841-1845

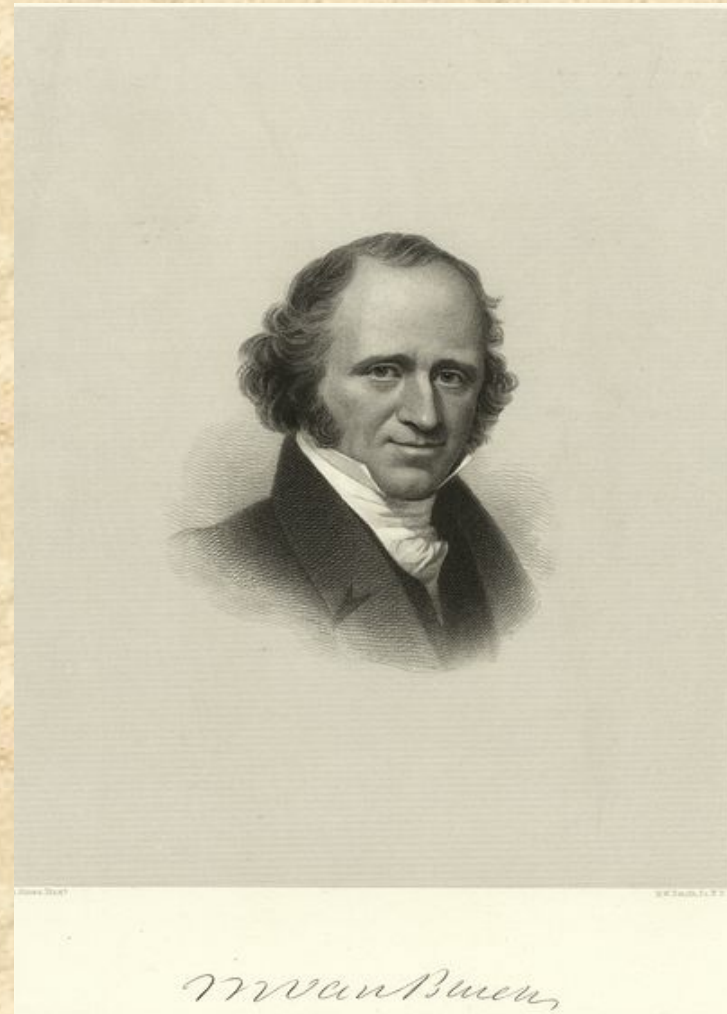
- ❖ **Election of 1840**
- ❖ **Harrison's death**
- ❖ **John Tyler**



# Election of 1840



**Whig candidate William H. Harrison**



**Democratic candidate President Martin Van Buren**

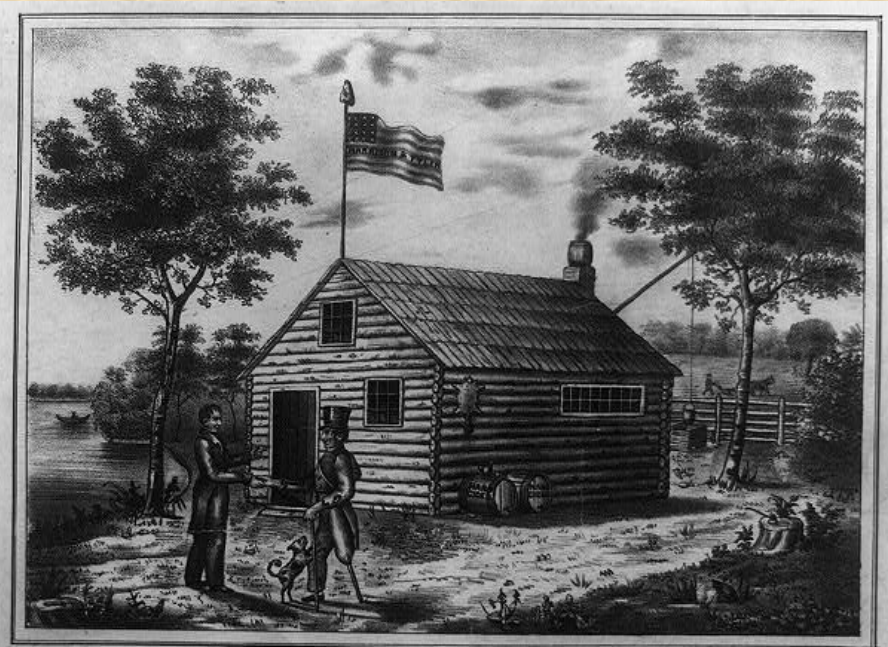




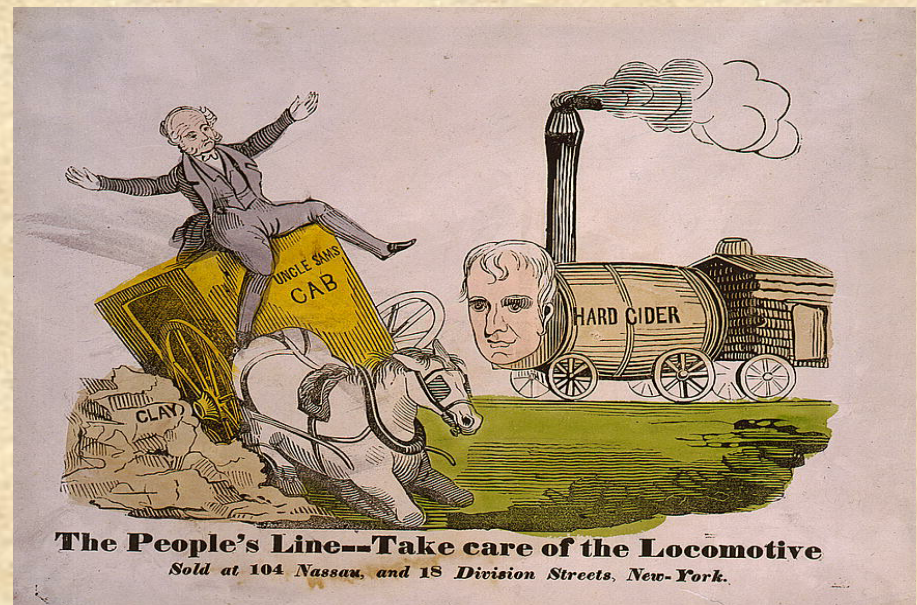
The Democrats made fun of the Whig candidate, former military hero William Henry Harrison, calling him an old retired has-been who would be content to live in a log cabin with a barrel of hard cider (alcoholic apple juice). Actually Harrison was the son of a wealthy aristocrat.



The Whigs turned the attack in their favor by making log cabins and hard cider the central symbols of their campaign. Harrison was presented as a man of the people while Van Buren was shown as a pampered dandy who cared only about luxurious living.



*This Log Cabin was the first building erected on the North Bank of the beautiful Ohio River with the barrel of Cider outside and the door always open to the traveler. The inventor of Cider is one of Ohio's illustrious Commodore, meeting him after his celebrated Victory at Tippecanoe and did only show the house and here you'll certainly a hearty welcome, but his day necessary him as an old acquaintance, and regard the welcome by a cordial and respectful shake of his hand! If the landmen will only walk close through the trees, see the best of the cabin's shade in the picture, particularly in a clear day; and if it be held the West and West, so as to feel the power of the magnetic attraction from the Great West.*  
Litho. Published by T. B. S. No. 79 N. Third St. Phila.



**The People's Line--Take care of the Locomotive**  
Sold at 104 Nassau, and 18 Division Streets, New-York.



R.1852



NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

Thomas Jefferson third president of the United States. Author of the American Declaration of Independence July 4<sup>th</sup> 1776. His address toward the Government & People with great ability. A Statesman would not exceed by the standards of the times in which he lived. His addresses are every way well above in their purpose of regard for the present and future.



James Blaine fourth President of the United States. In 1872 Congress declared war with Spain. Blaine then served four years as Secretary of State. He was a member of the Republican Party and served as Secretary of State from 1859 to 1860. He was also a member of the Democratic Party and served as Secretary of State from 1841 to 1845.

**FOR VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD M JOHNSON**  
Born in that part of Virginia which was since the State of Kentucky in 1791. At the age of 18 years elected a member of the State Legislature. From 1814 to 1819 a member of the House of Representatives and in the State of Kentucky. In 1820 returned and served for the next several years. He was a member of the Democratic Party and served as a member of the Senate of the United States from 1835 to 1845. He was also a member of the House of Representatives from 1845 to 1855. He was a member of the Democratic Party and served as a member of the Senate of the United States from 1855 to 1865.

**FOR PRESIDENT MARTIN VAN BUREN**  
Born in Kinderhook, Dutchess County, New York Feb. 8, 1792, son of a farmer and a milliner. He was a member of the Democratic Party and served as a member of the House of Representatives from 1811 to 1815. He was also a member of the Senate of the United States from 1815 to 1821. He was a member of the Democratic Party and served as a member of the House of Representatives from 1821 to 1829. He was also a member of the Senate of the United States from 1829 to 1835. He was a member of the Democratic Party and served as a member of the House of Representatives from 1835 to 1841. He was also a member of the Senate of the United States from 1841 to 1845. He was a member of the Democratic Party and served as a member of the House of Representatives from 1845 to 1851. He was also a member of the Senate of the United States from 1851 to 1857. He was a member of the Democratic Party and served as a member of the House of Representatives from 1857 to 1863. He was also a member of the Senate of the United States from 1863 to 1869.



BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE

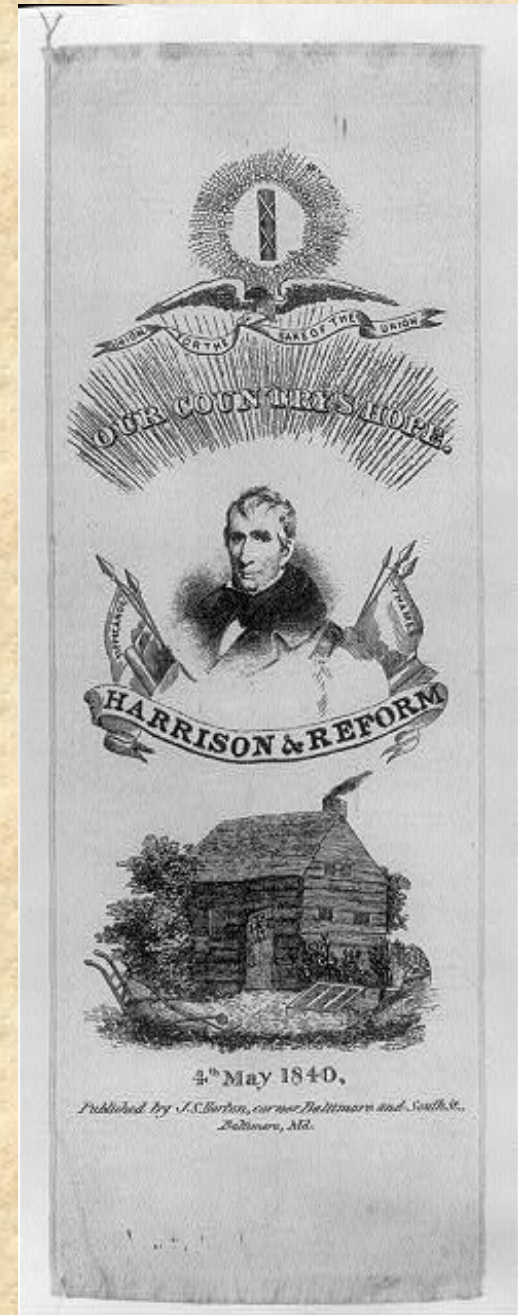
Published by E. BURHAM

**Campaign poster for Democratic candidates Martin Van Buren and Richard Johnson.**

**Placed Van Buren as the next Democratic president after Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson.**

**Highlights vice presidential candidate Johnson's military campaigns against the Indians during the War of 1812.**

# Examples of 1840 *ballyhoo*, sensational or clamorous advertising or publicity



FEDERAL BARK WIND BUTTS.  
"WE STOOP TO CONQUER."

**FEDERAL-ABOLITION-WHIG TRAP.**  
TO CATCH VOTERS IN.

FRANKLIN or LOCUSTS, above you have an accurate representation of the Federal "Log Cabin" Trap, invented by the head party, politicians, and money-grubbers, for catching the souls of the industrious and laboring classes, of our citizens, of both sexes and country. The Federal party has always looked upon the poor, laboring people as an ignorant class, destitute of reason and common sense. Hence they always, in the grossest manner, for the purpose of gratifying their passions, with mockery, ruse, knavery, shams, and guile, with the view of blinding and leading them away from the true principles of the constitution of their country.

In the above cut, you have a typical illustration of the means they resort to, to get your votes. The "log cabin" is a ruse to blind you with the belief, that they are your friends, and they have invented what they say is a poor man's drink, called "Hard Cider," generally made of "hard-frozen" water and wheat, with a little more sugar added. They place this drink in a barrel, inside of the cabin, for the purpose of enticing you in, thinking that if they can once get you to take a snuff you are safe. Do you realize the man above, coughing? Just let him get inside, and they come down at once upon him, hard and heavy, and they say, "well they get him in a wretched way, drinking and howling for 'Fry and Fry,' or, though they had caught the devil himself.

These bad traps are generally set and baited in cities and towns, and are usually baited by a cowardly scoundrel of a lawyer. Do you see that fellow up there now? How silly he creeps under, on all fours, with his head out to smell a snuff. He is a half-an-inch to be made by him, if they catch him. And they think that the industrious, hard-working people of the country, have no better sense than to be caught just that way.

They have one of these traps setting here in New Orleans, just like the above, for all the world—only the top is not so close. They have, however, made a bad business of it. No one has been caught but Indians, and they creep out between the logs, as fast as they catch them—unless it is occasionally a fellow who gets badly tripped, and so fall with "hard-frozen" water that he has to struggle awhile and go through the red-hot snuff system, before he can escape through. What a fellow is so weakly deceived. No one goes in but to, and of course no one goes in alive and such. People of Louisiana, what think you of the invention? Are you willing to swallow the bait?

We have just understood that one of each of the names of Monroe and Franklin, in this state, has been set, rigged, and baited, but we have not learned whether they have yet been able to catch any snakes.

4<sup>th</sup> May 1840,  
Published by J.C. Burton, corner Baltimore and South St.,  
Baltimore, Md.



**Cartoon attacked Van Buren's handling of the economic crisis in 1837**

**See detailed explanation in speakers notes**



The election of 1840 was the first victory for the new Whig Party.



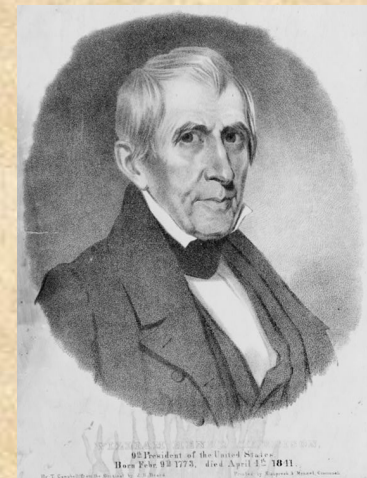
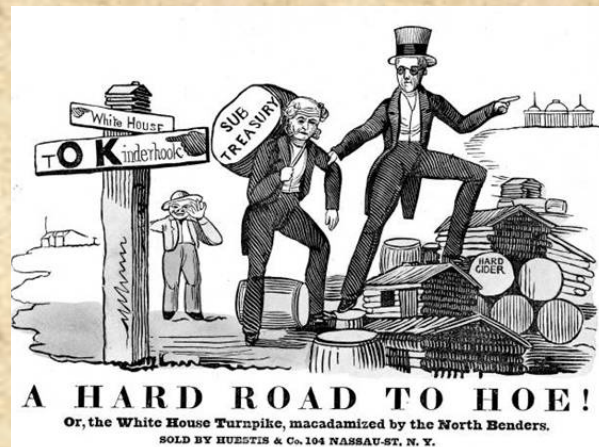
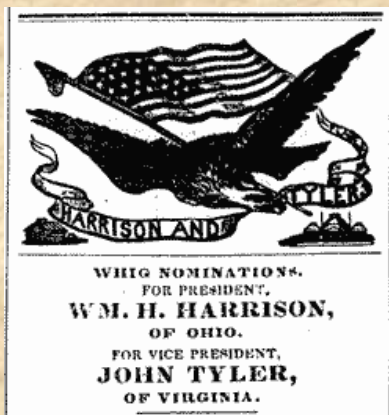
The election saw the largest voter turnout in U.S. history with over 80% of the eligible voters casting ballots.



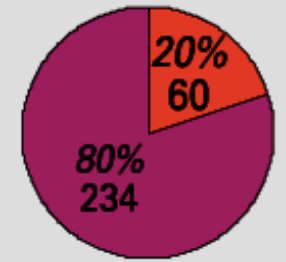
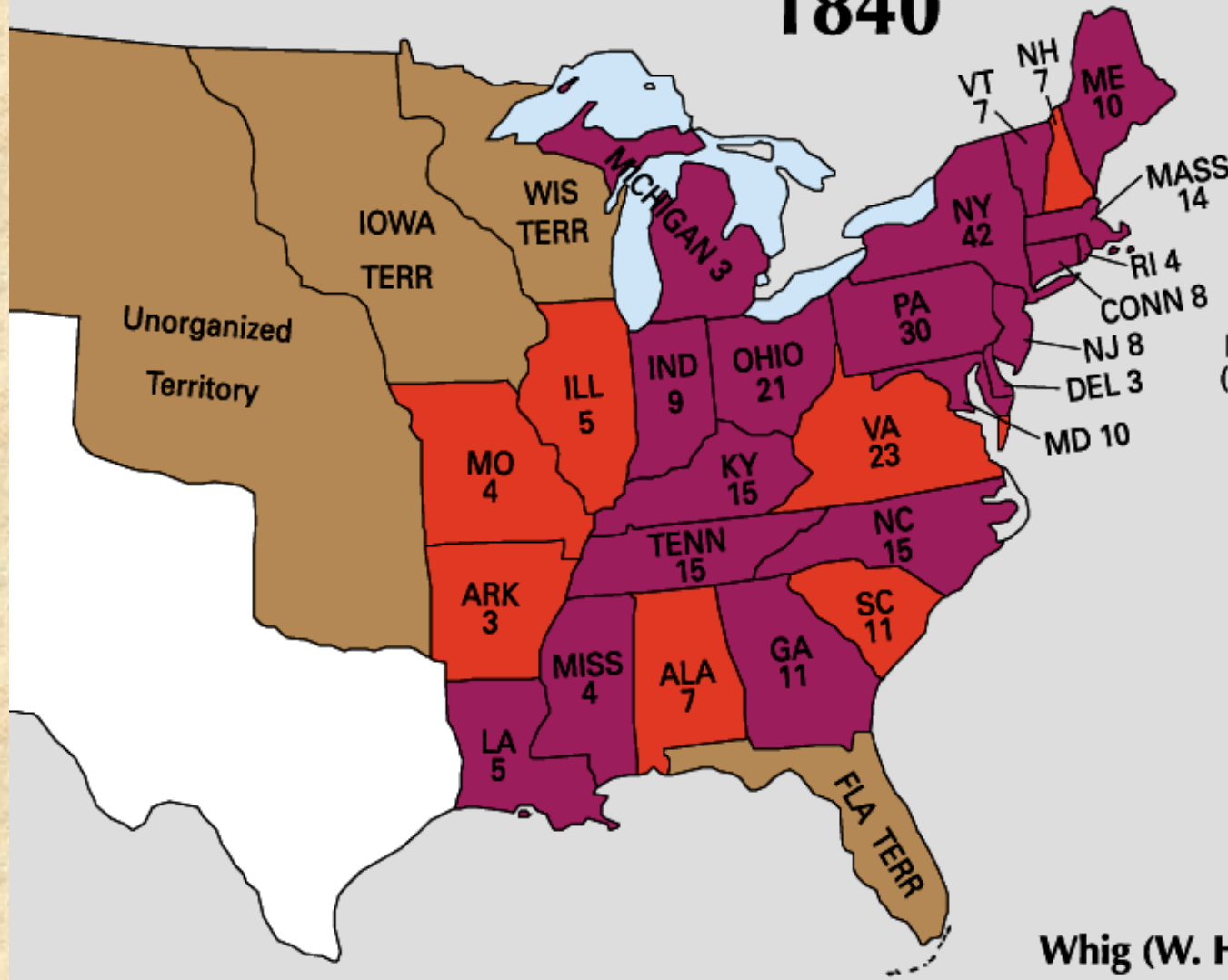
Harrison's campaign, taking a page from Jackson's presidential campaign's, gave away free whiskey and hard cider, made fun of Van Buren with slogans such as "Van, Van, Van-Van's a Used Up Man," held parades, mass rallies, and log-cabin raisings.



Van Buren, blamed for the Panic of 1837, lost decisively to Harrison.

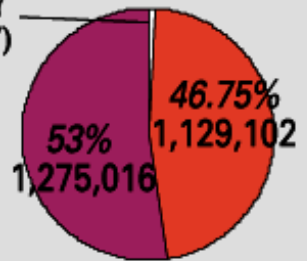


# 1840



**ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 294**

**LIBERTY (BIRNEY)**  
.25%  
7,069



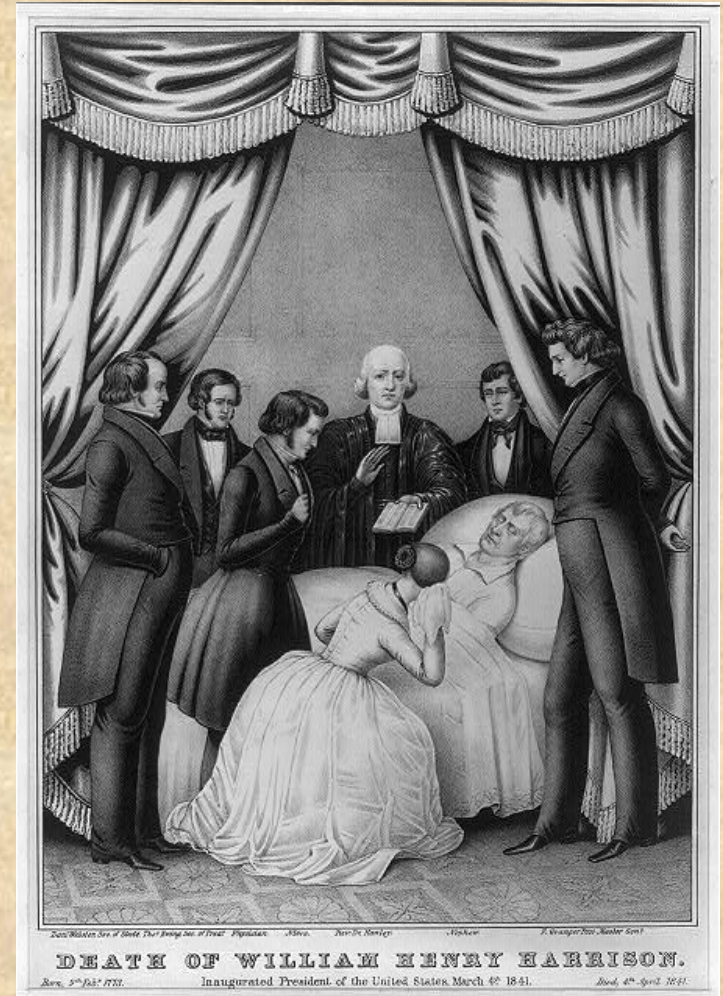
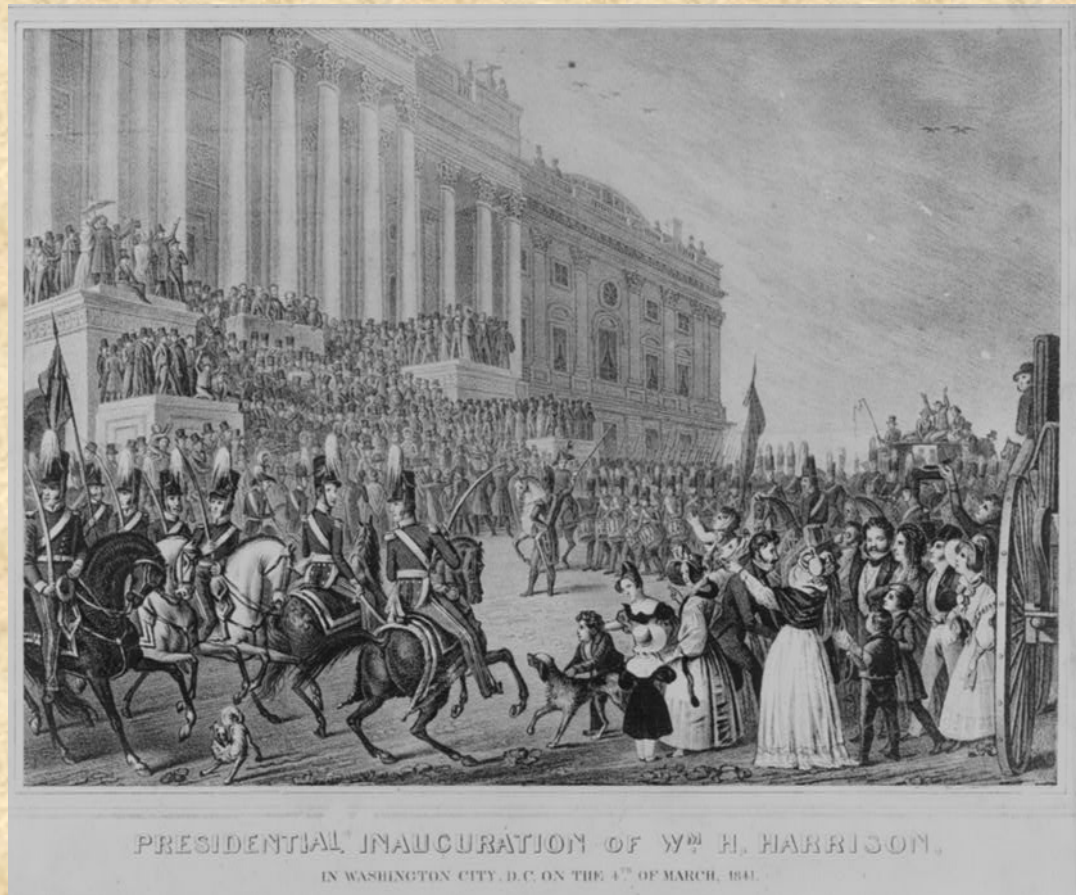
**POPULAR VOTE TOTAL: 2,411,187**

Territories

**Whig (W. H. Harrison)**

**Democratic (Van Buren)**

**Within a month of becoming president, Harrison caught a cold that developed into pneumonia and died on April 4, 1841.**





## Vice President John Tyler became the 10th president



**First vice president to assume office upon death of a president. His opponents called him "His Accidency" or "Accidental President."**



**Became unpopular after vetoing several pieces of Whig legislation.**



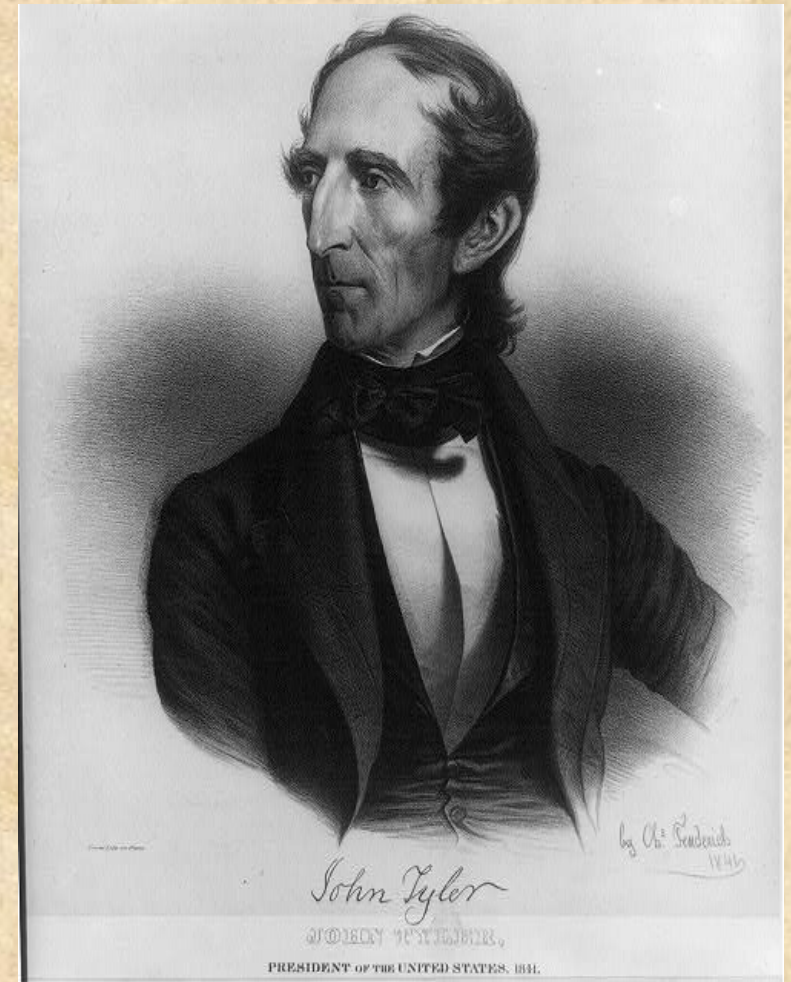
**Never accepted the Whig economic policy of a national bank and protective tariff.**



**Expelled from the Whig party.**



**First president to have an impeachment resolution against him introduced in the House of Representatives.**





**Even though Congress and Tyler were at odds several laws were signed.**



**A "Log-Cabin" bill allowed settlers to claim 160 acres of land before it was offered publicly for sale, and later pay \$1.25 an acre.**



**In 1842, Tyler signed a tariff bill that protected northern manufacturers.**



**In foreign affairs Tyler approved the Webster-Ashburton treaty which ended a Canadian boundary dispute and in his last year as president Texas was annexed.**



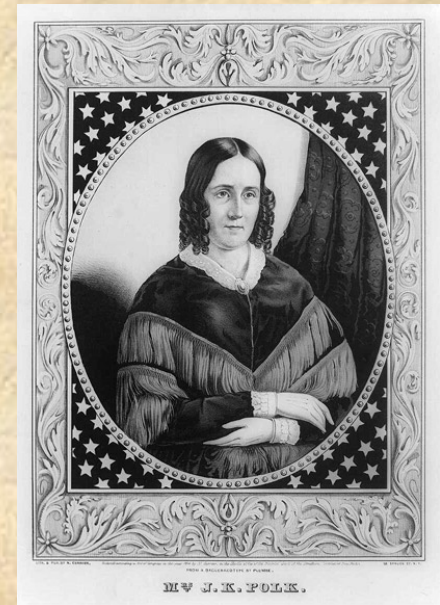
**Later, in 1861, he supported the secession of southern states and served as a Confederate congressman until his death in 1862.**



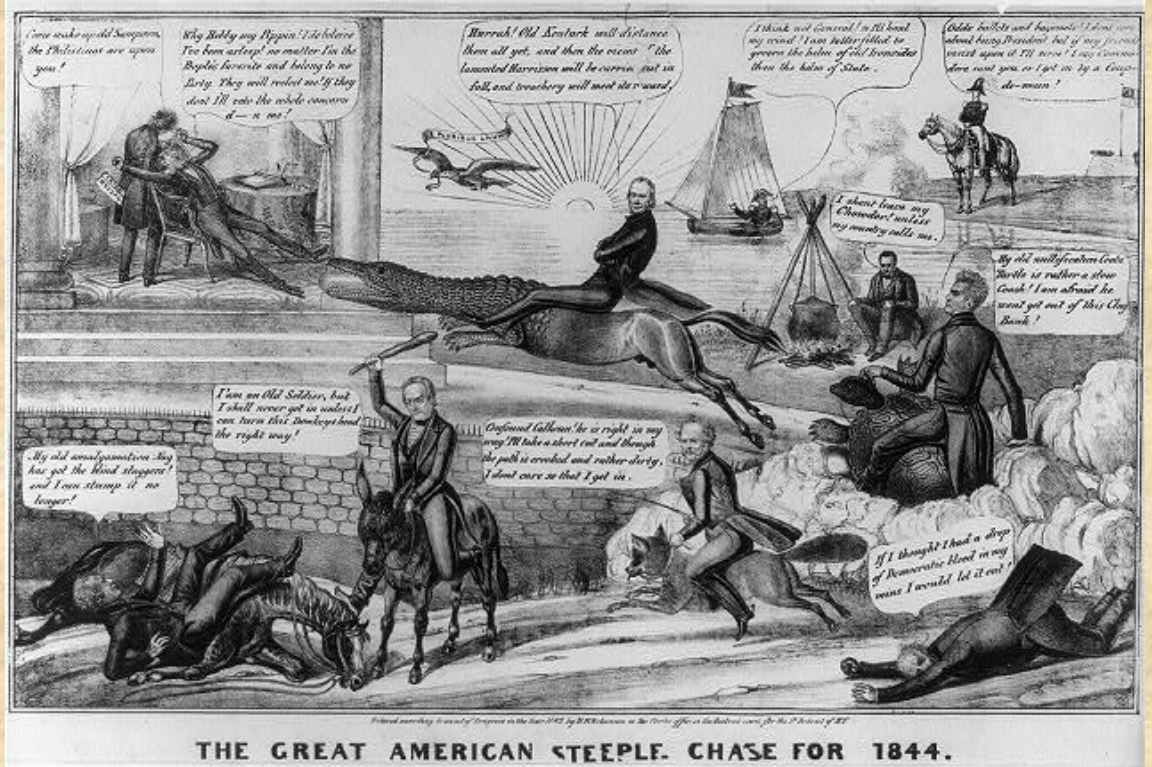
# President Polk: 1845-1849

- ❖ **Election of 1844**
- ❖ **Independent treasury system**
- ❖ **Tariff reduction**
- ❖ **Manifest destiny**
- ❖ **Oregon**
- ❖ **Mexican American War**
- ❖ **California**
- ❖ **Gadsden Purchase**
- ❖ **Map of the U.S. in 1850**





# Items from the 1844 election campaign



- ◆ Former President Van Buren had the most delegates at the Democratic convention and pledged his candidacy.
- ◆ Van Buren made a serious mistake when he came out against annexing Texas.
- ◆ When Van Buren realized he could not get enough votes he threw his support to James K. Polk.
- ◆ Polk won the nomination on the ninth ballot.
- ◆ He was a strong supporter of *Manifest Destiny* and campaigned on his support for westward expansion.



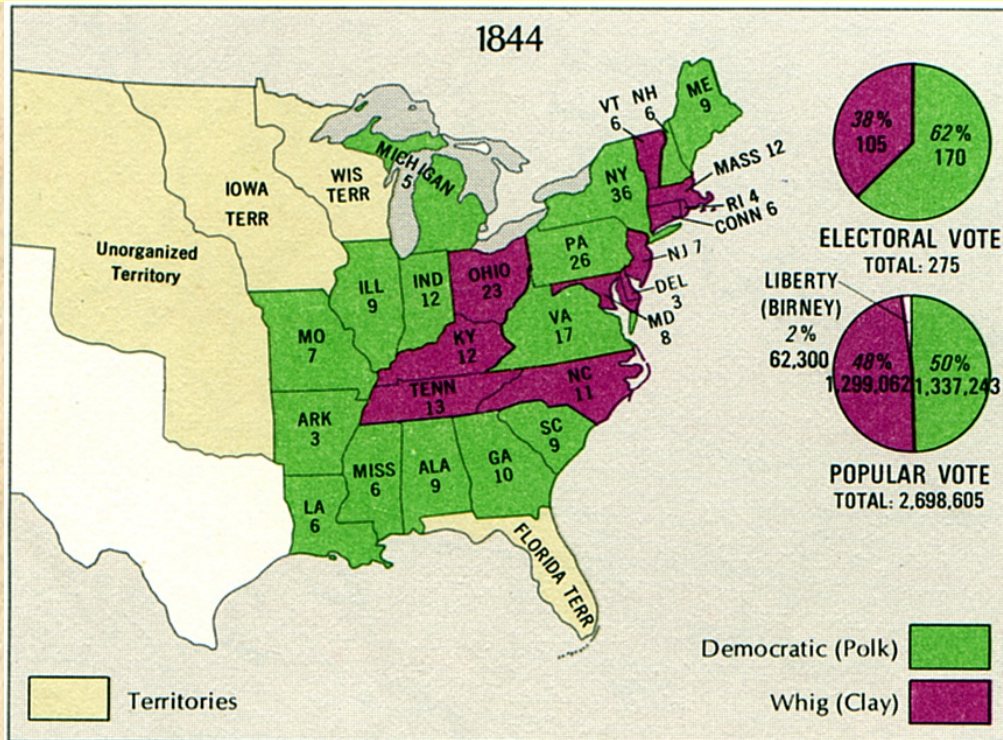


**Whig candidates, Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen**



**Democrat candidates James Polk and George Mifflin Dallas**

# Election of 1844










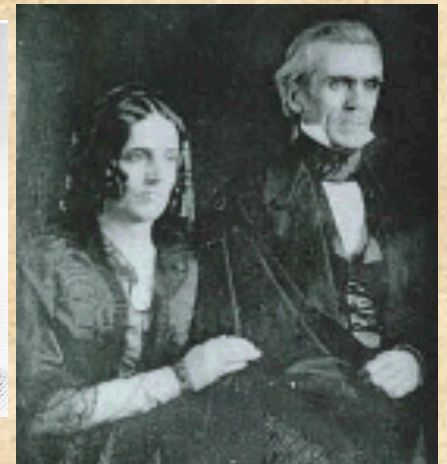
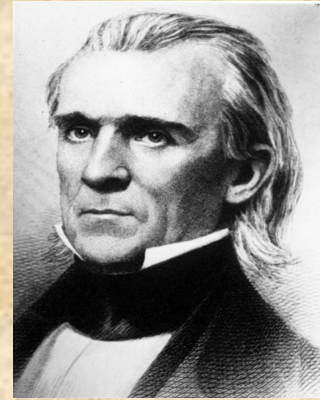
**Polk supported the annexation of Texas as did a majority of the voters. He became one of the strongest and most successful presidents of the 19th century.**

**Portion of Polk's inaugural speech**

**“The Republic of Texas has made known her desire to come into our Union, to form a part of our Confederacy and enjoy with us the blessings of liberty secured and guaranteed by our Constitution. Texas was once a part of our country—was unwisely ceded away to a foreign power—is now independent, and possesses an undoubted right to dispose of a part or the whole of her territory and to merge her sovereignty as a separate and independent state in ours. I congratulate my country that by an act of the late Congress of the United States the assent of this Government has been given to the reunion, and it only remains for the two countries to agree upon the terms to consummate an object so important to both. I regard the question of annexation as belonging exclusively to the United States and Texas.”**

# President James K. Polk

-  Vowed to serve only one term
-  At 49, youngest president at that time
-  Listed four goals for his presidency
-  The first goal was the re-establishment of the Independent Treasury System
-  Second, tariff reductions
-  Third, he wanted to settle the Oregon boundary dispute with Great Britain
-  Fourth, he wanted to purchase California from Mexico




Polk was called "Young Hickory" after President Jackson





Polk's Cabinet: 1845




# Re-establishment of the Independent Treasury System


 **The Independent Treasury Act was passed in 1840. This law removed the federal government from involvement with the nation's banking system by establishing federal depositories for public funds instead of keeping the money in national, state, or private banks.**


 **The act was an attempt to remedy the disorganization caused by President Jackson's veto of the B.U.S. recharter bill in 1832.**

 **The Whigs hoped the 1840 law would establish their new national bank proposal. President Tyler refused and there was no organized federal financial plan until Polk became president.**


 **In 1846 Polk pushed through a new independent Treasury Act nearly identical to that of 1841. This act remained substantially unchanged until passage of the Federal Reserve Act in 1913.**

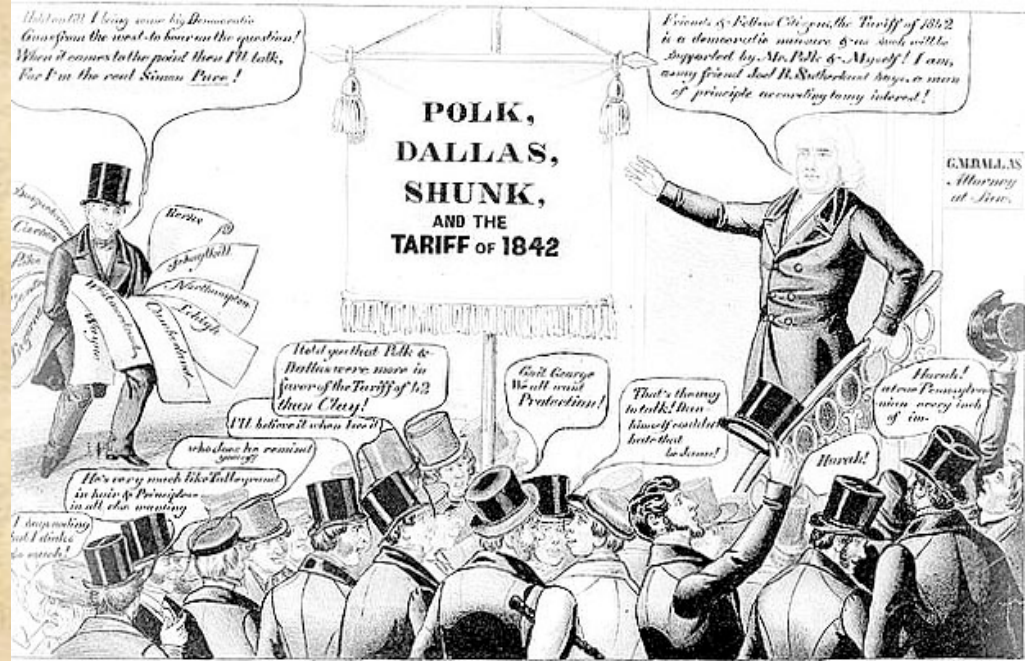
# Tariff Reduction

 In 1846 Polk and his Secretary of the Treasury, Robert Walker, convinced Congress to pass the **Walker tariff**.

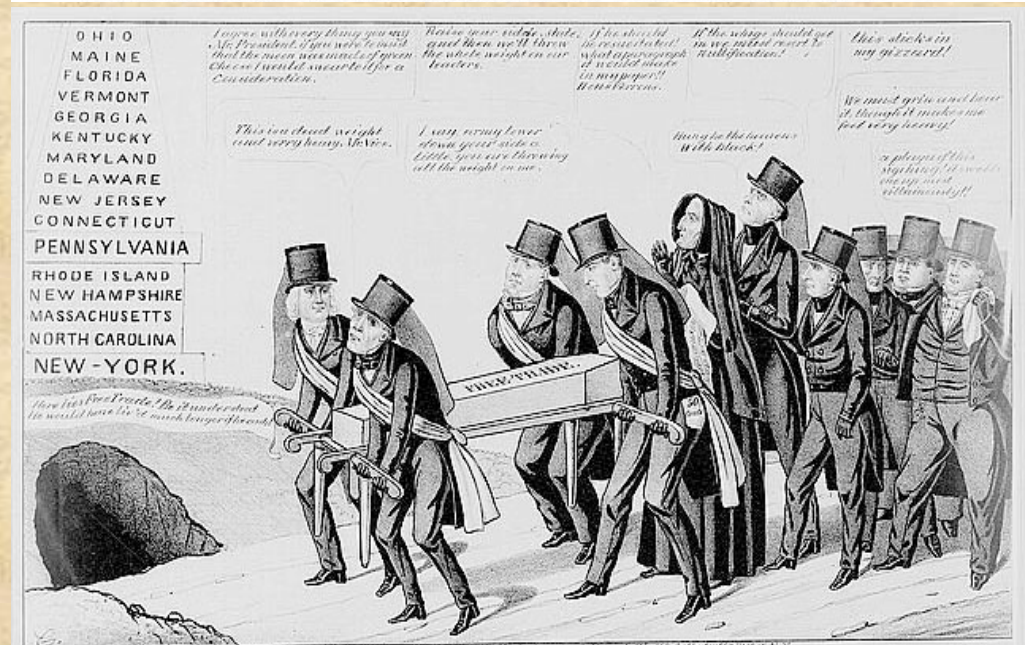
 This tariff reduced rates to the minimum revenue required to finance the federal government.

 The tariff did not provide protection for American manufacturers.

 Britain also passed tariff reductions and trade between the two nations increased.



**POLITICAL JESUITISM-OR INTEREST VERSUS PRINCIPLE.**



**FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF FREE-TRADE.**

*This undertaking with the Hon. Gerrit Smith, Genl. based at Washington in Nov. 1846. It was carried to the grave by Polk, Dallas, Buchanan & Adams. The chief mourners were Andrew, Nathan, Bishop, Colburn, Mr. Butler, Sever, Whitt, Green, H. Lewis & the candidates who are elected by the Whigs. Mr. Butler has already contributed \$2000000 in rapidly.*

**Manifest Destiny led to war with Mexico and the Oregon territory becoming part of the U.S.**



**Manifest Destiny was the belief the U.S. had a God given mission to spread its civilization by conquest to the entire western hemisphere no matter who it harmed.**

## Reasons for Manifest Destiny



**Technological innovations like the telegraph, steamship and railroad could link distant places like Oregon and California that had once seemed remote.**



**A belief that democracy must continue to grow in order to survive.**



**A desire to expand the benefits of American civilization.**



**Southerners were anxious to acquire new lands for additional slave states.**



**A need to develop new markets made the acquisition of pacific ports a priority.**



**Fear that Great Britain would try and block American annexation of Texas and might expand her own holdings in North America.**

**President Polk wanted control of the Oregon Territory and was willing to go to war with Britain. "54°40' or fight" was his position. The Oregon dispute was settled peacefully on the 49° in the Treaty of Oregon in 1846.**



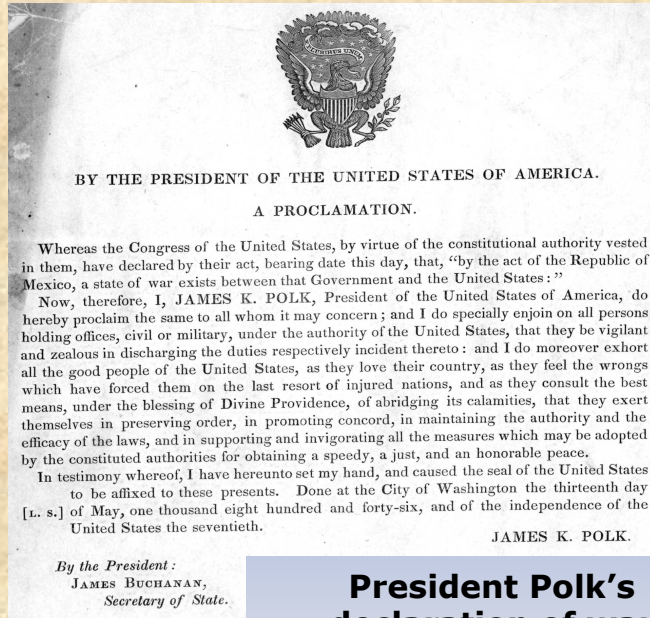
**Oregon Country /  
Columbia District  
1818-1846**

**What the U.S. wanted**

**What the U.S. and  
Britain agreed on**

**What Britain wanted**

# Tension with Mexico over Texas led to war



**President Polk's  
declaration of war  
against Mexico,  
May 13, 1846**



Even though Mexico signed a treaty, they never really conceded Texas was an independent nation.

When the U.S. annexed Texas in 1845, Mexican/U.S. relations reached a breaking point.

President Polk sent an envoy, James Slidell, to seek a peaceful resolution, however the Mexican President, Mariano Parades, ordered Slidell out of Mexico and threatened war.

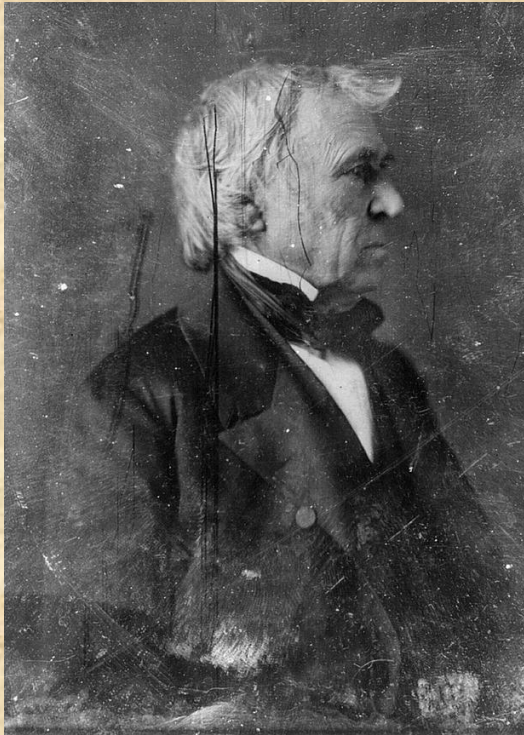
President Polk ordered troops to the border.

On April 25, 1846 a unit commanded by Captain Thornton was ambushed by Mexican soldiers and suffered casualties.

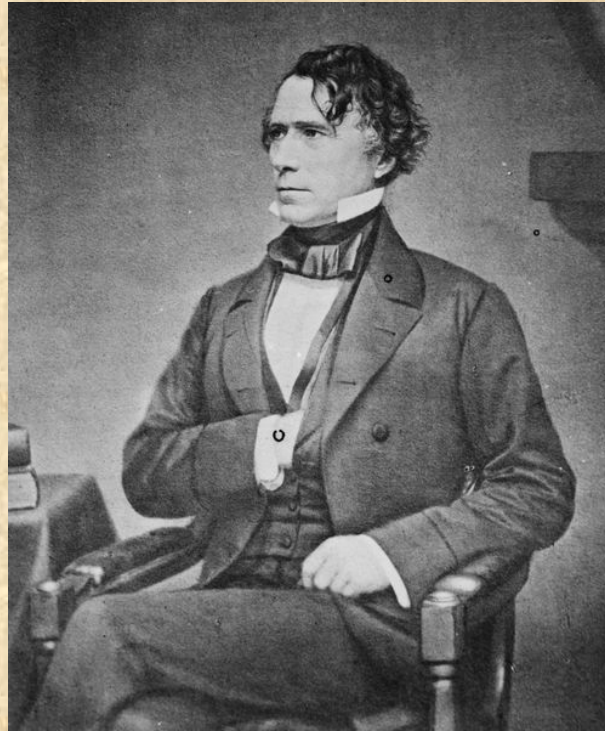
# The Mexican American War, 1846-1848



**The war proved to be a training ground for future Civil War soldiers. Three later presidents also served in the war.**



**Future president General Zachary Taylor "Old Rough and Ready" commander of U.S. forces in northern Mexico**



**Future president Franklin Pierce, after serving in Congress volunteered to fight in Mexico City**



**Future president Ulysses S. Grant fought in the capture of Mexico City**



# The war with Mexico sparked sectional conflict

**Battle of Churubusco**

**August 20, 1847**



**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.**

**Support for the war tended to vary by region, thus the sectional conflict. Opposition was mainly rooted in the north where many viewed it as a plot to extend slavery.**



**Ohio Senator Tom Corwin accused Polk of involving the U.S. in a war of aggression.**



**Senator John C. Calhoun of South Carolina abstained from voting, correctly foreseeing 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.**



**Author 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."**

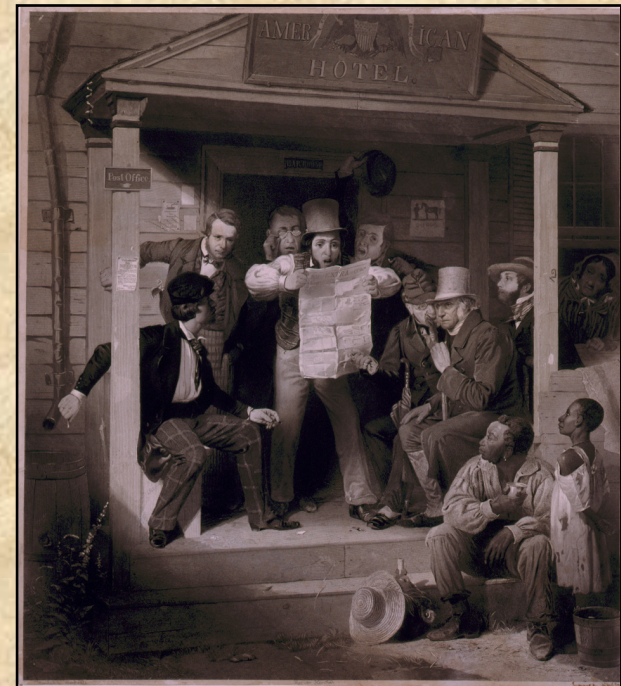
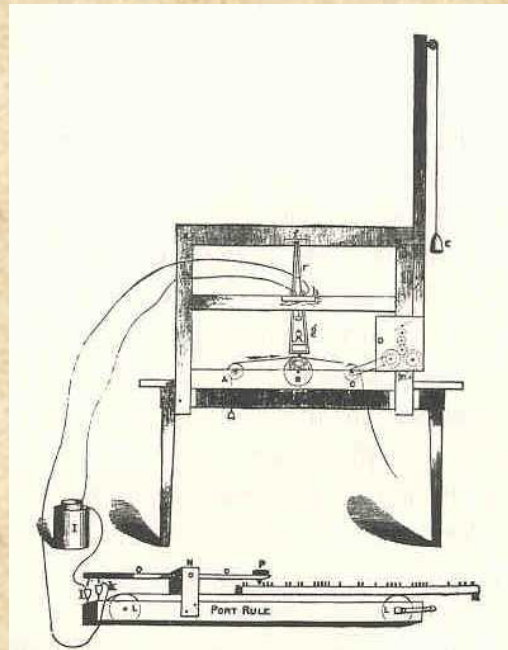
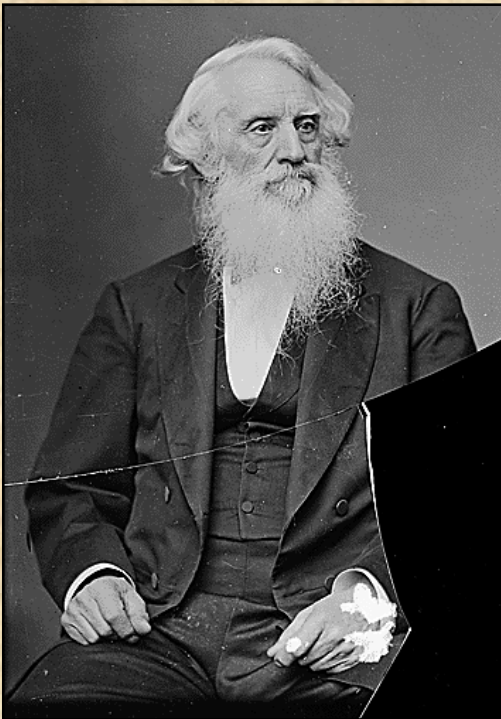


**A freshman Whig Congressman from Illinois, Abraham Lincoln questioned whether the "spot" where blood had been shed, which had begun the war, was really U.S. soil.**

# Telegraph

**The Mexican-American war was the first war where news about the fighting could be transmitted quickly through the use of the new telegraph.**

**Samuel F.B. Morse came up with the idea of a communications system using the electro-magnet and a series of relays through a network of telegraph stations. In order to transmit messages in this system, he invented Morse Code, an alphabet of electronic dots and dashes. The system made communication across the country much faster than ever before.**



## **“Bear flag revolt” on June 14, 1846**

**John Fremont launched a revolution to free California from Mexican control and establish a republic. In less than a month, the territory was independent. When news of the Mexican American War reached California, the goal became statehood. It later became a state in 1850.**



**California  
state flag**

**The war was fought in northern and central Mexico in many different battles. Although the Mexican army had several victories, the U.S. dominated in the end, captured Mexico City, and forced the Mexicans to surrender.**



# The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the war on February 2, 1848



49

consent of the Senate thereof, and Presidente de los Estados Unidos by the President of the Mexican Republic, with the precious approbation of its General Congress: ratificaciones se canjearán en la ciudad de Washington a los cuatro meses de la fecha de la firma del mismo Tratado, o de la signature hereof, or soon antes si fuere posible. if practicable.

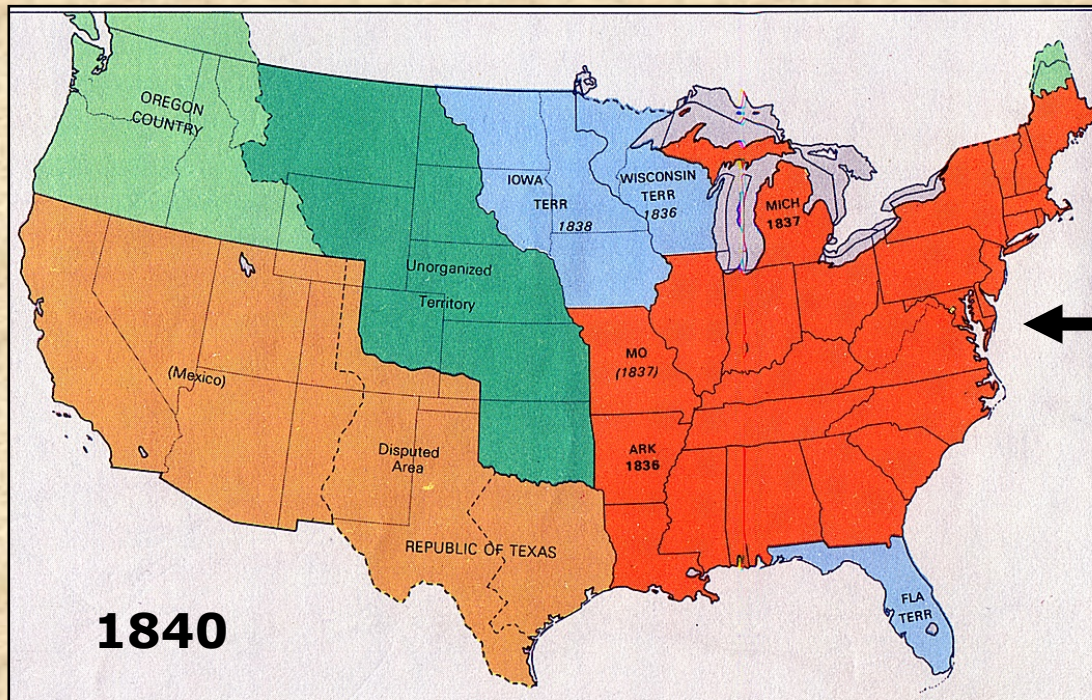
In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty of Peace, and have hereunto affixed our seals respectively. Don en Ciudad de Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the second day of February in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

En fé de lo cual, nosotros los respectivos Plenipotenciarios hemos firmado y sellado por amistad, límites y arreglo de paz. Don en Ciudad de Guadalupe Hidalgo, el día dos de Febrero del año de nuestro Señor mil ochocientos y ocho.

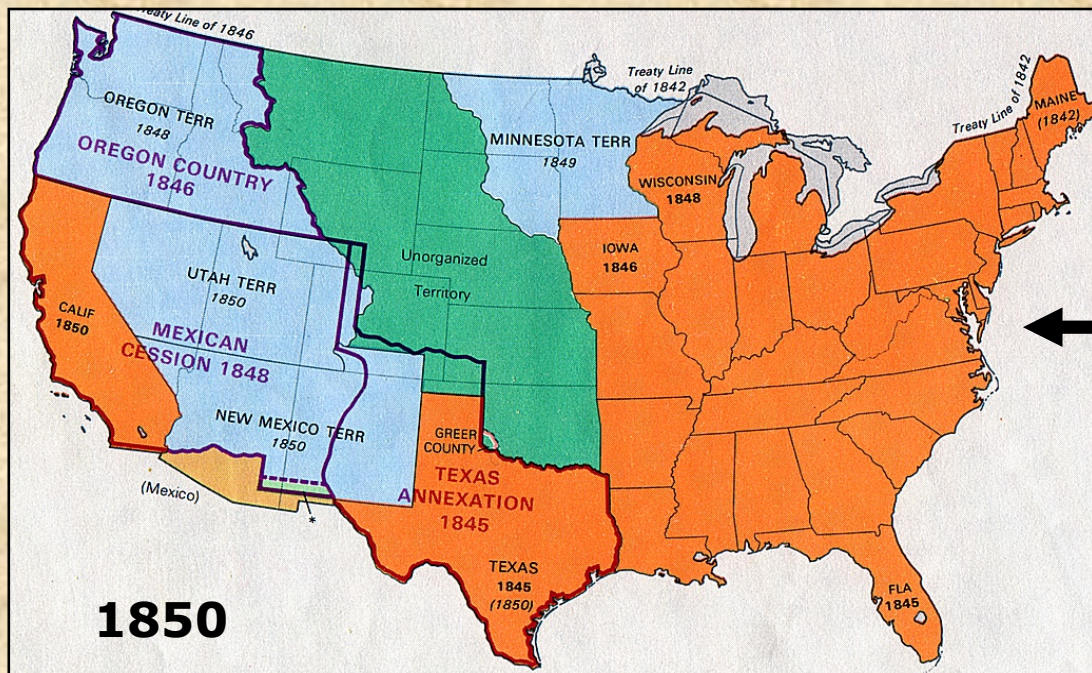
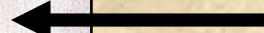
J. P. Smith      Bernardo Corso  
 Genl. J. Arce      Genl. B. Arce  
 Bernardo Corso      Genl. J. Arce  
 Genl. B. Arce      J. P. Smith

## **Impact of the war on the United States**

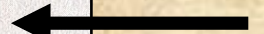
- 1. 525,000 square miles of new territory was added.**
- 2. The Americans suffered heavy losses; the nearly 13,000 dead included only about 1,700 in combat —the rest fell to disease.**
- 3. The war was a proving ground for young military officers (Grant, Jackson, Lee, Meade, Sherman, for example) who would soon put their skills to work against each other in the American Civil War.**
- 4. It led to political problems over the extension of slavery that resulted in the Civil War 13 years later.**
- 5. The U.S. became a Pacific power.**
- 6. The expansion plans of Britain, Russia and France on the North American continent were thwarted.**



**The U.S. in 1840, prior to Polk's presidency**



**The U.S. in 1850, after Polk's presidency**

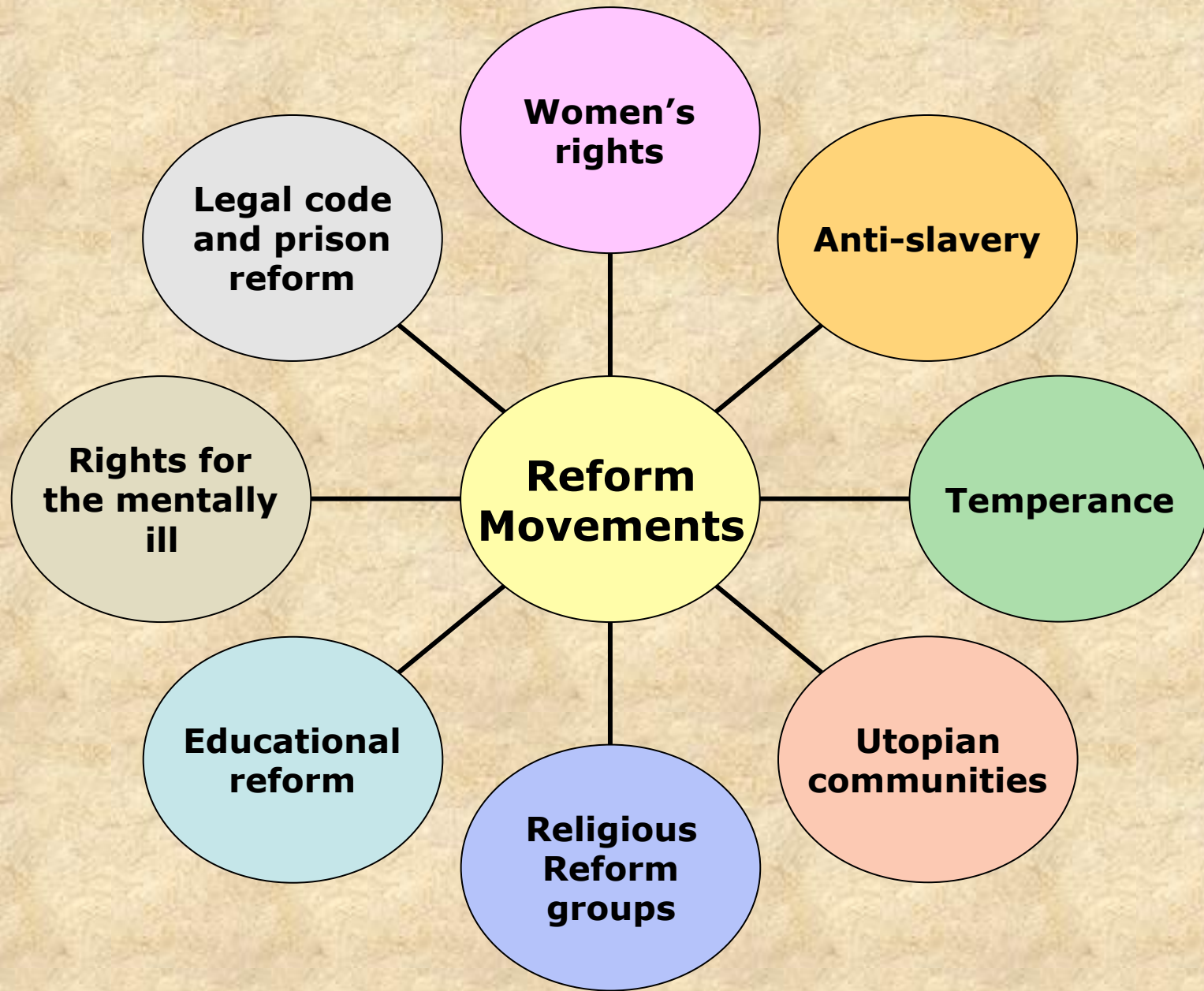




# The Spirit of Reform


- ❖ **Political and religious background**
- ❖ **Religious reform groups**
- ❖ **Utopian communities**
- ❖ **Temperance movement**
- ❖ **Educational reforms**
- ❖ **Labor reform**
- ❖ **Rights for the mentally ill**
- ❖ **Struggle for women's rights**
- ❖ **Abolitionism**







## Political and religious background of reform

 In the early 1800s, a huge religious movement known as the *Second Great Awakening* swept the U.S.

 Massive religious meetings known as revivals or camp meetings were held throughout the nation.

 Protestant philosophy changed to include a belief that doing good and helping solve societies problems was a path to salvation.

 The concept of the *social gospel*, a belief in helping others, which brought needed reforms at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century had its origins here.



# Charles Grandison Finney



**Called "America's foremost revivalist."**



**Christian evangelist said to have converted 500,000 people in large outdoor meetings called revivals or camp meetings.**



**Major leader of the "Second Great Awakening" religious revival that swept parts of America in the early years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.**



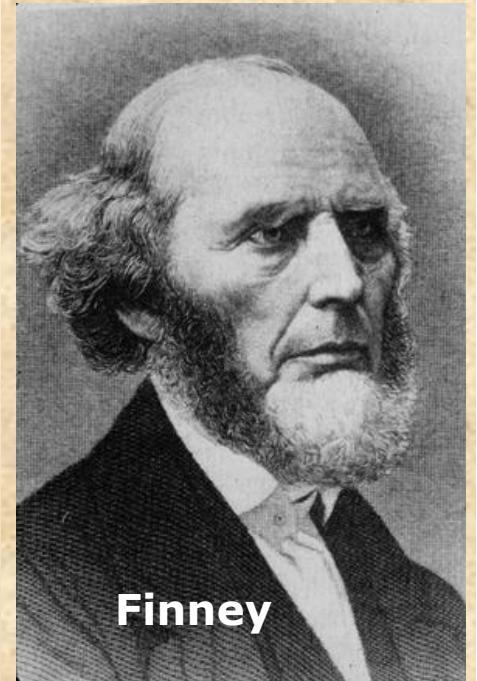
**Differed from the older Calvinist Christian tradition that believed man was predestined (born to go to heaven or hell) and could do nothing to change his or her fate. Finney believed that people could choose their salvation by doing good works. He believed in free will rather than predestination.**



**Active in the abolitionist movement, condemning slavery from his pulpit.**




**Supported temperance and women's rights.**




**Finney**




# Religious reform groups

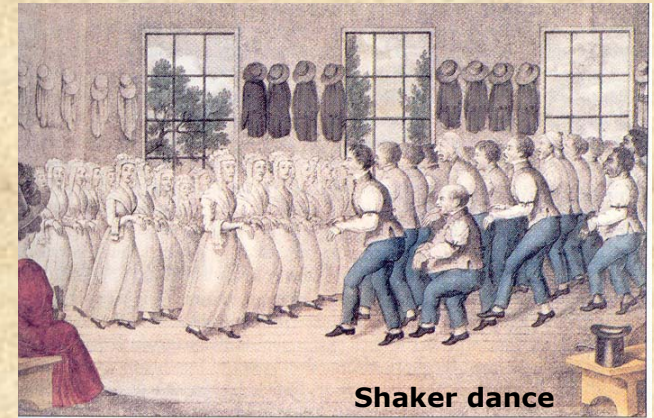
 The Shakers were a breakaway group from the Quakers which started in England in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. A group moved to New York and later to other states.

 Believed in a new way of life: abolished families, practiced celibacy, and full equality between sexes.

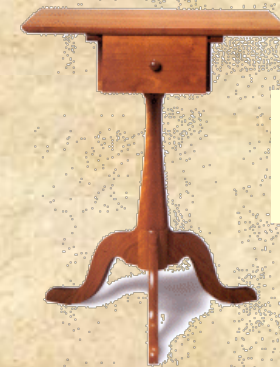
 Families in Shaker society were completely segregated, houses had separate entrances for men and women.

 They did not believe in procreation, so the only ways to gain new members was through adoption or conversion.

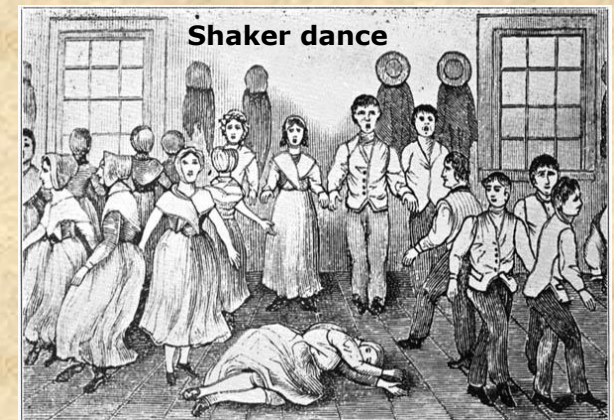
 Their simple, functional furniture designs, music, dancing, and self-published books became popular.



Shaker dance



Shaker sewing table



Shaker dance

## Amana villages, 1855 to 1932



**Founded by German immigrants in 1843 in New York, later settled in Iowa in 1855.**



**The Amanas based their society on Christian ideals.**



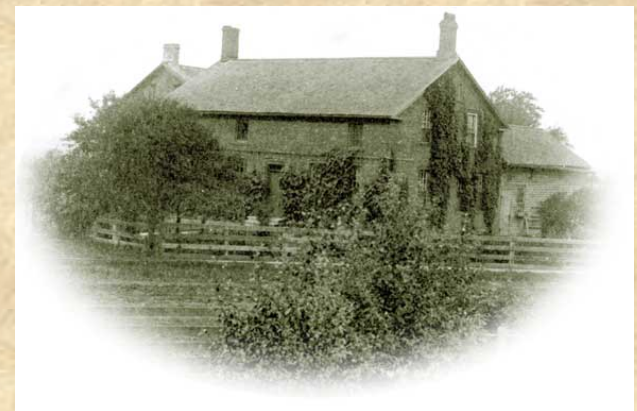
**The community provided each family with a home and monthly allowance at the general store.**



**Medical care was provided free by the community.**



**Each person was expected to work and was assigned a job by the community Elders based on the needs of the community as well as the talents of the individual.**



# The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints



The Mormons were organized by Joseph Smith in New York in 1830.



Smith and his followers moved to Illinois, where he was murdered by opponents.



Brigham Young succeeded him and led migration to Utah.



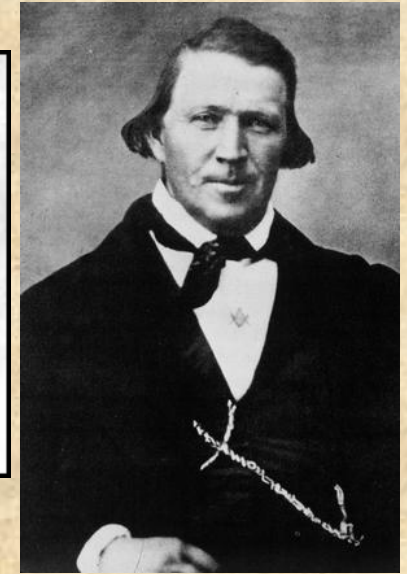
During the crossing to Utah, Church leaders encouraged wealthy and established men to take additional wives to help widows and their children, as well as young women without families.



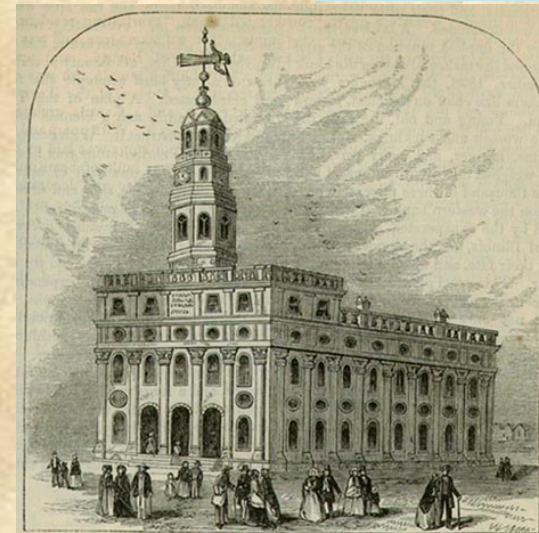
The practice of polygamy was publicly announced by the Church in 1852.




Joseph Smith





Brigham Young




# Oneida

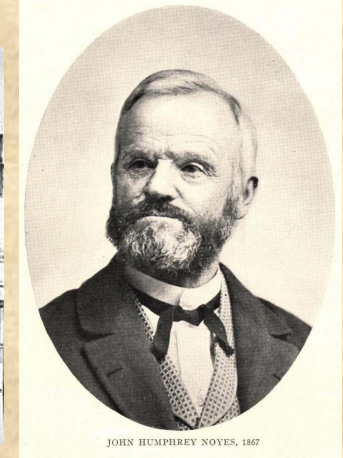
 Started by John Humphrey Noyes in Oneida, NY in 1848 as a religious community

 Lived communally where everyone shared everything including work, food, possessions, and living space.

 Among other beliefs, the community rejected "exclusive love" and considered all men married to all women

 Practiced "mutual criticism" in which actions were reprimanded in front of a committee or sometimes even the entire community

 Lasted about 30 years



JOHN HUMPHREY NOYES, 1867



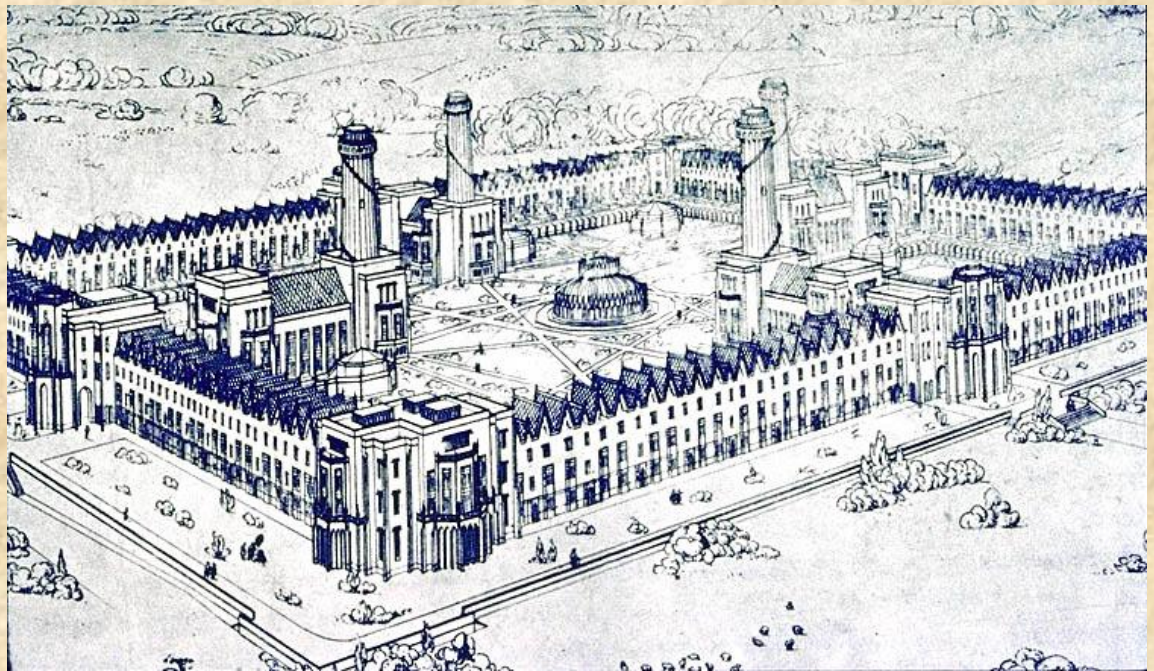
ONEIDA COMMUNITY MANSION, 1878



## **Non-religious utopian communities**

**Utopia is defined as a perfect place.**

**Robert Owen  
founded a  
socialist  
community in  
New Harmony,  
Illinois in 1825.  
He believed  
everyone should  
contribute to  
make it self-  
sufficient and not  
need currency.  
It failed after  
several years.**



## Brook Farm experiment



**Founded in 1841 in Massachusetts by former Unitarian minister George Ripley to live self-sufficiently.**



**Influenced by transcendentalist thought, which rejected organized religion as the source for enlightenment, emphasized individualism and the mysteries of nature.**



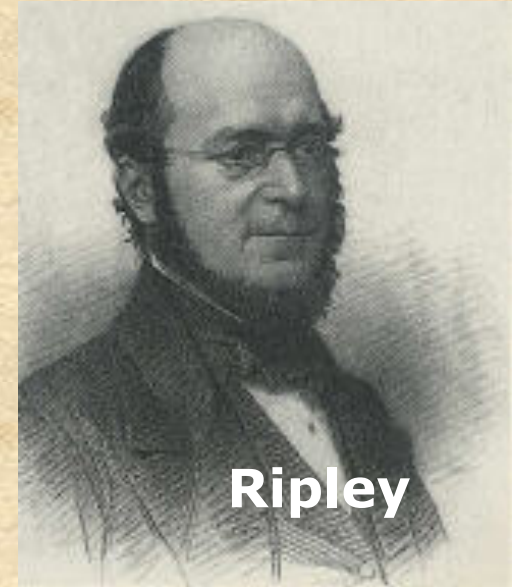
**They preferred to live apart from society due to the unequal and unfair treatment of individuals.**



**Influenced many important writers such as Hawthorne and Thoreau.**

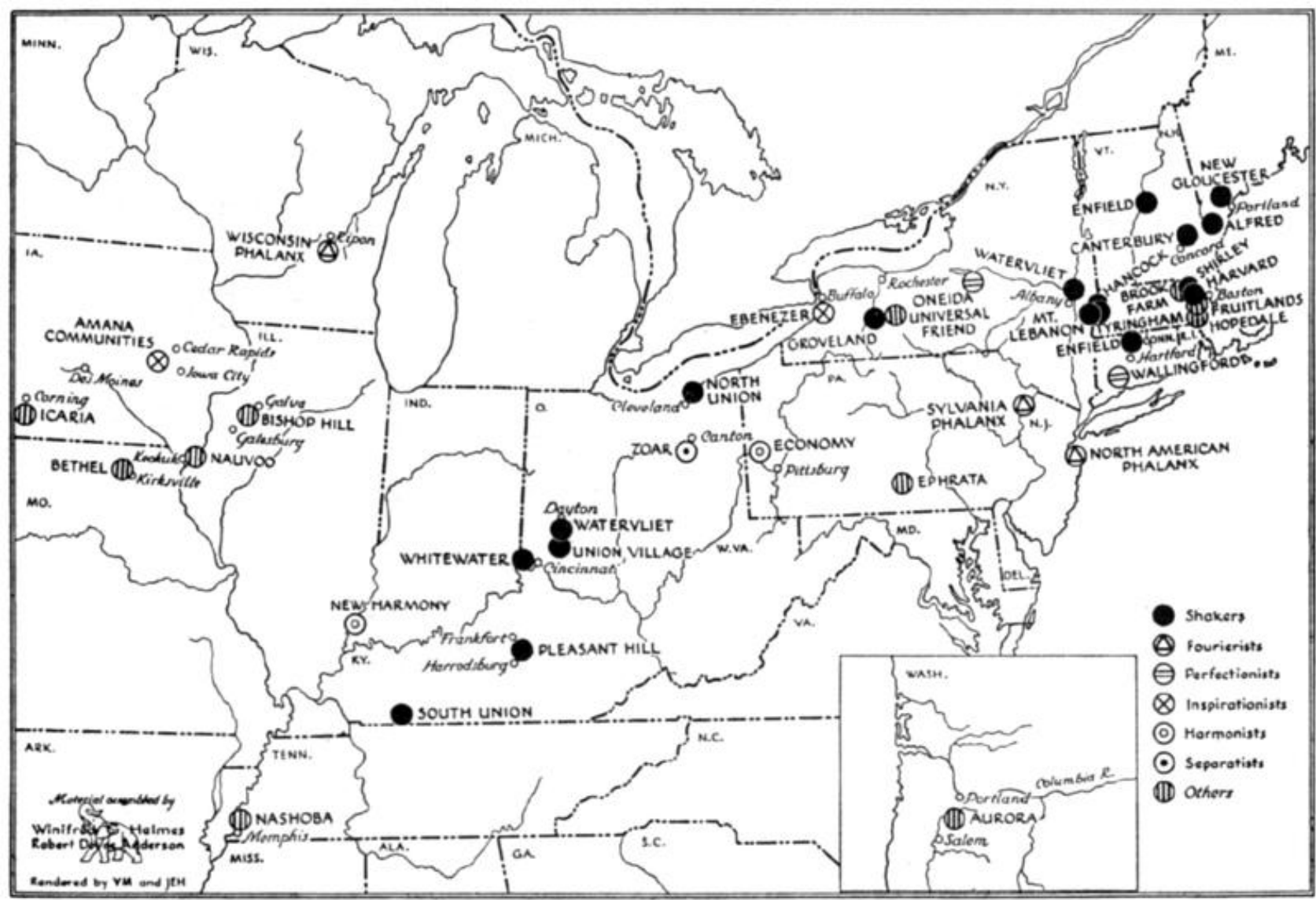


**Lasted only until 1847 mostly due to its reliance upon agriculture and its location on infertile land.**

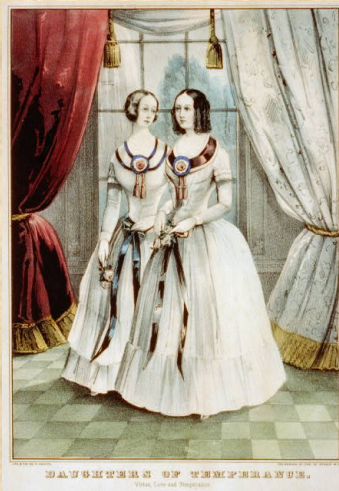


Ripley


# Locations of various communities in the mid-1800s





# Temperance Movement (anti-alcohol)




# American Temperance Society

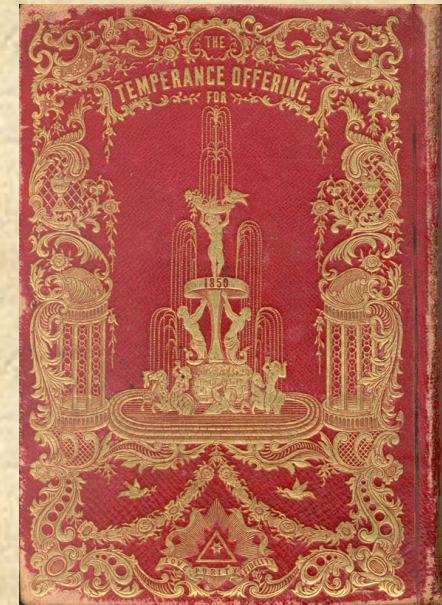
 Began in 1826 to eliminate the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

 Estimated that the average American in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century consumed over four gallons of liquor a year. In 2000, the average was just over two gallons a year.

 Made up mostly of women who saw “demon rum” as the number one enemy.

 In the years before the Civil War (antebellum) the main focus was to get men to sign pledges promising not to drink alcoholic beverages.

 Later anti-alcohol organizations such as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) worked to make alcoholic beverages illegal.



## TEMPERANCE READER.

### CHAPTER I.

#### SELECT SENTENCES.

##### SECTION I.

DRUNKENNESS is a vice which is remarkably ensnaring and deceitful.

The frequent witnessing of any sin has a direct tendency to weaken our impression of its criminality.

No habit is more difficult to break off than the habit of intemperance.

Every intemperate man in the world was, at one period of his life, a moderate drinker.

It is perfectly obvious, that to abstain from that which does us no good, and which is certain to do us injury, cannot be wrong.

It is always better to prevent evils than to cure them.

The sober, the respectable, and the virtuous, are the persons whose exertions for the reformation of the vicious will be most successful. The abandoned and the vile cannot be expected to labor for their own reformation, or for the reformation of others.

If, by our example and influence, we contribute to lead those around us from the paths of virtue, we are far from being innocent, although we ourselves may be free from any particular vice.

It is not enough that we are convinced any particular course of conduct is wrong: we must abandon it, and pursue its opposite.

Among the present usages and customs of society, there are many, which are in themselves wrong, as well as injurious in their effects upon individuals and upon society.

# "The Drunkard's Progress/From the First Glass to the Grave", 1846




Wife and daughter weeping outside the burning house, in the distance is a prison.


Step 9  
Death by suicide


**By 1840, there were over 2,000 temperance societies in the United States. 70,000 members signed pledges, like those below, promising abstinence from alcoholic beverages.**




# Educational Reform

 Free public education was rare before the 1820s.

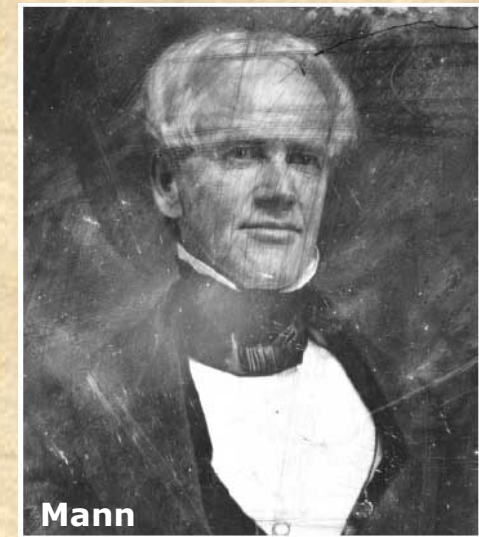
 A movement for “common schools” began in Massachusetts during the period of 1830-1850 to Americanize new immigrants.

 Horace Mann was an important leader in the movement which advocated compulsory education.

 Common schools were designed to have a similar educational experience for all children regardless of class or locale.

 Common schools were viewed as a vehicle to preserve rural values in new urban society.

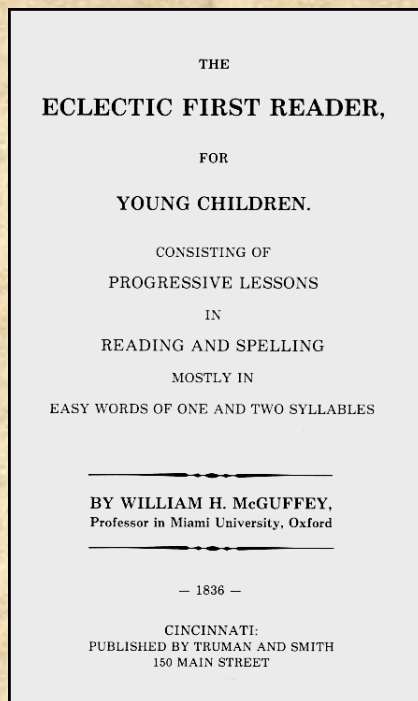
 *Normal schools* were established to train teachers.





# McGuffey's Readers

The original 1836 version of the reading books used for 75 years by about 80% of all American students. Some 120 million sets were sold. No other books ever had this much influence over so many children over such a long period.



ECLECTIC SECOND READER.

LESSON I.  
*The Little Readers.*

1. Frank, what a fine thing it is to read. A little while ago, you know, you could only read little words, and you had to spell them—c-a-t, cat; d-o-g, dog.

2. You were a long time getting through with the "First Reader," but now you can read quite well.

2 ECLECTIC FIRST READER.

John must not tear the book.  
He may see how fast he can learn.

---

John	and	there	learn
Ann	has	here	nice
Jane	must	keep	clean

3 ECLECTIC FIRST READER.

LESSON II.

This boy has a bird.  
This bird is on his hand.  
Some birds can talk.

The dog barks.  
Do you hear the dog bark?  
Boys play with dogs.

# Labor Reform

- ❏ **Unions began to form after the Revolutionary War in cities such as Philadelphia and Baltimore.**
- ❏ **In the 1820s the Mechanics' Union of Trade Associations, the first to combine different types of unions, formed.**
- ❏ **Their goals were not only higher wages and improved working conditions but also free public schools, abolition of debtors jail, and universal male suffrage.**
- ❏ **The Union entered politics to secure their goals.**

## **Preamble of the Mechanics' Union of Trade Associations (Philadelphia, 1828)**

**"We, the Journeymen Mechanics of the City and County of Philadelphia, conscious that our condition in society, is lower than justice demands it should be, and feeling our inability, individually, to ward off from ourselves and families those numerous evils which result from an unequal and very excessive accumulation of wealth and power into the hands of a few, are desirous of forming an Association, which shall avert as much as possible those evils with which poverty and incessant toil have already inflicted, and which threaten ultimately to, overwhelm and destroy us..."**

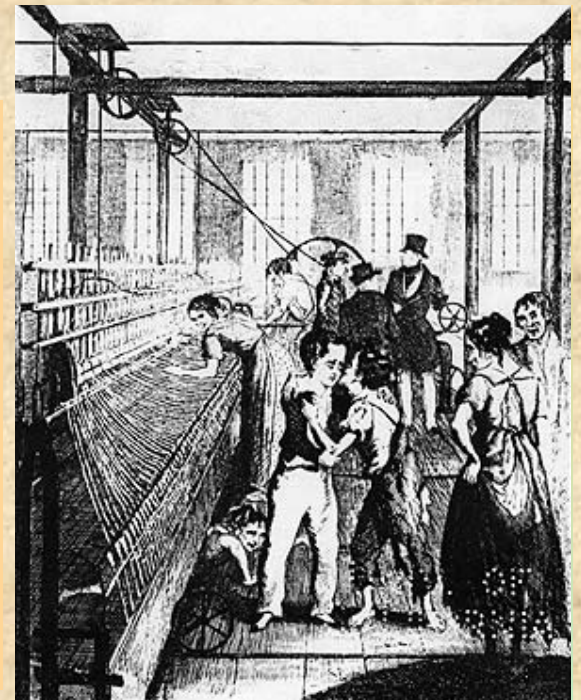
**A family in debtor's prison**



**Up until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, a person could be put in jail if they could not pay back money owed. Early unions pushed to have debtors jails abolished.**



**Child labor was widespread in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, for example, in New England about 30% of workers were children under 16.**



## Unions

- In the late 1820s, unions entered politics with the Working Men's Party. It was made up of craftsmen, skilled journeymen, and reformers who sought a 10-hour workday, free public education, abolition of debtor imprisonment, and an end to prison contract labor.
- The party ended in the 1830s, and several New York members joined the Locofoco Party, a radical faction of the New York State Democratic Party.
- Many of the early labor unions were destroyed by the economic collapse caused by the Panic of 1837. Nearly 30% of U.S. workers lost their jobs.
- Labor unions made a comeback in the 1840s and 1850s but were again devastated by the economic crisis of the Panic of 1857.
- Unions came back strongly after the Civil War.

## **Major antebellum (period between the Revolutionary and Civil Wars) labor accomplishments**

**✂ In 1840, President Van Buren established a ten hour work day for all federal employees.**

**✂ In 1842, the Massachusetts Supreme Court ruled that labor unions were not illegal conspiracies.**

**✂ In 1842, children were prohibited from working over ten hours a day.**

**✂ In 1847, New Hampshire made ten hours the legal workday.**

**✂ In 1848, Pennsylvania passed a law to make 12 the minimum age for child workers.**

**✂ In 1848, Pennsylvania passed a ten hour work day.**

# TIME TABLE OF THE LOWELL MILLS,

Arranged to make the working time throughout the year average 11 hours per day.

TO TAKE EFFECT SEPTEMBER 21st, 1853.

The Standard time being that of the meridian of Lowell, as shown by the Regulator Clock of AMOS SANBORN, Post Office Corner, Central Street.

From March 20th to September 19th, inclusive.

COMMENCE WORK, at 6.30 A. M. LEAVE OFF WORK, at 6.30 P. M., except on Saturday Evenings.  
BREAKFAST at 6 A. M. DINNER, at 12 M. Commence Work, after dinner, 12.45 P. M.

From September 20th to March 19th, inclusive.

COMMENCE WORK at 7.00 A. M. LEAVE OFF WORK, at 7.00 P. M., except on Saturday Evenings.  
BREAKFAST at 6.30 A. M. DINNER, at 12.30 P. M. Commence Work, after dinner, 1.15 P. M.

## BELLS.

From March 20th to September 19th, inclusive.

<i>Morning Bells.</i>		<i>Dinner Bells.</i>		<i>Evening Bells.</i>	
First bell,.....	4.30 A. M.	Ring out,.....	12.00 M.	Ring out,.....	6.30 P. M.
Second, 5.30 A. M. ; Third, 6.20.		Ring in,.....	12.35 P. M.	Except on Saturday Evenings.	

From September 20th to March 19th, inclusive.

<i>Morning Bells.</i>		<i>Dinner Bells.</i>		<i>Evening Bells.</i>	
First bell,.....	5.00 A. M.	Ring out,.....	12.30 P. M.	Ring out at,.....	7.00 P. M.
Second, 6.00 A. M. ; Third, 6.50.		Ring in,.....	1.05 P. M.	Except on Saturday Evenings.	

## SATURDAY EVENING BELLS.

During APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST, Ring Out, at 6.00 P. M.  
The remaining Saturday Evenings in the year, ring out as follows :

SEPTEMBER.		NOVEMBER.		JANUARY.	
First Saturday, ring out	6.00 P. M.	Third Saturday ring out	4.00 P. M.	Third Saturday, ring out	4.25 P. M.
Second " " "	5.45 "	Fourth " " "	3.55 "	Fourth " " "	4.35 "
Third " " "	5.30 "				
Fourth " " "	5.20 "				
OCTOBER.		DECEMBER.		FEBRUARY.	
First Saturday, ring out	5.05 P. M.	First Saturday, ring out	3.50 P. M.	First Saturday, ring out	4.45 P. M.
Second " " "	4.55 "	Second " " "	3.55 "	Second " " "	4.55 "
Third " " "	4.45 "	Third " " "	3.55 "	Third " " "	5.00 "
Fourth " " "	4.35 "	Fourth " " "	4.00 "	Fourth " " "	5.10 "
Fifth " " "	4.25 "	Fifth " " "	4.00 "		
NOVEMBER.		JANUARY.		MARCH.	
First Saturday, ring out	4.15 P. M.	First Saturday, ring out	4.10 P. M.	First Saturday, ring out	5.25 P. M.
Second " " "	4.05 "	Second " " "	4.15 "	Second " " "	5.30 "
				Third " " "	5.35 "
				Fourth " " "	5.45 "

YARD GATES will be opened at the first stroke of the bells for entering or leaving the Mills.

••• SPEED GATES commence hoisting three minutes before commencing work.

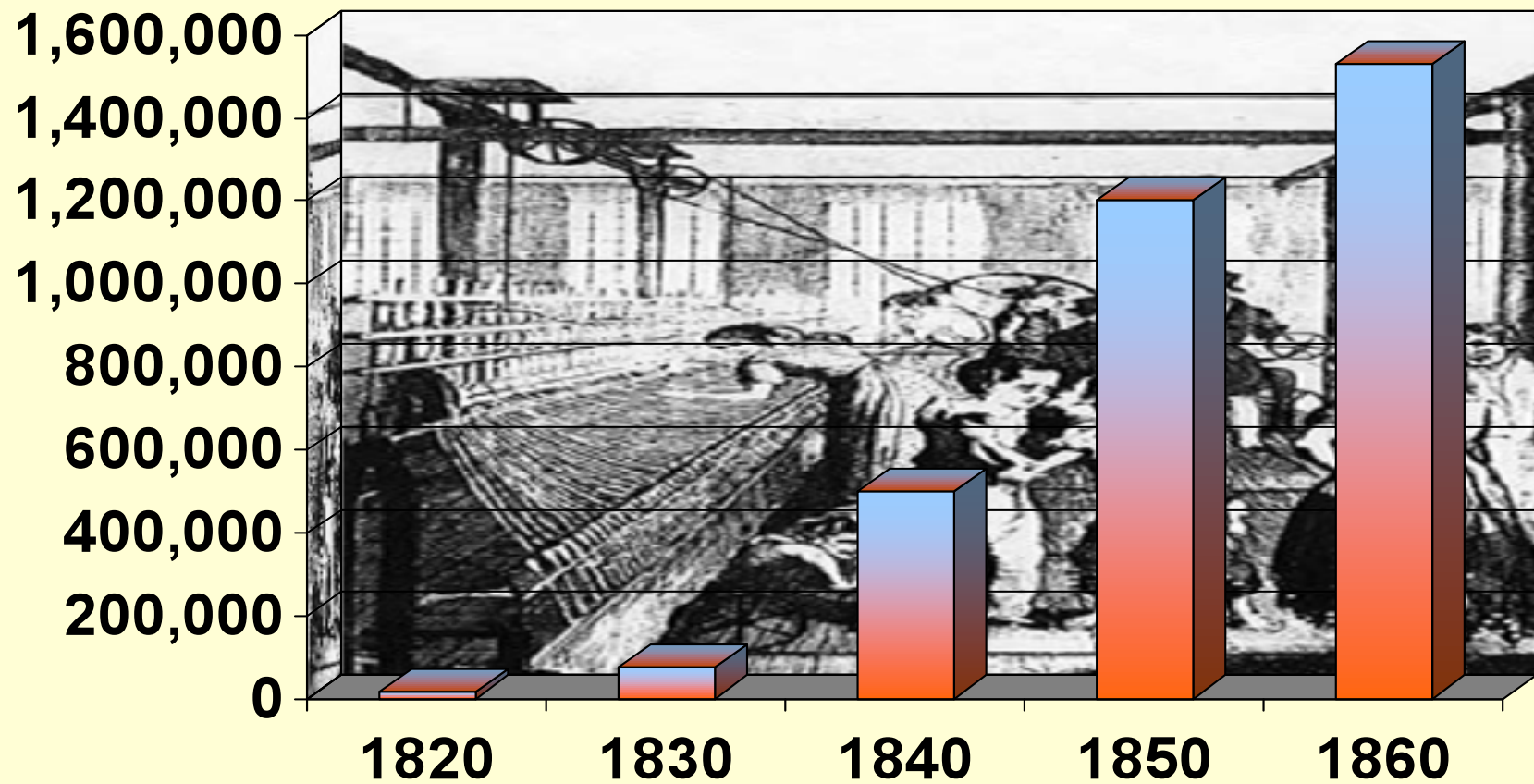
Average workday was 11 hours per day

From a report on Lowell, a mill in Massachusetts, working conditions in 1846


"Thus thirteen hours per day of close attention and monotonous labor are exacted from the young women in these manufactories. . . So fatigued-we should say, exhausted and worn out but we wish to speak of the system in the simplest language-are numbers of the girls, that they go to bed soon after their evening meal? and endeavor by a comparatively long sleep to resuscitate their weakened frames for the toils of the coming day."


## Growth in manufacturing jobs including textile factories, 1820-1860


total manufacturing jobs



# Dorothea Dix

 In the mid-1820s, she discovered the mentally ill in Massachusetts were kept locked in prisons in unsanitary, unheated cells chained to the walls. They were naked, filthy, underfed, and sleeping on stone floors.

 Began a lifelong campaign to improve conditions for mentally ill persons.

 Instrumental in getting Massachusetts to build a mental hospital and later went on to work for mental institutions in other states.



*Alas! how often we have seen  
That art - But Plagues, pest, and  
Grimy of France's Reign  
Wretched - Poor, that can build  
Not subvert, & thus will  
With that downcast, Angelo's Mission  
Still with Scorn, still with Pleasure  
Anger of Scorn, that would even  
and Struck by many upon Scorn  
Anger of Pleasure, that but seem  
Would give the Looking-glass -  
O hands of Art - here See  
The Struggle of Scorn, guided by the  
The headstrong force of truth that runs  
That works from this darling son  
No nation darts with Scorn - here  
Alas! how often we have seen  
And ever the self, a card the gold  
Engraved by the Author 1825*



## Women mobilized for rights



**The Second Great Awakening inspired women to do things they had never done before. Many women, for the first time, became active in activities outside their home and family.**



**Women became active in temperance and abolition as well as other humanitarian causes.**



**Women were considered inferior to men. They were not allowed to attend college, vote, or control their own property. Legally, women were their husband's property.**



**Many women were angry at their second class status and began organizing.**



**The primary focus of the antebellum women's rights movement was obtaining civil rights for women. Women wanted equal property rights, divorce reform, custody of their children, and the right to vote.**

# Rational Dress Movement



A protest against the uncomfortable and constricting women's clothes began in 1851 when Libby Miller developed what became known as the bloomer style.



Called "Bloomers" after *The Lily* magazine editor Amelia Bloomer promoted the new style.



Women were harassed and bloomers disappeared until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



Dresses from the 1840s and 50s





BLOOMERISM—AN AMERICAN CUSTOM.



**In 1840, the World Antislavery Convention was held in London. While women were encouraged to take an active part in American antislavery societies, they were not allowed to be delegates at the London Convention. This so angered American delegates Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott that they decided to hold their own meeting to promote women's rights. The meetings took place in 1848 in New York.**



**1840 World Antislavery Convention in London**



**American abolitionists from the 1840s: Lucretia Mott**



## **Seneca Falls Convention New York 1848: the beginning of the women's movement in the U.S.**



**Organized by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.**



**Their purpose was to discuss the social, civil, and religious condition and rights of women. They wanted to publicize the second class status of women and begin the fight to remedy it.**



**Over 300 attended.**



**A series of declarations was passed. The issue of female suffrage met serious opposition until a speech by Frederick Douglass convinced the delegates to pass a declaration demanding it.**



**Only one Convention attendee, 19 year old Charlotte Woodward lived to see women win the vote in 1920.**



**Frederick Douglass**

## **The Declaration of Sentiments was based on the Declaration of Independence:**

***"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights...The history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations on the part of man toward woman, having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over her. ...He has withheld from her rights which are given to the most ignorant and degraded men-both natives and foreigners...RESOLVED, That it is the duty of the women of this country to secure to themselves their sacred right to the elective franchise."***



**Elizabeth Cady Stanton  
author of the Declaration.  
Photo with two of her seven  
children.**



**In 1851 Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton became partners in the suffrage movement. Although their efforts directly led to passage of the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment, neither lived to see it.**



SARONY,

680 BROADWAY.

*S B Anthony & Cady Stanton*

Sixty-sixth Congress of the United States of America;

At the First Session,

Began and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the nineteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States.

ARTICLE

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

*F. H. Elliott*

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Geo. A. Marshall*  
Vice President of the United States and  
President of the Senate.





The image cannot be displayed. Your computer may not have enough memory to open the image, or the image may have been corrupted. Restart your computer, and then open the file again. If the red x still appears, you may have to delete the image and then insert it again.

**The women's rights movement grew out of the anti-slavery movement. In 1851 at a convention in Akron, Ohio, former slave, abolitionist, and women's rights advocate Sojourner Truth gave a stirring speech titled "Ain't I a Woman?".**



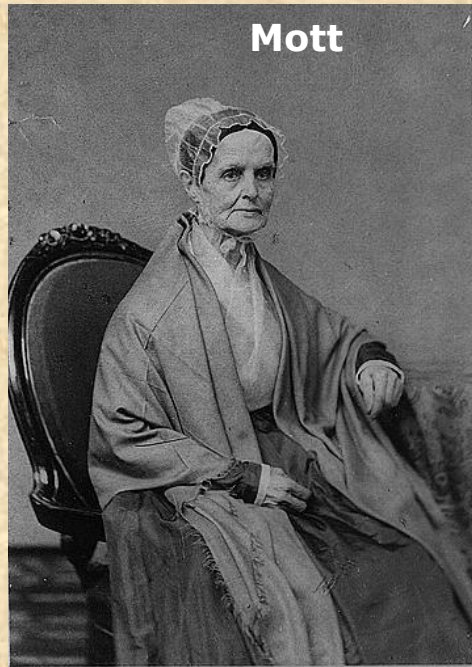
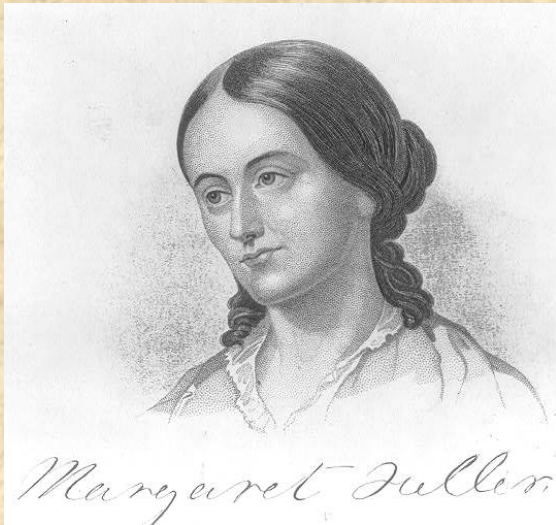
### **Quotes from her speech**

***"Well, children, where there is so much racket, there must be something out of kilter, I think between the Negroes of the South and the women of the North - all talking about rights - the white men will be in a fix pretty soon..."***

***"That little man in black( a minister) there! He says women can't have as much rights as men. 'Cause Christ wasn't a woman. "Where did your Christ come from?", From God and a Woman! Man had nothing to do with him!"***

***"If the first woman God ever made was strong enough to turn the world upside down all alone, these women together ought to be able to turn it back and get it right-side up again. And now that they are asking to do it, the men better let them."***





**Lucretia Mott, E. Cady Stanton, Mary A. Livermore, Lydia Maria Child, Susan B. Anthony, Grace Greenwood, Anna E. Dickinson**



# Higher education for women



Higher education for women did not exist before 1821.



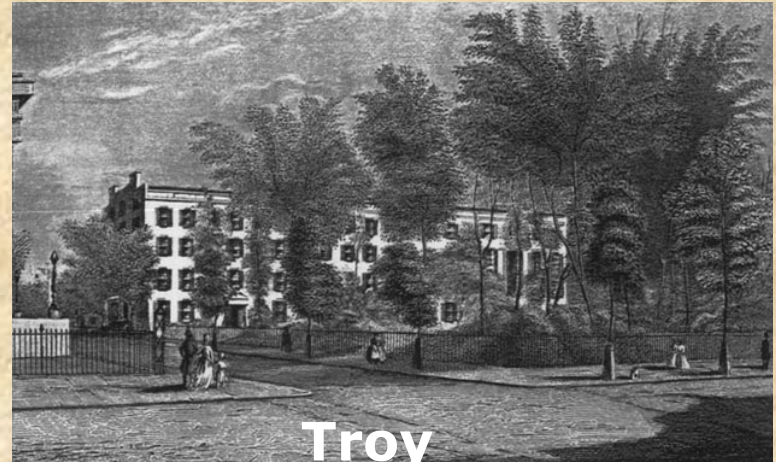
In 1821, Emma Hart Willard founded the Troy Female Seminary in New York, the first endowed school for girls.



Oberlin College became the first coeducational college in the United States in 1833.



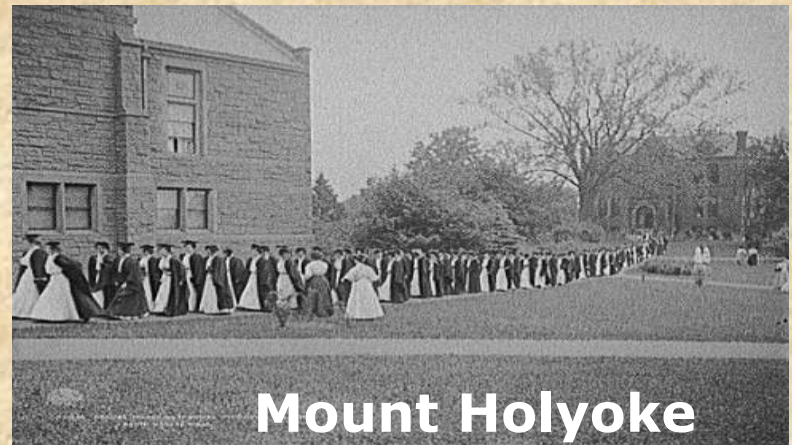
In 1837, Mount Holyoke College, the first established for women opened.



Troy

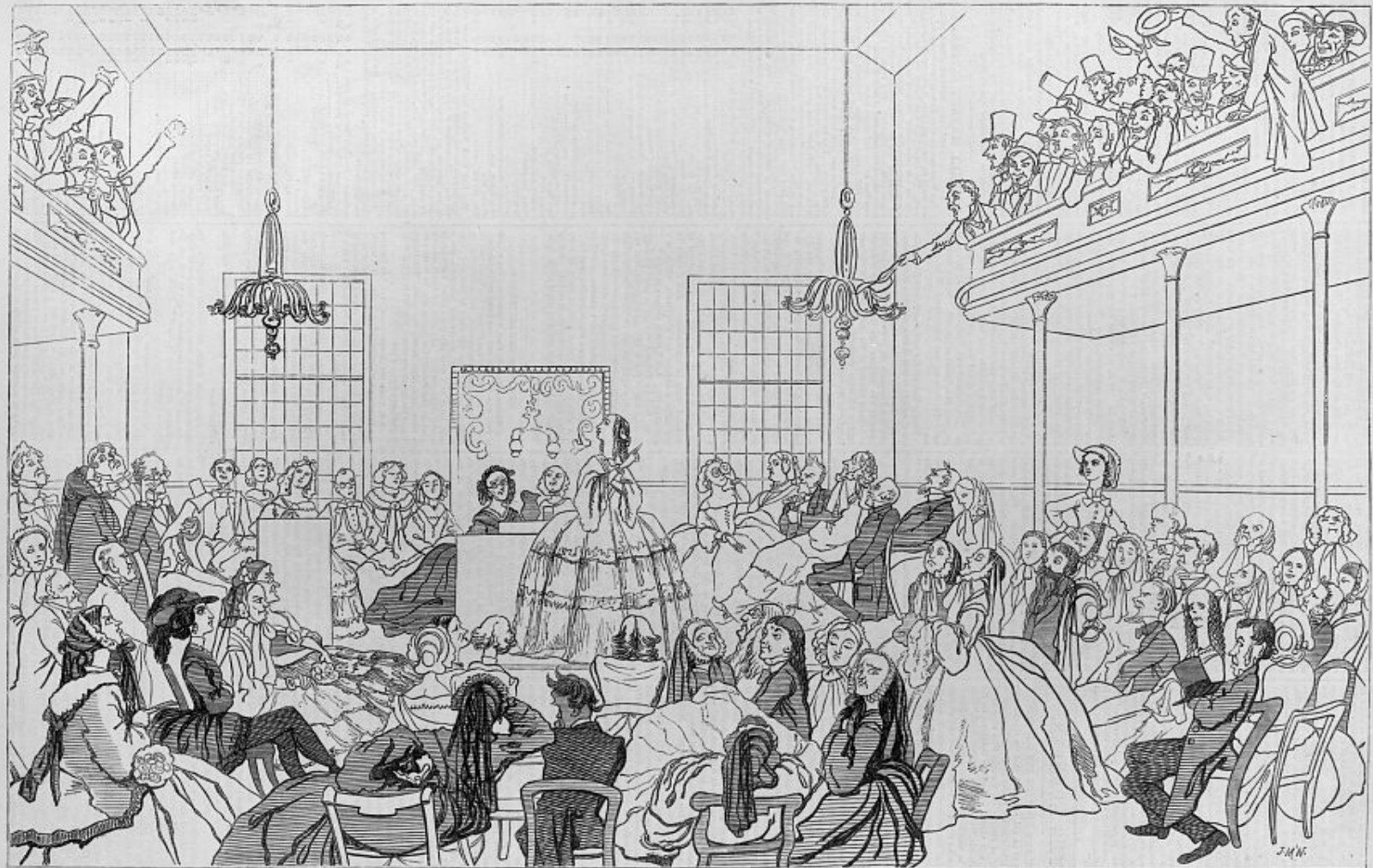


Oberlin

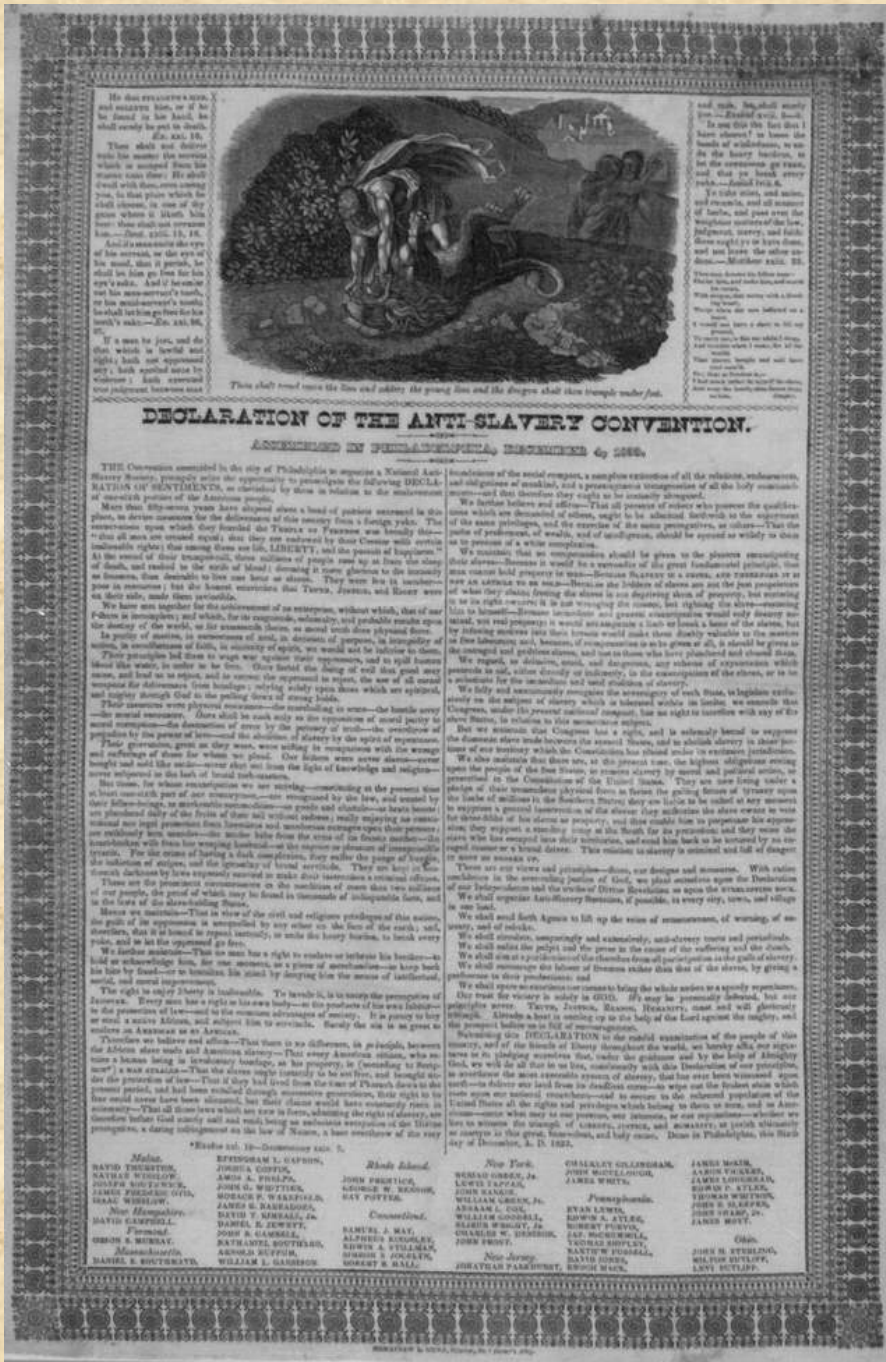


Mount Holyoke

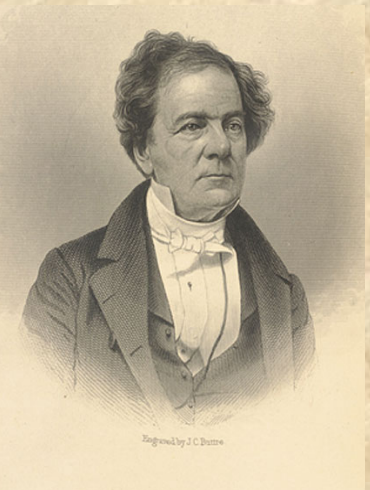
**1859 print shows a group of women in a hall listening to a woman speaker pointing to the men sitting in an upper gallery. Usually women were made to sit in upper galleries away from the action below.**



The abolitionist movement organized in 1833, when William Lloyd Garrison, Arthur and Lewis Tappan, and others formed the American Anti-Slavery Society in Philadelphia. Abolitionists believed slavery was a national sin, and it was the moral obligation of every American to help eradicate it.



Wm. Lloyd Garrison.



Lewis Tappan



# THE LIBERATOR.

VOL. I.] WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS. [NO. 21.

[BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.] SUNDAY MORNING IN THE WORLD—OUR CHRISTIEN AND WARRIOR. [SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1831.]

**THE LIBERATOR**  
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
AT NO. 24, NASSAU ST. BOSTON.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Editor.

Subscription prices: One dollar per annum in advance; or two dollars per annum in arrears. Single copies five cents.

Advertisements: One square of ten lines for the first week, and one cent for each line for each week thereafter. For longer advertisements, apply to the office.

**THE LIBERATOR.**

The Church of God Jesus—It is the second time that we have seen in this city and elsewhere. It is not a church of men, but a church of God. It is a church of the living and the dead. It is a church of the living and the dead. It is a church of the living and the dead.

**EMERSON.**

Emerson's address is New-York, dated April 20th. He has been in the city for some time, and has been very successful in his work. He has been very successful in his work. He has been very successful in his work.

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Through his newspaper, *The Liberator*, Garrison spoke out against slavery and for the rights of black Americans. From the very first issue in 1831, Garrison made it clear he would be a strong advocate for the total abolition of slavery and full citizenship for African Americans.

“On this subject, I do not wish to think, or speak, or write, with moderation. No! no! Tell a man whose house is on fire, to give a moderate alarm; tell him to moderately rescue his wife from the hand of the ravisher; tell the mother to gradually extricate her babe from the fire into which it has fallen; -- but urge me not to use moderation in a cause like the present. I am in earnest -- I will not equivocate -- I will not excuse -- I will not retreat a single inch -- AND I WILL BE HEARD.”

**Anti-slavery societies sprung up all over the north and west including the Salem, Massachusetts Female Anti-Slavery Society, the first to be founded by a black woman.**

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

# ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS!

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

## 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.

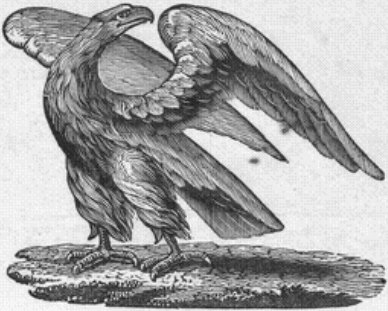
# Turn Out!

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

EMANCIPATION or DISSOLUTION, and a FREE NORTHERN REPUBLIC!

HOMESTRAD 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. Dusenberry,	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, 1851

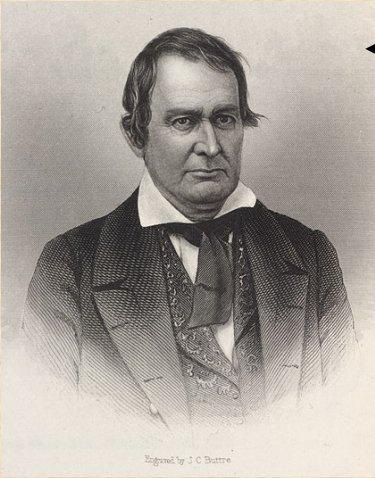
# **Abolitionists faced hostility and violence in the early years of the anti slavery movement.**



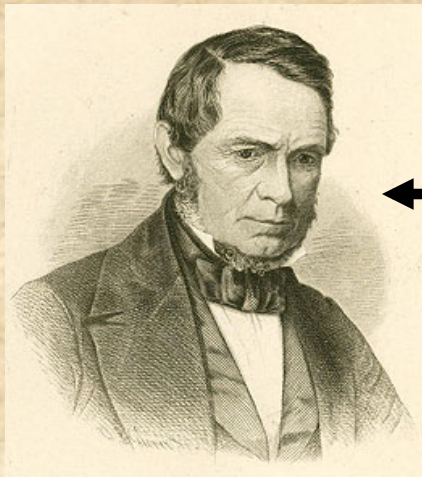
PERSECUTION OF AMOS DRESSER.

**In the early 1830s, 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.**

# 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. 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. A pacifist who acted as a general agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society and sheltered slaves on the Underground Railroad.**



**William Seward (1801-1872), governor of New York from 1838-1842. 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.**

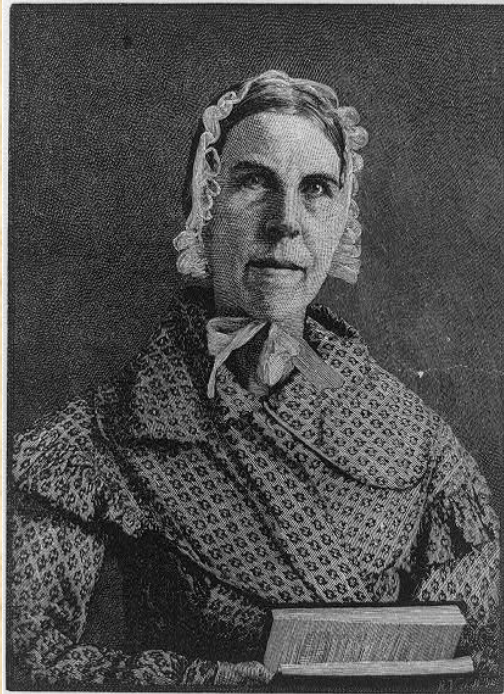


**Lydia Maria Child (1802-1880) in 1833, wrote "An Appeal to that Class of Americans Called Africans," an anti-slavery tract in which she declared her willingness to battle for emancipation. She was the editor of the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, the American Anti-Slavery Society's newspaper.**

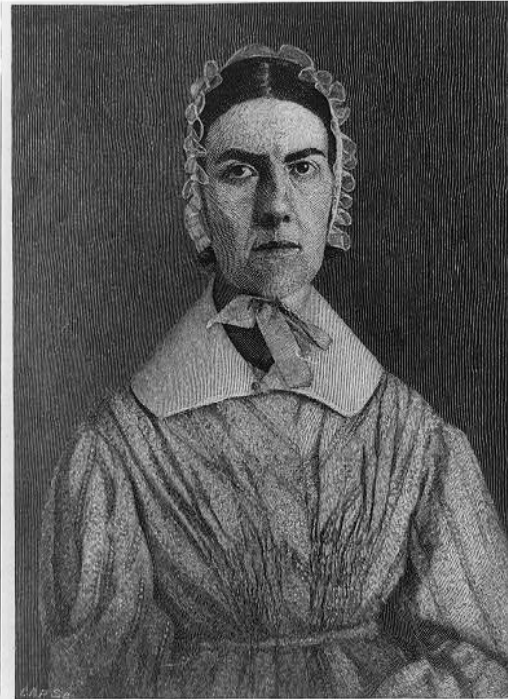


**Sojourner Truth (1797-1883) was one of the best known and respected black women of the nineteenth century. Born a slave in New York, she escaped to New York City in 1827. She was a tireless worker in the abolition crusade and helped recruit Black soldiers during the Civil War.**

**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>***

## **The abolitionist movement turned to politics**

**Abolitionists 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.**

**The Liberty Party formed in 1840 to secure emancipation through the political process and repeal 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**



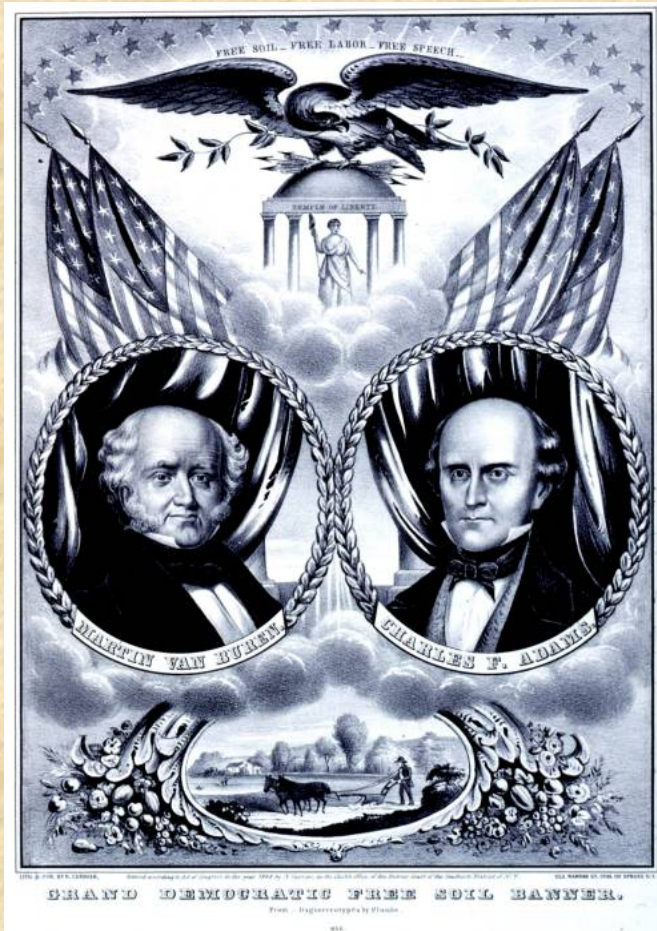
**Birney**

# Presidents Taylor and Fillmore, 1849-1852

- ❖ **Election of 1848**
- ❖ **Compromise of 1850**
- ❖ **Fugitive Slave Law**
- ❖ **Uncle Tom's Cabin**



# Free Soil Party, new anti-slavery party



Party slogan: "Free soil, free speech, free labour, and free men."

Founded in 1848, at Buffalo, New York by members of the Whig Party and the Liberty Party.

Opposed the extension of slavery into new western territories.

Former president Martin Van Buren was their candidate in the 1848 election.

One of the first elections a third party affected the outcome. Van Buren received 10% of the vote, which split traditional Democratic support and enabled the Whig candidate, Zachary Taylor, to win.

By 1852, the Free-Soil Party had 12 congressmen.

By 1854, remaining members joined the Republican Party.

The party scared southerners who saw it as a threat to their culture and way of life.

**This 1848 Currier & Ives print shows the alliance of those Democrats opposed to the expansion of slavery into the western territories, known as Free Soilers, the more radical antislavery Liberty Party, opposed to slavery anywhere in the nation, anti-slavery Whigs, and Barnburners joined together to form the Free Soil Party.**



*Hold up, dad. You can hold your breath till the ceremony is over, and after that you can do what you please.*

*Go, Maudy, and kiss the bride. That is an indispensable part of the ceremony.*

*I find that politics, as well as poverty, make me acquainted with strange bedfellows.*

*Who gives this man to be married to this woman?*

*Come here, my flower. You is a great stranger, and I want to get acquainted with you.*

*I nudder had berry good pinions at the gentleman; but if he ax pinions for all he had done and said, axix us, I will shake hands wid de gentleman.*

*Mercy on me! How husband he is!*

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

## Traditional party candidates



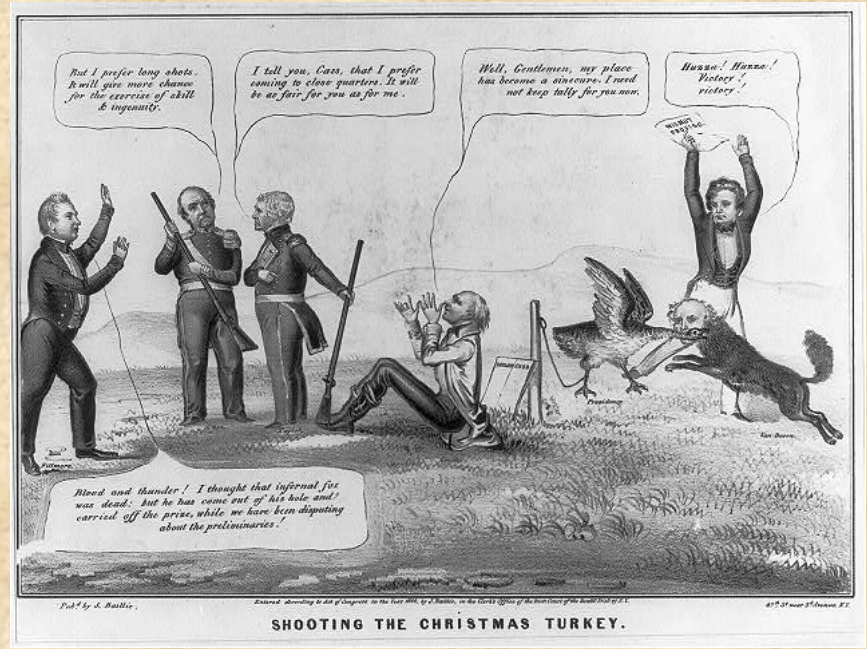
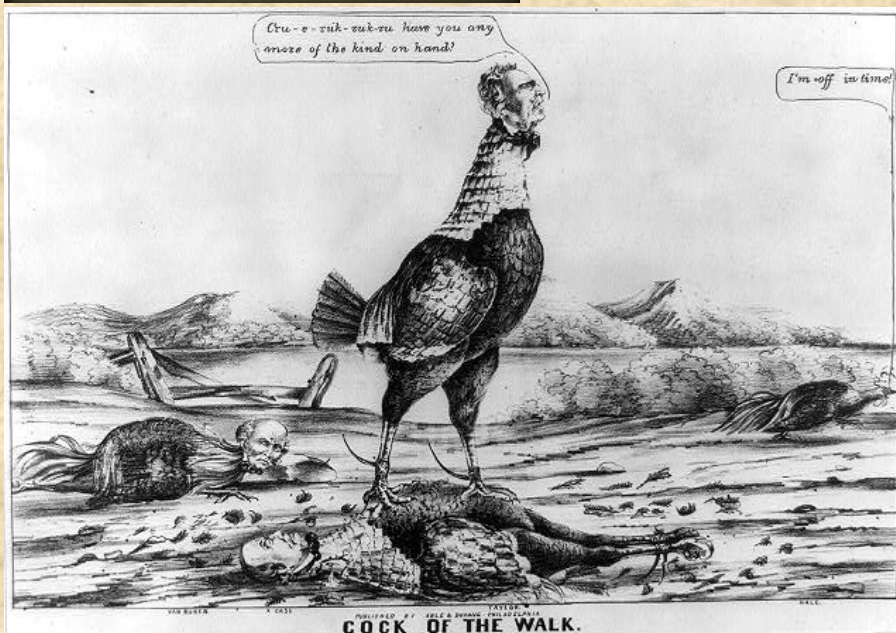
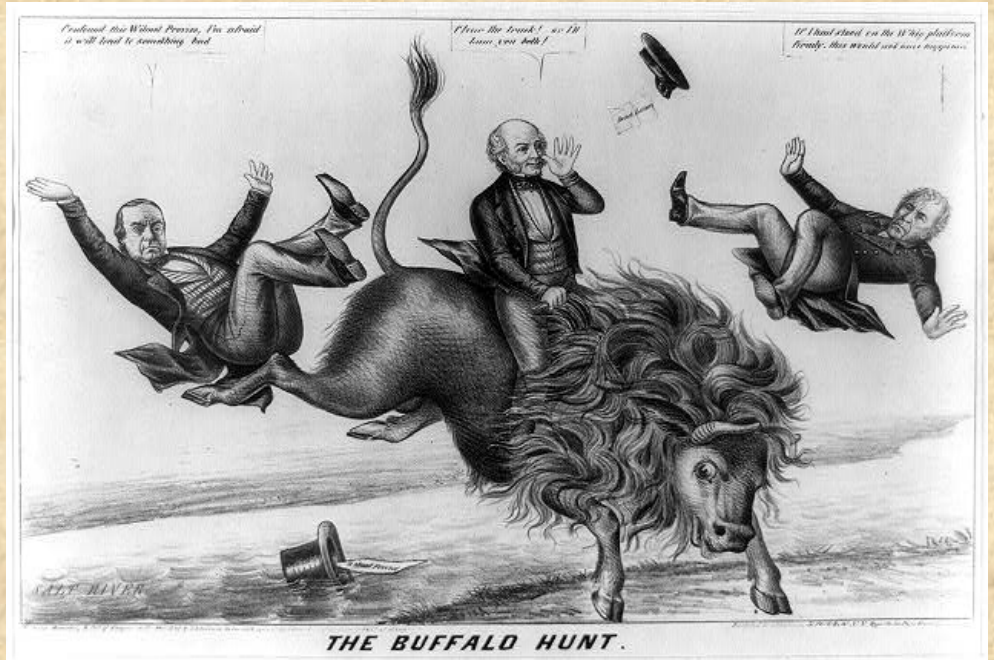
**Democratic candidates Lewis Cass and William O. Butler**



**Whig candidates Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore**

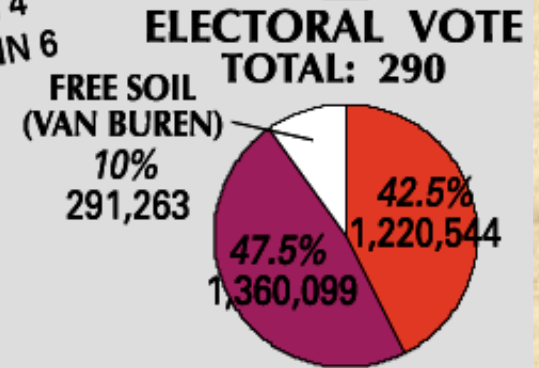
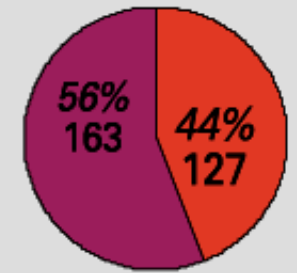
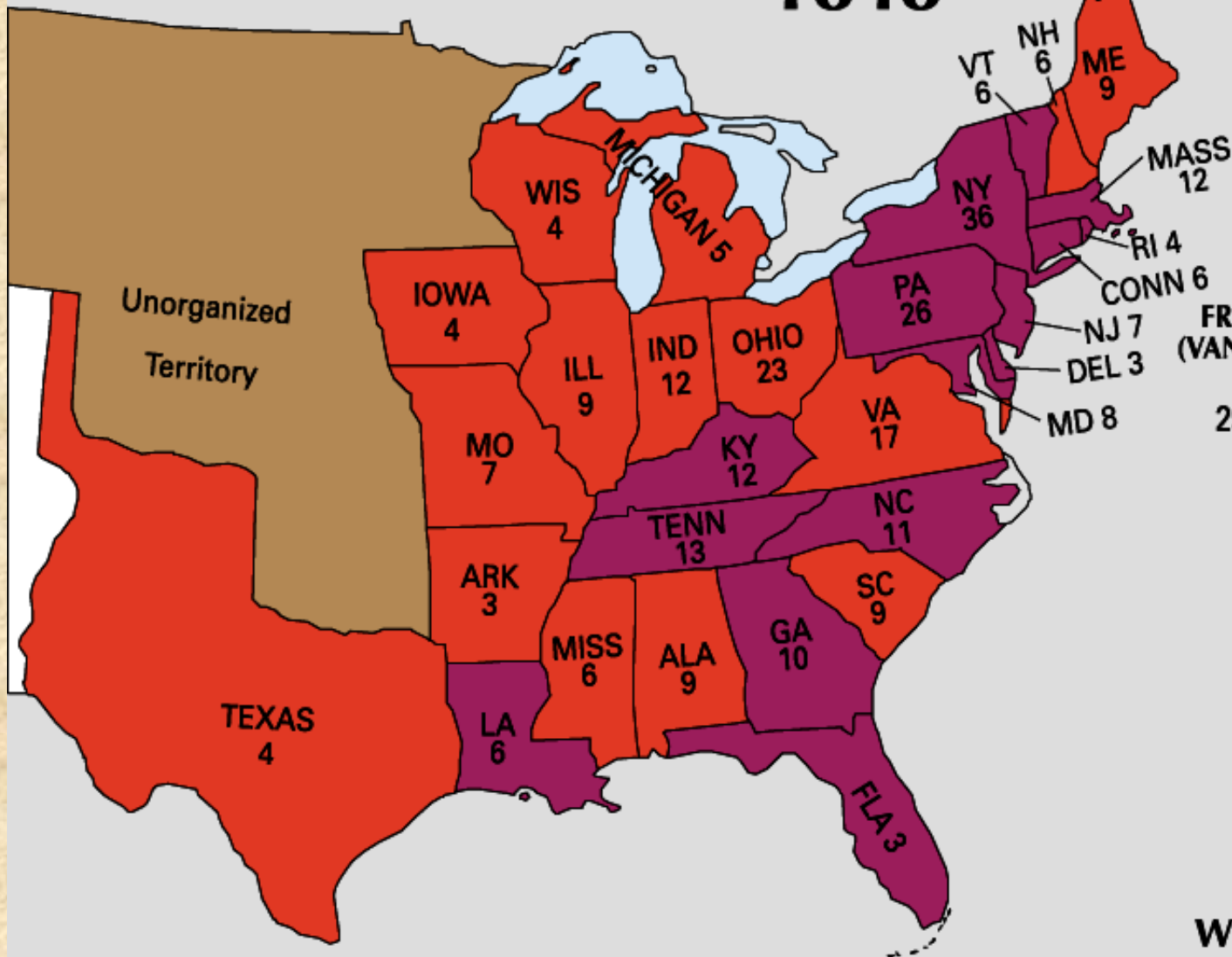


**Political  
cartoons  
from the  
1848  
election**

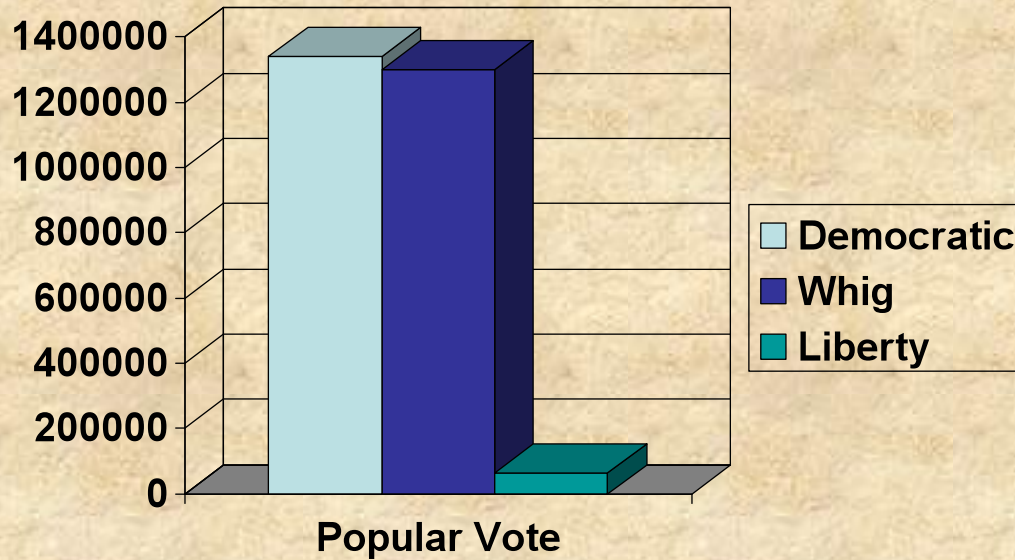




# 1848

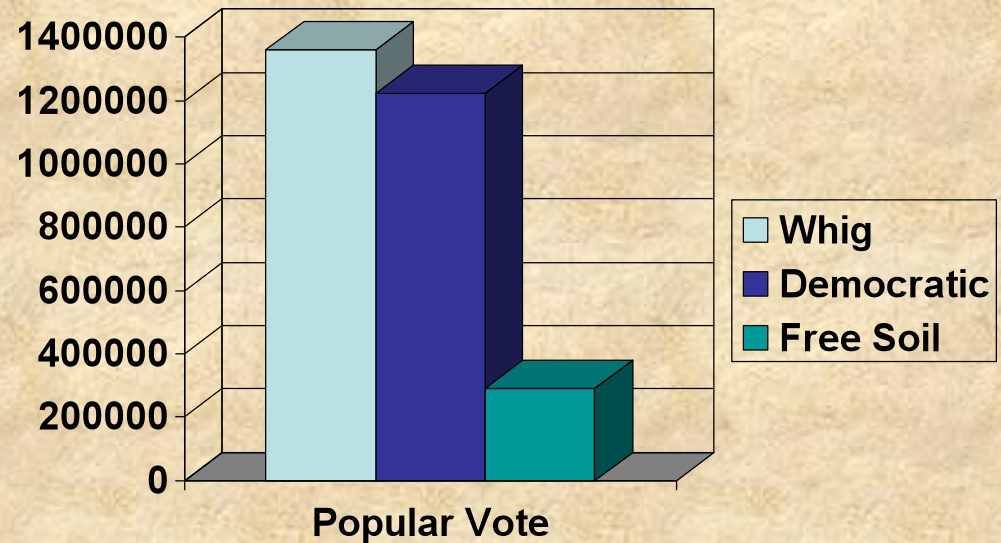


## Election of 1844

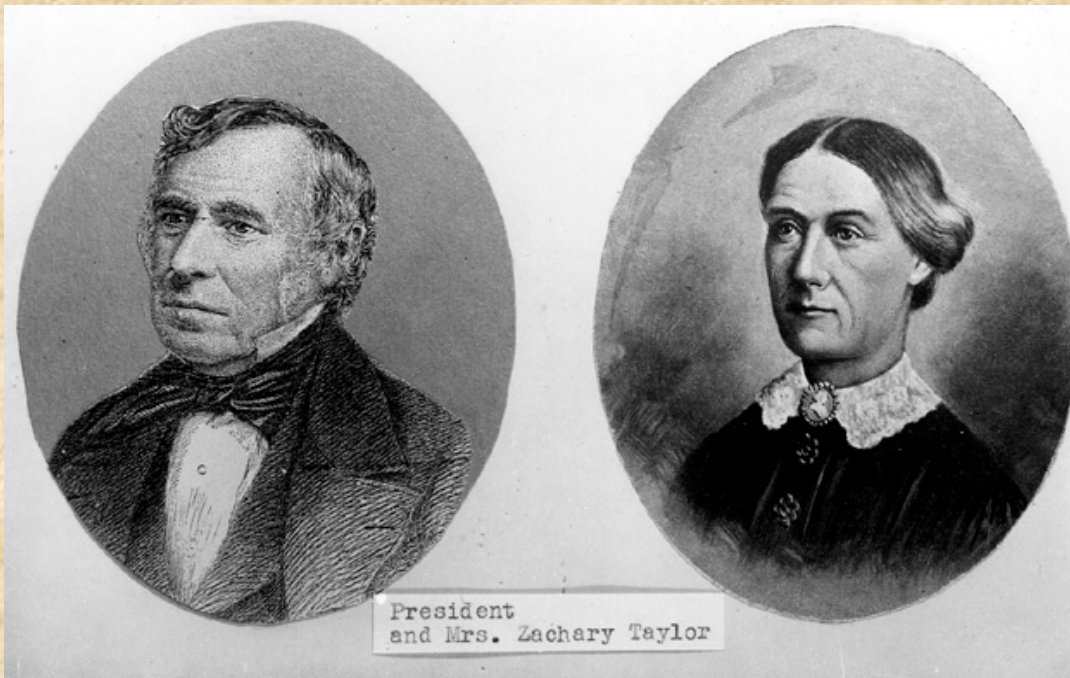
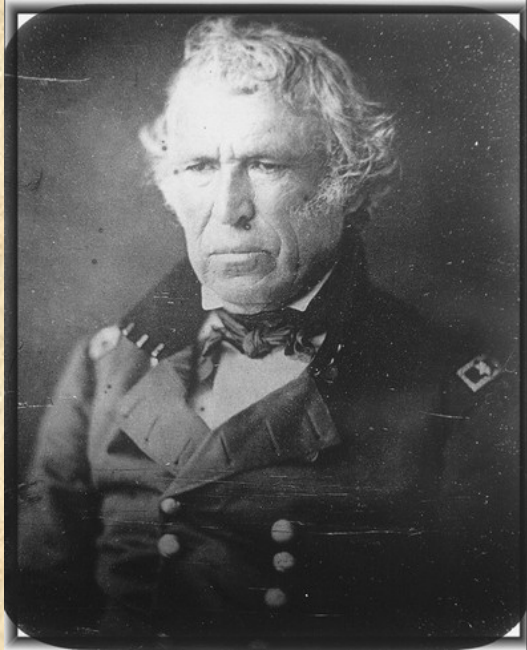


**Note the growth in the popular vote for the anti-slavery parties, Liberty Party in 1844 and Free Soil Party in 1848.**

## Election of 1848



# President Zachary Taylor



President and Mrs. Zachary Taylor



## Zachary Taylor's presidency



**Almost immediately he had to deal with the admission of California into the union as a free state. California's population expanded rapidly due to the discovery of gold in 1848.**



**Taylor, a slave owner, took an anti-slavery stance when he encouraged California to come into the Union knowing they would be a free state.**



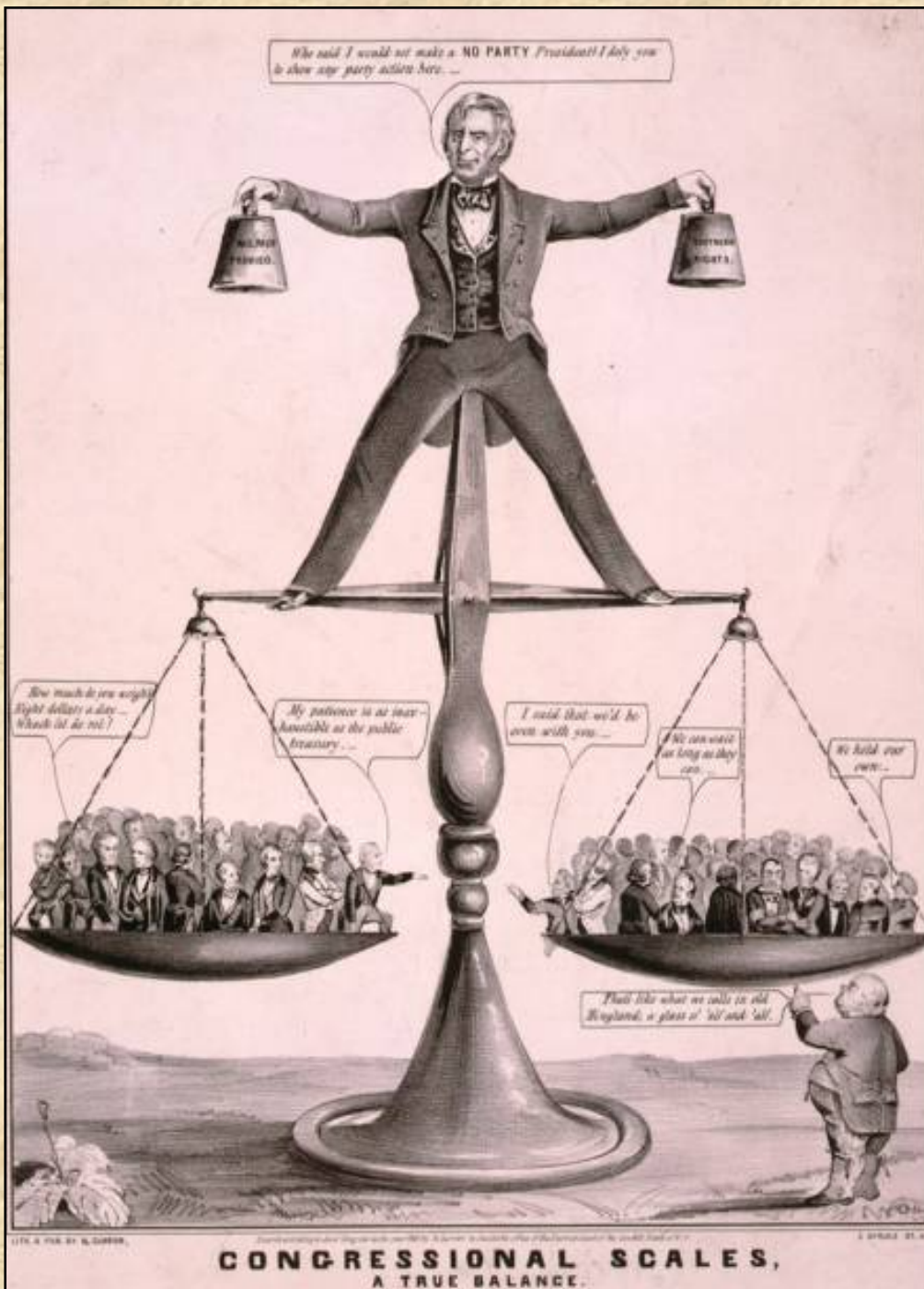
**Several Southern states threatened to secede (leave) from the U.S. over the admission of another free state.**



**President Taylor held a conference with southern leaders who threatened secession. He told them if it was necessary to enforce the laws, he personally would lead the Army and hang anyone who rebelled against the Union.**



**He died suddenly in July 1850 after serving only 16 months in office. Millard Fillmore became president.**



**Political cartoon from 1850 shows President Taylor's attempts to balance southern and northern interests on the question of slavery.**

**Taylor stands on a pair of scales of congressional members, with anti-slavery advocates on the left, pro-slavery southerners on the right.**

# President Zachary Taylor died July 9, 1850



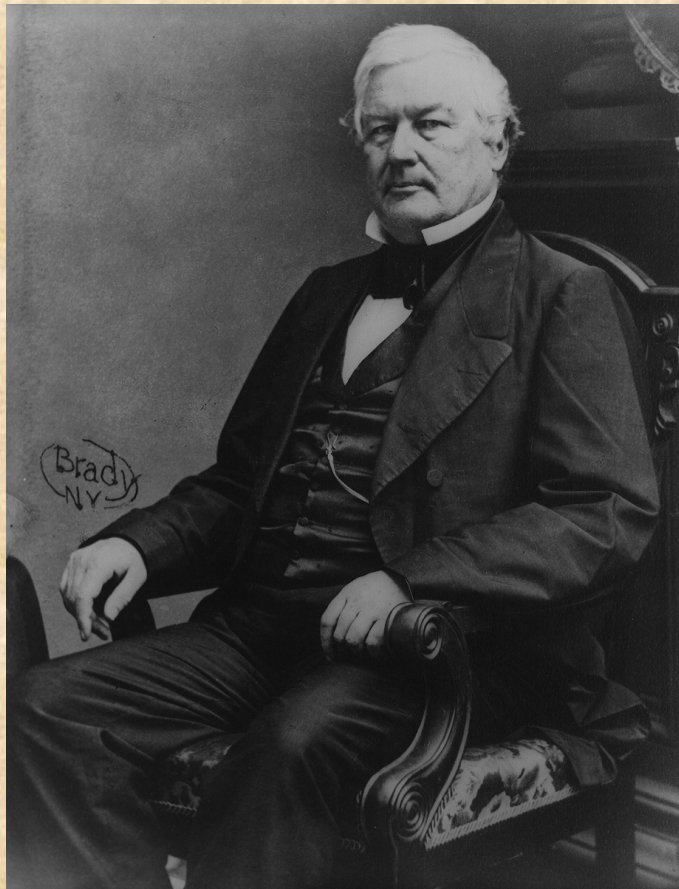
1178 & 1179, 24 N. CORCORAN,  
 BORN,  
 Dec. 24th 1784,  
 Orange Co. Va.

Original engraving by A. S. Conner in the year 1850. It is taken in the spirit of the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States.  
**DEATH OF GEN. Z. TAYLOR,**  
 42<sup>d</sup> PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
 at the Presidents House July 9<sup>th</sup> 1850, 35 Minutes past 10 o'clock P.M.  
 His last words: "I am prepared... I have endeavored to do my duty."

THE WASHINGTON OF GEN. Z. TAYLOR  
 DIED,  
 July 9th 1850,  
 Age 65 years 10 m. 7 d.

## **Millard Fillmore became the 13<sup>th</sup> president**

**During his Presidency he dealt with the Compromise of 1850, which he supported, and the opening of diplomatic and commercial relations with Japan.**



## 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, guaranteed 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 over slavery was threatening the union.

 This tension became a major issue when Congress considered whether western lands acquired after the Mexican War would permit slavery.

 In 1849, California requested permission to enter the Union as a free state, which would destroy the balance between the number of congressional members from slave and free states that had existed since the Missouri Compromise of 1820.

 Senator Henry Clay of Kentucky proposed legislation to appeal to nationally-minded senators who would vote for keeping the nation together.

 In one of the most famous congressional debates in American history, the Senate discussed Clay's solution for 7 months.

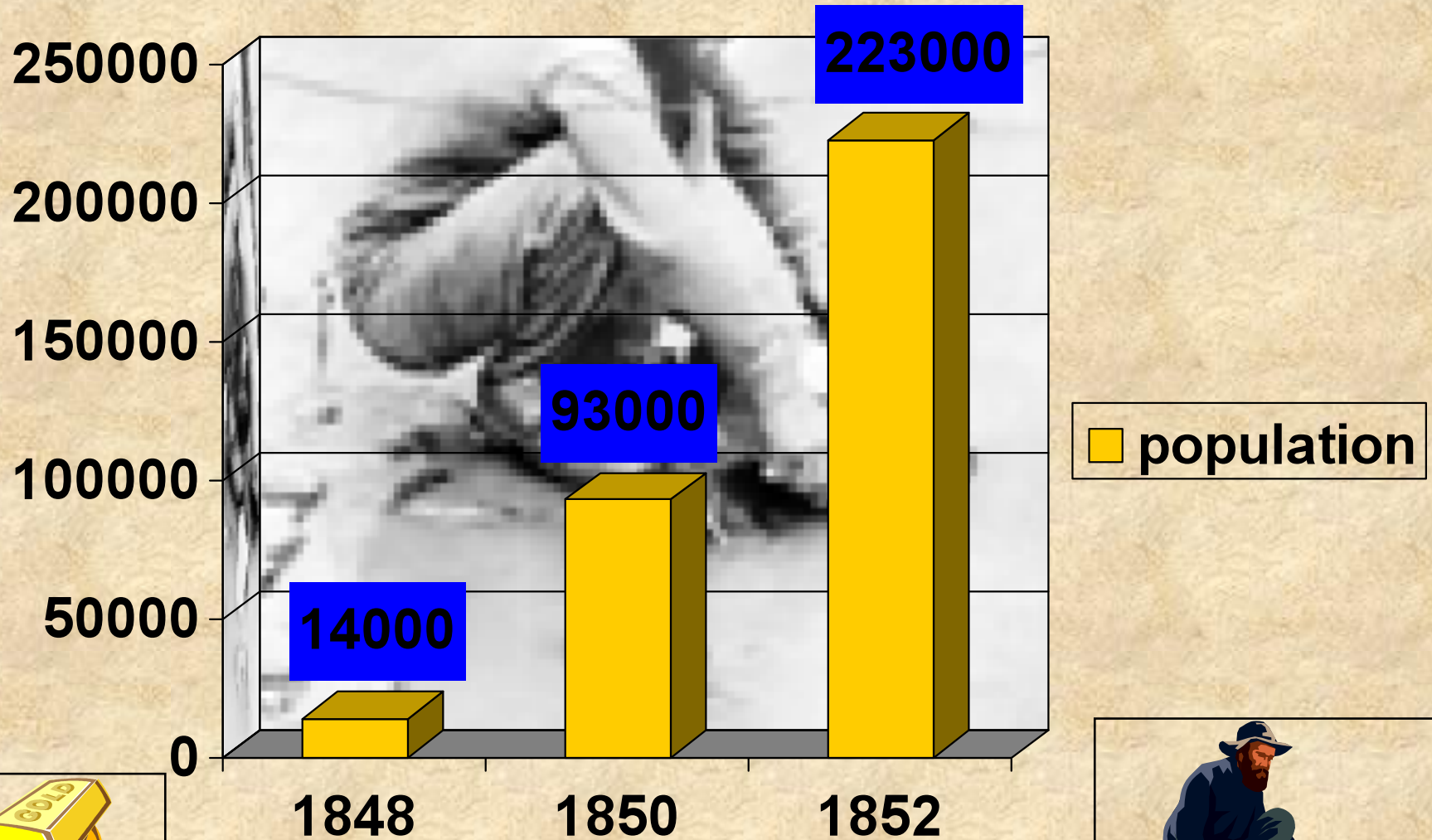
 Initially voted down until Senator Douglas of Illinois stepped forward with substitute bills, which passed both Houses, known as the Compromise of 1850.



**If California entered into the Union as a free state, it 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

# California population growth



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

**1. How would the issue of slavery be resolved in the new territories taken from Mexico?**

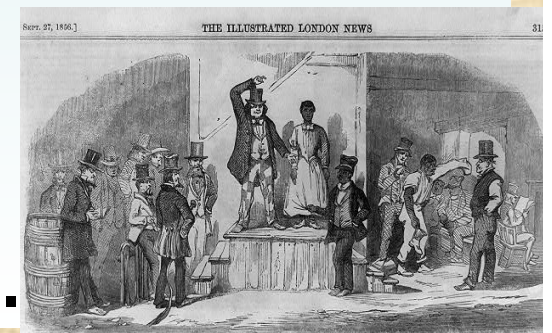


**2. California petitioned Congress to enter the Union as a free state. This would upset the Missouri Compromise, the balance between slave states and free states.**

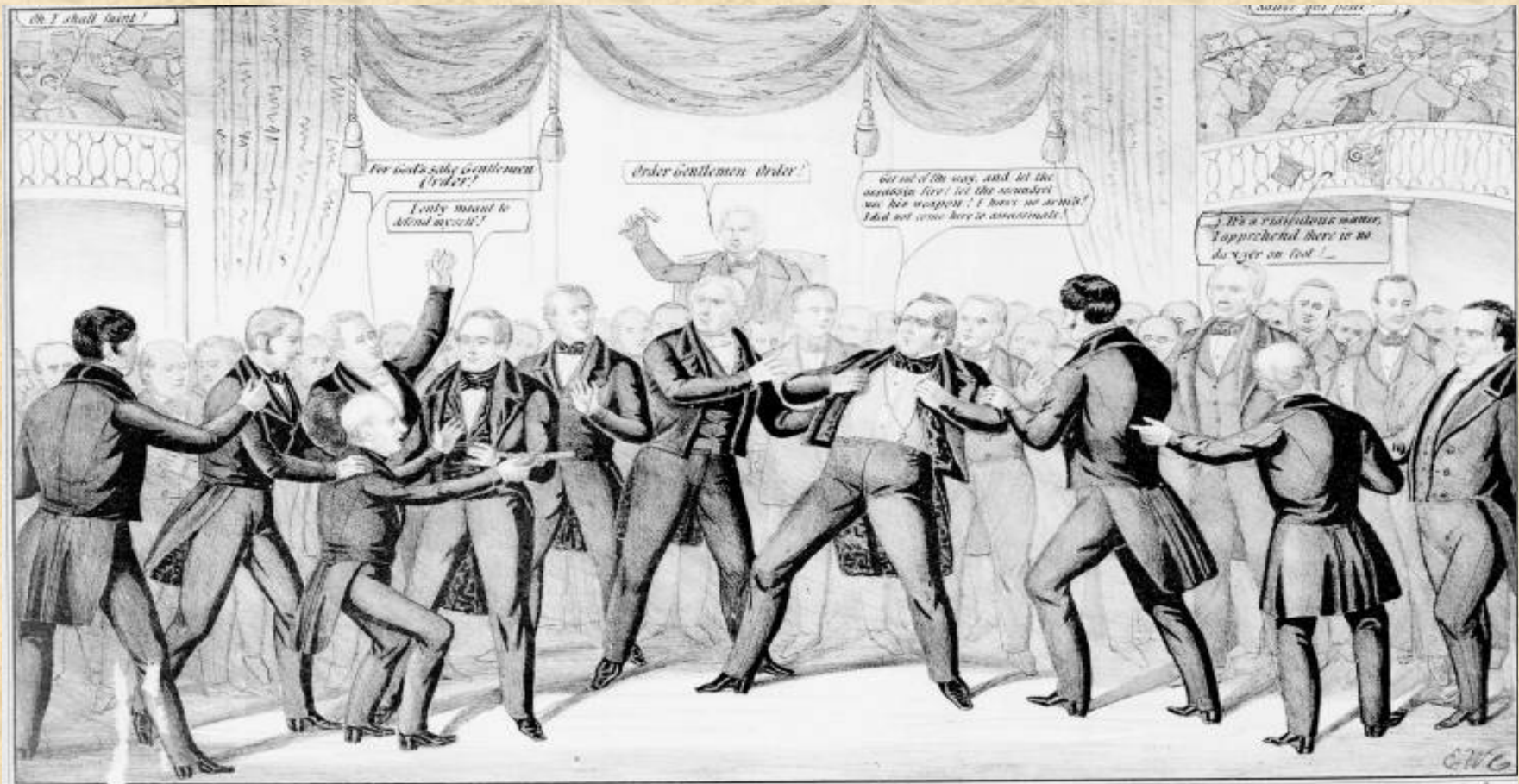


**3. There was a dispute over land: Texas claimed that its territory extended all the way to Santa Fe.**

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



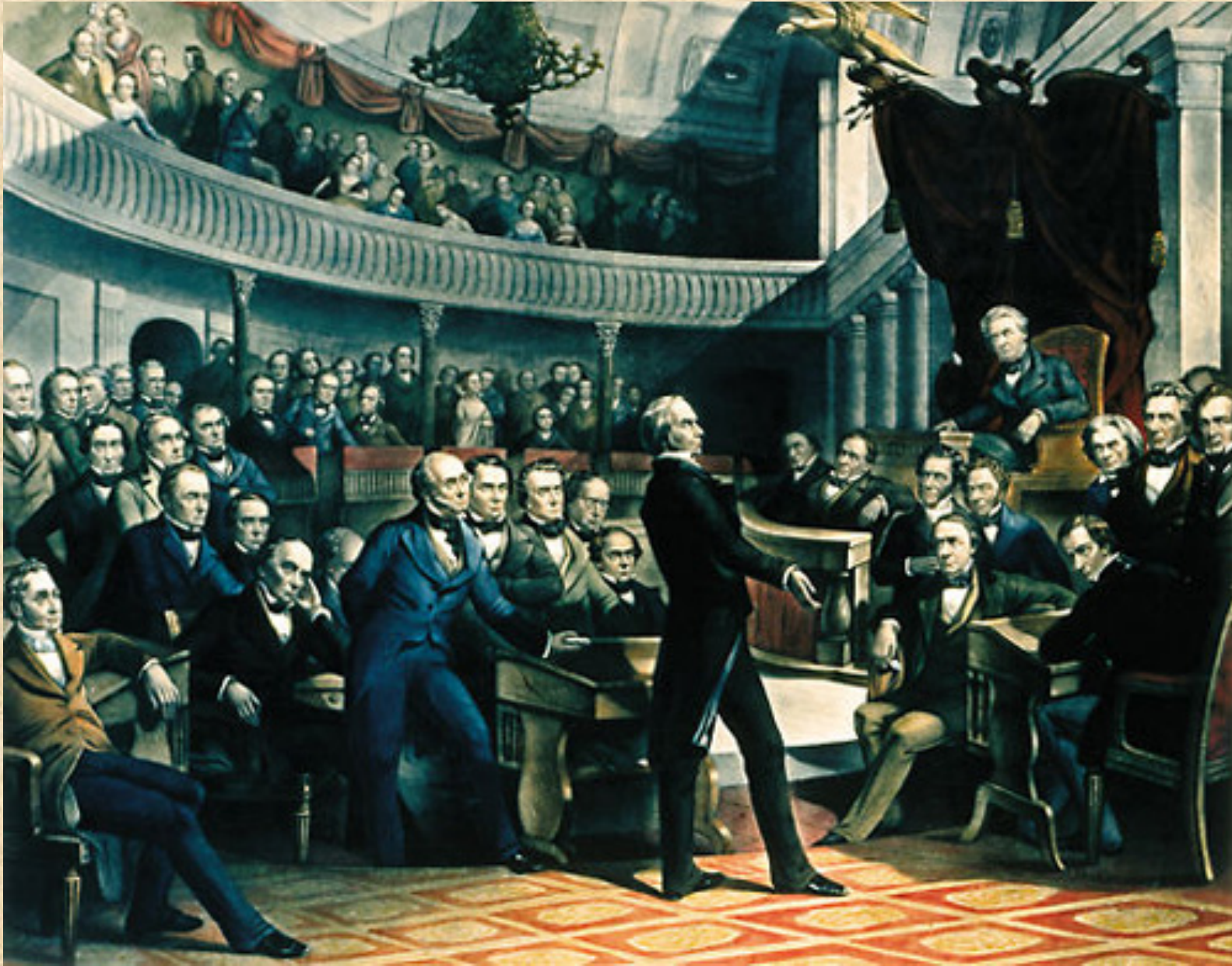
During the heated debate in the Senate over the admission of California, Mississippi Senator Foote drew a pistol on Benton of Missouri. In the cartoon Benton (center) throws open his coat and defiantly states, "Get out of the way, and let the assassin fire! Let the scoundrel use his weapon! I have no arms! I did not come here to assassinate!" Foote, restrained behind by South Carolina's Butler and calmed by 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!"



SCENE IN UNCLE SAM'S SENATE.

17, APRIL 1850.

## Senator Henry Clay presenting the Compromise of 1850



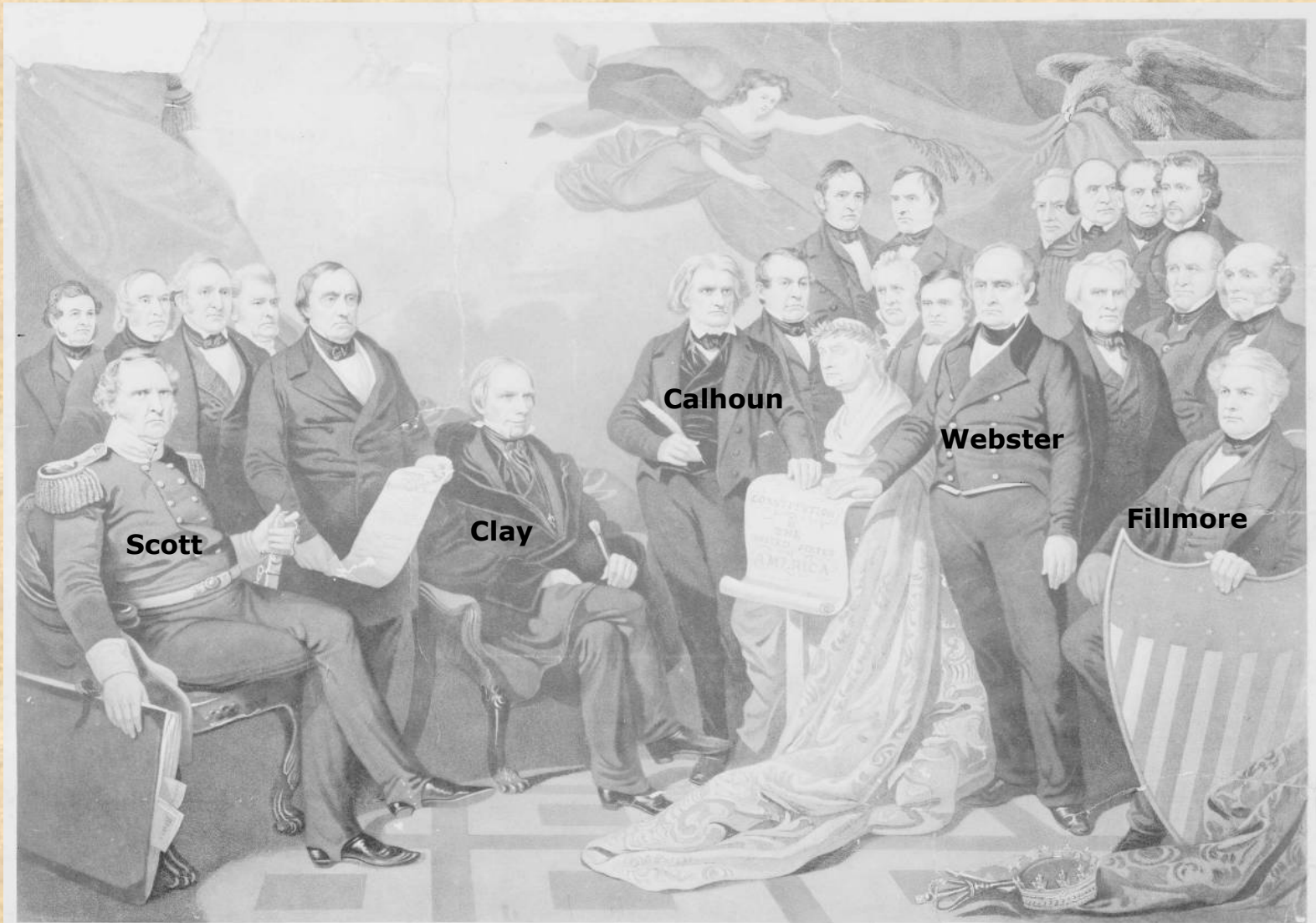
## **The Compromise of 1850 had five sections**



Old Senate chambers where 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 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, given \$10 million to pay its debt to Mexico.**
- 4. The slave trade would be abolished in Washington D.C., although slavery would still be permitted.**
- 5. Fugitive Slave Law.**

**A symbolic group portrait displaying major members involved in the Compromise of 1850**






A Slave-Coffle passing the Capitol.


**The  
Compromise  
of 1850  
outlawed  
slave  
auctions in  
Washington  
D.C.**


**Drawing  
shows  
chained  
slaves on  
their way to  
be sold.**





## The Fugitive Slave Law

 Federal commissioners were appointed and given authority to issue warrants, gather possessions, and *force citizens* to help 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 freedom of the accused (runaway or free) was the fee paid to commissioners in each case: they received ten dollars for returning the fugitive to the claimant, five dollars if they freed the person.

 A slave owner or catcher could seize a black person who fit the description of the runaway and bring him/her before a federal judge. The judge decided the identity of the fugitive, based entirely on the testimony of the slave owner or catcher.

 Any U.S. marshal who refused to act under the law was fined \$1,000, and any person "obstructing arrest of [said] fugitive, harboring fugitives, or concealing them" was fined up to \$1,000 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.**

**Anti-Fugitive Slave Law print shows a group of four black men ambushed by a posse of six armed whites. The Bible and Declaration of Independence are quoted at the bottom to underscore the injustice of the law.**



**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

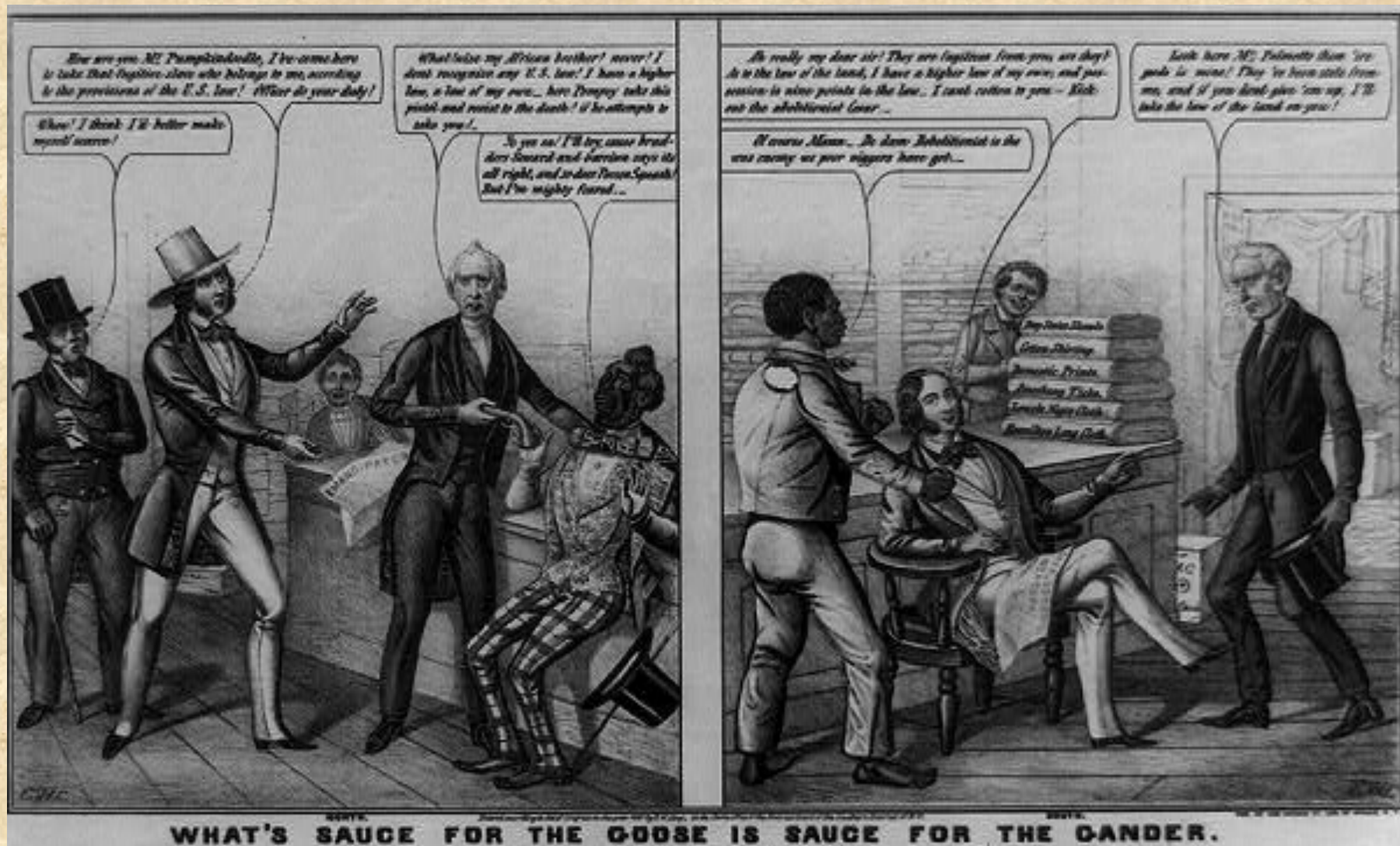
**Effects of the Fugitive-Slave-Law.**

Engraving according to an Act of Congress in the year 1850 by H. A. Wood in the Charles Miller of the District Court of the Southern District of New York.

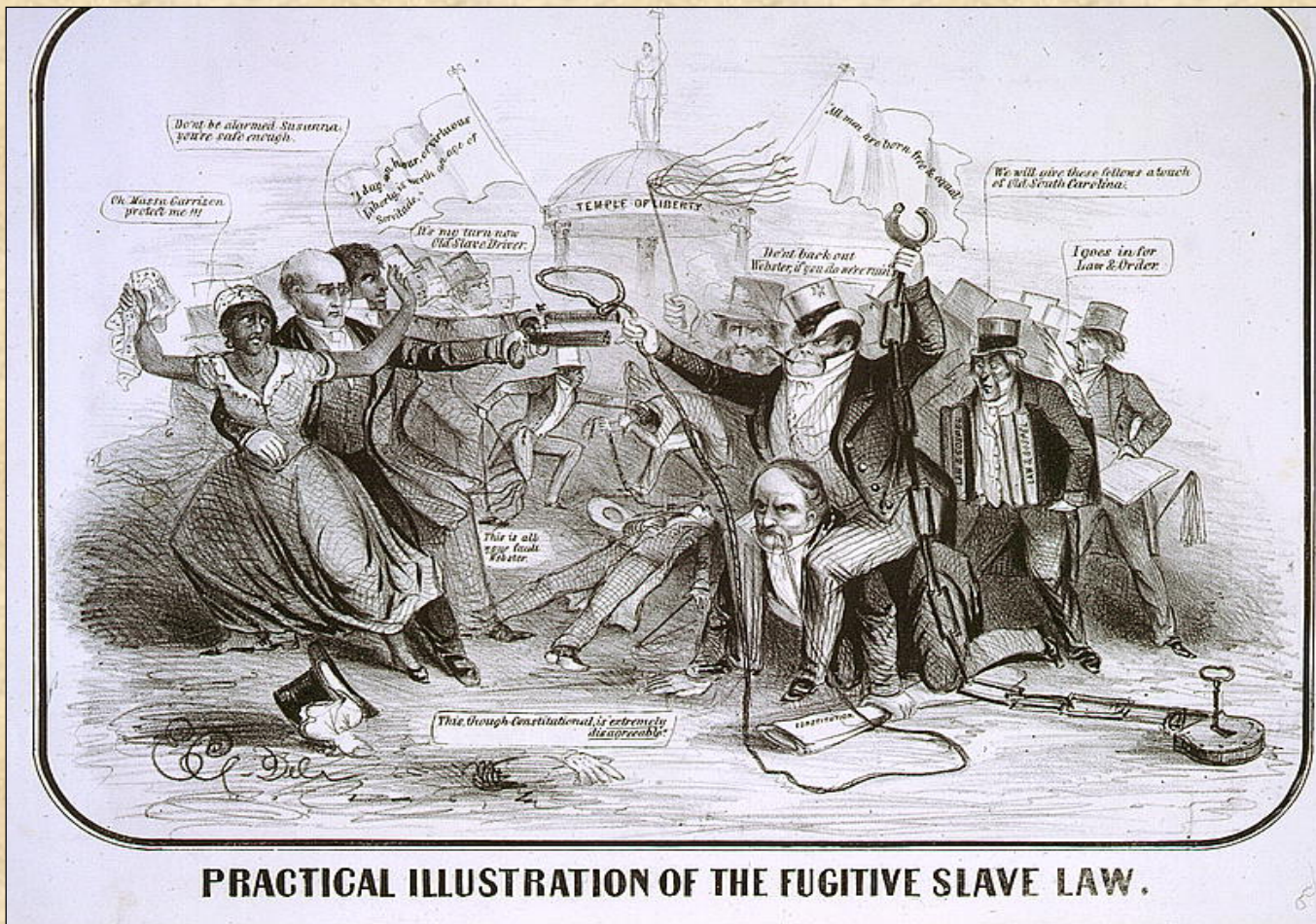
**Declaration of independence .**

*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 .*

**Pro-slavery cartoon on Fugitive Slave Law compared a "stolen" slave with stolen property from a northern mill. Slavery advocates justified that slaves were their property just as products in a factory were owned by the mill owner.**



A satire on the antagonism between northern abolitionists, and Secretary of State Webster and other supporters of enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act. Abolitionist Garrison (left) holds a slave woman in one arm saying to her, "Don't be alarmed Susanna you're safe enough" and points a pistol toward a slave catcher mounted on the back of Webster who is holding the constitution. Behind Garrison a black man also aims a pistol toward the group on the right, while another seizes a slaveholder by the hair to whip him saying, "It's my turn now Old Slave Driver." The slave catcher, holding a noose and manacles, says "Don't back out Webster, if you do we're ruined", is expensively dressed, and represents the federal commissioners authorized and paid by the act to apprehend and return fugitive slaves to their owners. 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


Harriet Beecher Stowe's fictional account of slavery was first published in 1851 as a weekly serial in an antislavery newspaper. It was meant to point out the evils of slavery to sway public opinion in the North.




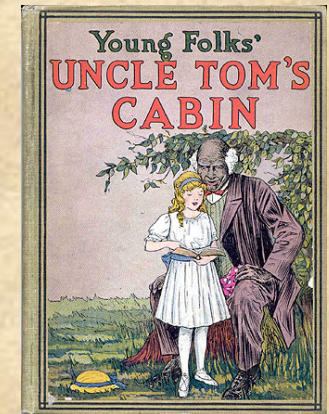
**"The object of these sketches is to awaken sympathy and feeling for the African race, as they exist among us; to show their wrongs and sorrows, under a system so necessarily cruel and unjust as to defeat and do away the good effects of all that can be attempted for them, by their best friends, under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

***Harriet Beecher Stowe, from the preface of the first edition***

 Stowe was raised by an abolitionist family. While living in Cincinnati, Ohio she witnessed the plight of slaves fleeing from Kentucky.

 Offended by the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, she decided to write a novel to reveal the truth about slavery.

 In the last chapter, she explained that she wrote 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."



Published in book form on March 20, 1852. Within two years Uncle Tom's Cabin sold 2,000,000 copies worldwide. Performances of a play based on the novel drew hundreds of thousands. For many northerners with no personal experience of slavery, the novel personalized it. Most white southerners denounced the book as an inaccurate and unfair portrayal of their "peculiar institution." At least 25 pro-slavery and "Anti-Tom" novels were published between 1852 and 1861.

**ROYAL LYCEUM**  
TORONTO.  
INDUSTRY, INTEGRITY, INTELLIGENCE.  
JOHN NICKINSON - - - - - LESSEE AND MANAGER

**NOTICE.**  
BY THE DRAMA OF "DRED," having been produced with great gratification by a full and fashionable audience, induces the Manager to announce for repetition this evening, **Uncle Tom's Cabin**, or **Slave Life**, the celebrated London Version of Miss Harriet Beecher Stowe's work.

Produced with due regard to all the necessary Precautions, Scenes, Decorations, &c., &c.

**MISS C. NICKINSON AS "ELIZA,"**  
The Professional will commence with the Landmark Piece of  
**IRISH ASSURANCE; OR, YANKEE MODESTY.**  
Fri. Mr. D. Thompson. Sat. Miss I. Nickinson.

**THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, FEB. 6th, 1857.**  
The Professional will commence with the Landmark Piece, entitled  
**IRISH ASSURANCE; OR, YANKEE MODESTY.**

**DANCE - - - - - BY MADIE ELISE.**  
To conclude with a Review, with all its original scenes, necessary, &c., &c.

**UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; or, Slave Life.**

**ELIZA** - - - - - Miss C. Nickinson  
Ann's Sister - - - - - Miss I. Nickinson  
Ann's Mother - - - - - Miss I. Nickinson  
Ann's Father - - - - - Miss I. Nickinson  
Ann's Uncle - - - - - Miss I. Nickinson  
Ann's Aunt - - - - - Miss I. Nickinson  
Ann's Cousin - - - - - Miss I. Nickinson  
Ann's Niece - - - - - Miss I. Nickinson  
Ann's Nephew - - - - - Miss I. Nickinson  
Ann's Grandfather - - - - - Miss I. Nickinson  
Ann's Grandmother - - - - - Miss I. Nickinson  
Ann's Granduncle - - - - - Miss I. Nickinson  
Ann's Grand-aunt - - - - - Miss I. Nickinson  
Ann's Great-uncle - - - - - Miss I. Nickinson  
Ann's Great-aunt - - - - - Miss I. Nickinson  
Ann's Great-grandfather - - - - - Miss I. Nickinson  
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Ann's Great-great-grandfather - - - - - Miss I. Nickinson  
Ann's Great-great-grandmother - - - - - Miss I. Nickinson  
Ann's Great-great-granduncle - - - - - Miss I. Nickinson  
Ann's Great-great-grand-aunt - - - - - Miss I. Nickinson

**WHEN MR. THOMPSON PLAYED UNCLE TOM'S**

135,000 SETS, 270,000 VOLUMES SOLD.

**UNCLE TOM'S CABIN**




**FOR SALE HERE.**

AN EDITION FOR THE MILLION, COMPLETE IN 1 Vol., PRICE 37 1/2 CENTS.  
" " IN GERMAN, IN 1 Vol., PRICE 50 CENTS.  
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SUPERB ILLUSTRATED EDITION, IN 1 Vol., WITH 153 ENGRAVINGS,  
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**The Greatest Book of the Age.**

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN;  
OR,  
LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

BY  
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.



VOL. I.  
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH THOUSAND.

BOSTON:  
JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY  
CLEVELAND, OHIO:  
JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON.  
1852.



# President Pierce, 1853-1857

- ❖ **Election of 1852**
- ❖ **Gadsden Purchase**
- ❖ **Ostend Manifesto**
- ❖ **Treaty with Japan**
- ❖ **Kansas Nebraska Act**
- ❖ **Conflict in Kansas**



# Election of 1852



The issue of slavery was avoided by both parties as it was considered too dangerous to discuss openly.



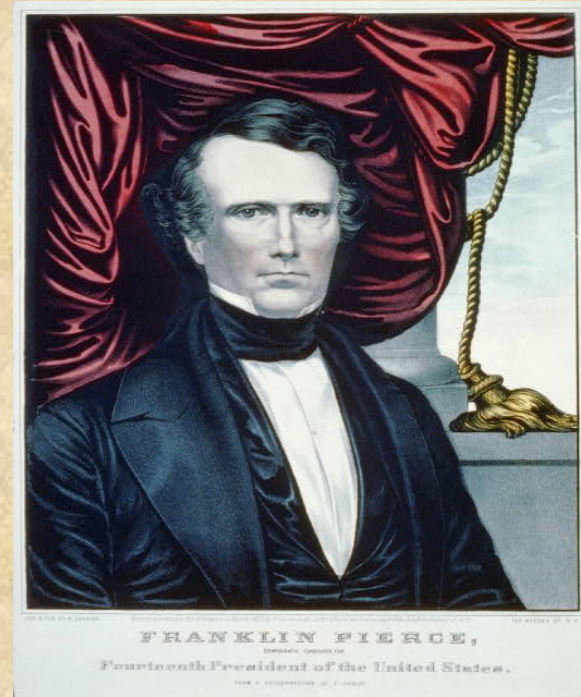
Franklin Pierce was the Democrat candidate and Winfield Scott the Whig candidate.



The campaign was noted for personal attacks and mudslinging, with few real issues discussed.



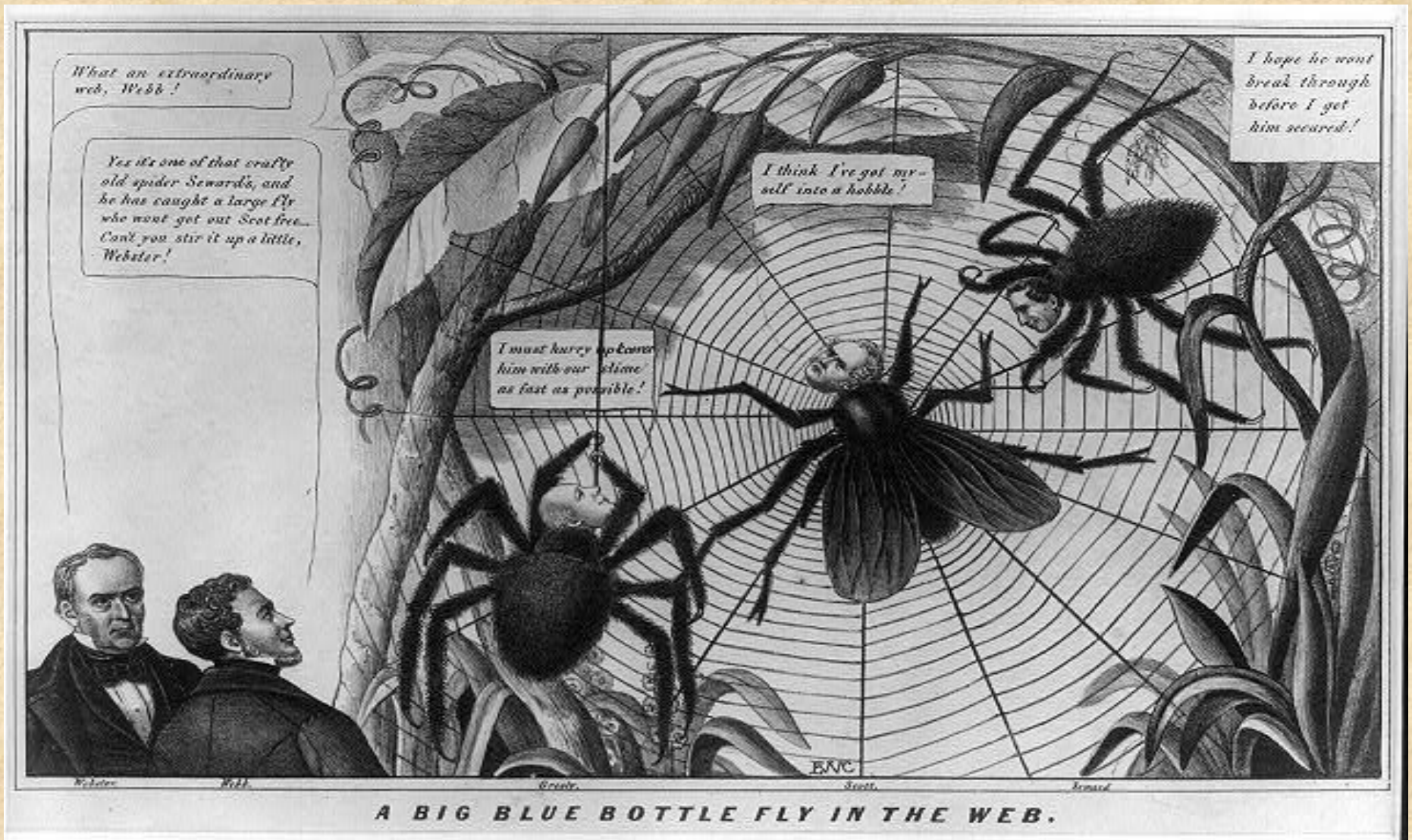
Pierce won the election mainly for his backing of the both Compromise of 1850 and Fugitive Slave Law.



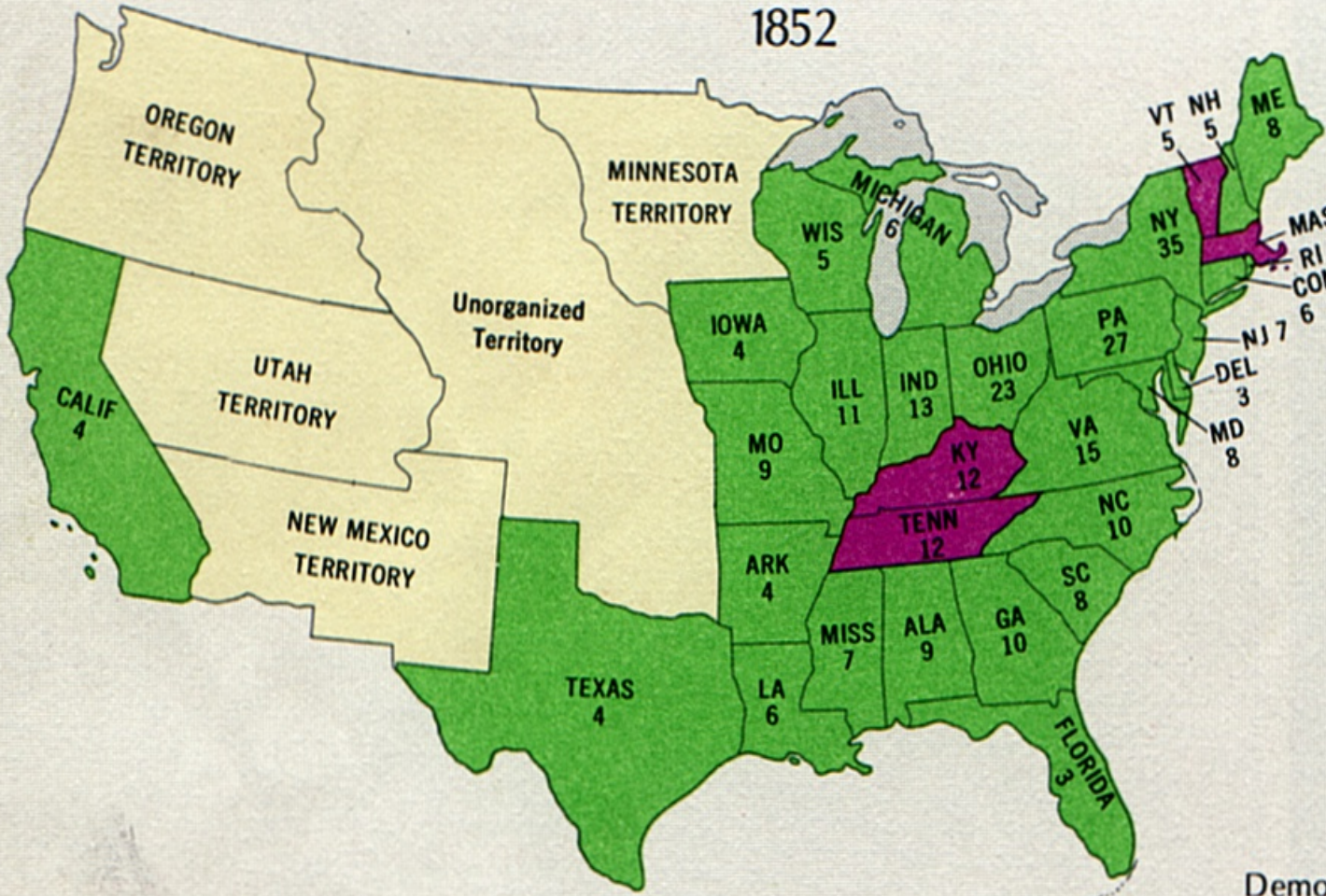
# Reports of his alcoholism haunted Democratic candidate Franklin Pierce during the 1852 campaign.





**An attack on Whig candidate Winfield Scott. Scott is a fly caught in a large web, spun by spiders anti-slavery Whigs Greeley (left) and Seward (right).**

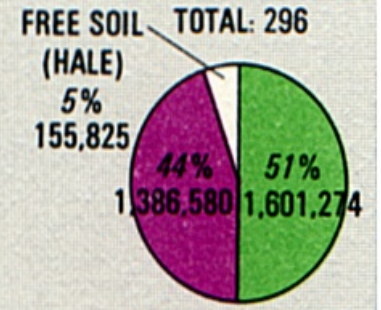
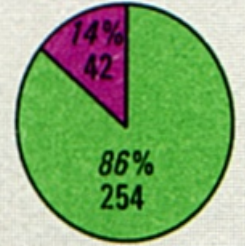


1852

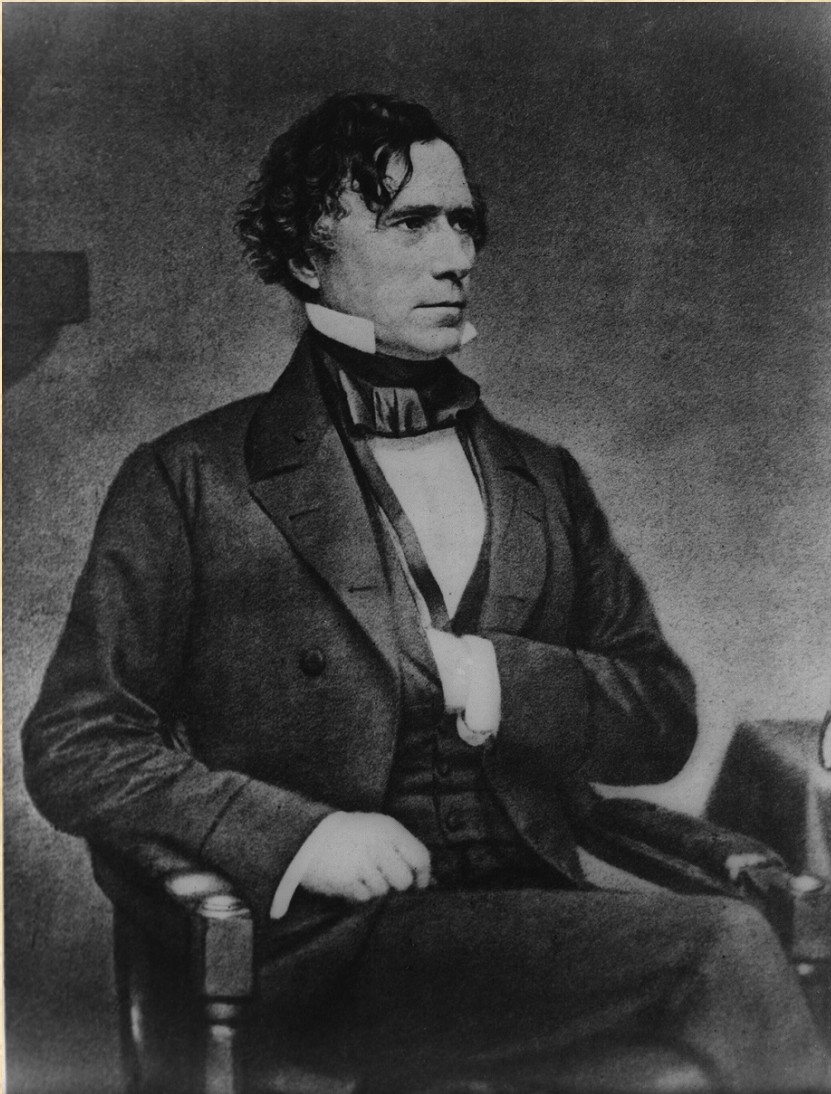


Territories

Democratic (Pierce)   
Whig (Scott) 



## President Franklin Pierce and his wife Jane Pierce



**Two months before he took office, Pierce and his wife saw their 11 year old son killed in a train derailment.**

# Gadsden Purchase



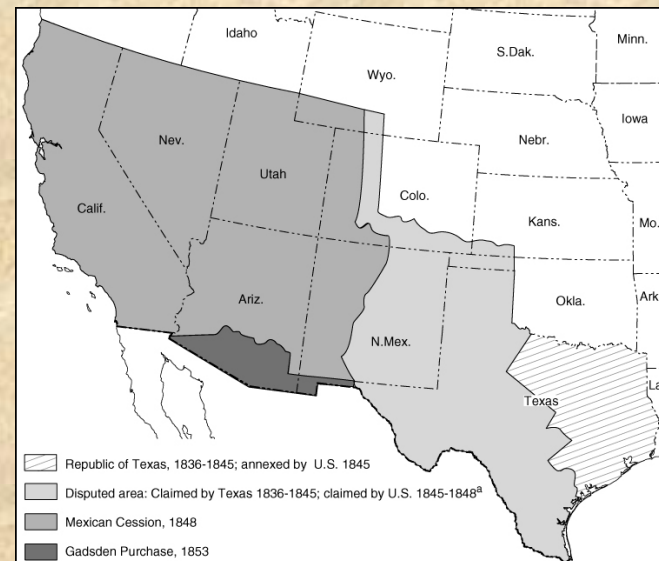
**Secretary of War Jefferson Davis and others were anxious to acquire territory from Mexico that would allow a transcontinental railroad built along a southern route.**




**James Gadsden, former president of a railroad, was sent to Mexico to buy the necessary land.**





**In December of 1853, Gadsden and Mexican President Antonio López de Santa Anna agreed on a price of \$10 million ( \$251 million in 2006 dollars) for the territory.**




## Ostend Manifesto

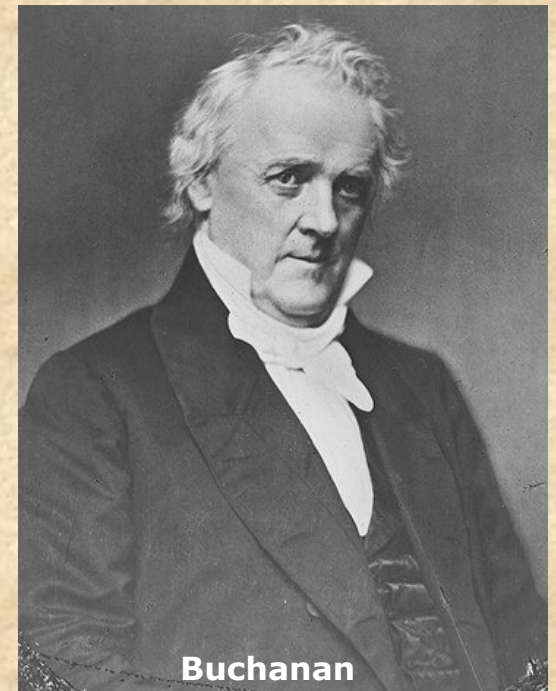
 A secret document written in 1854 by American diplomats in Ostend, Belgium. Future president James Buchanan, then Minister to Britain, was a supporter of the Manifesto.

 Its purpose was to plan for the purchase or conquest of Cuba from Spain.

 The U.S. would offer Spain \$130 million for Cuba and if they refused military force could be used.






 Word of the document leaked out. Many northerners believed it was a southern attempt to obtain more slave states and it was abandoned.

 Interest in Cuba would surface again in the 1898 Spanish American War.





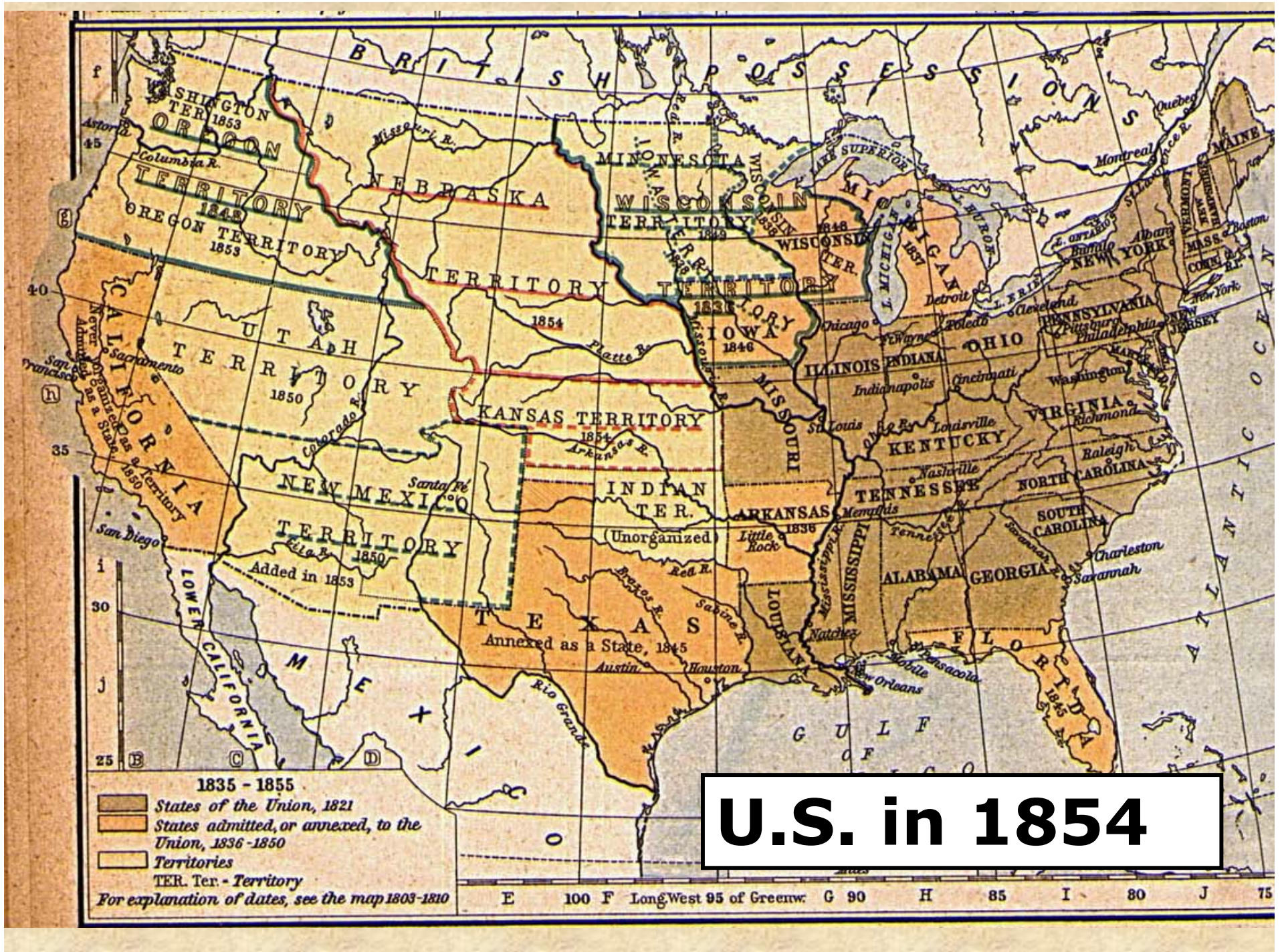
# Japan began trading with the U.S.

-  Japan only allowed two foreign (Dutch) visits per year for many years.
-  President Fillmore sent Commodore Matthew C. Perry to open up relations with Japan in 1852.
-  Perry was authorized to use force if necessary.
-  By 1854, a commercial treaty was negotiated between the U.S. and Japan.
-  Japan opened relations with other western nations and modernized so they would never again be at the mercy of industrialized countries.

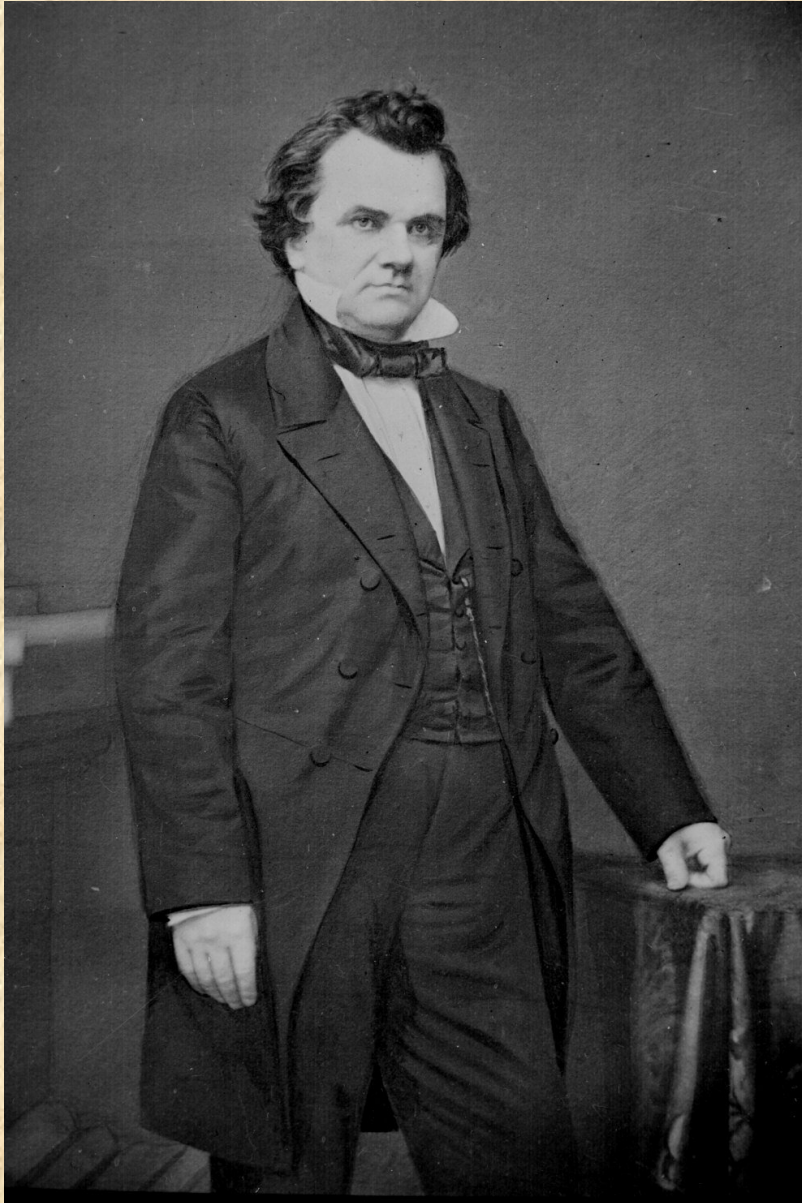



COMMODORE PERRY MEETING THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONERS AT YOKOHAMA








# U.S. in 1854



 **Democratic Senator Douglas from Illinois introduced a bill in early 1854 to reorganize the territories.**

 **Douglas' motives have been questioned since he invested heavily in western lands.**

 **He was also interested in running for president and thought the publicity generated from this bill would help him.**

 **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.**

## **Kansas Nebraska Act, 1854**



**Divided the land west of Missouri into two territories, Kansas and Nebraska.**



**Douglas included the concept of popular sovereignty, which allowed the settlers of the new territories to decide whether slavery would be allowed. He did this to get southern support for his bill.**



**Douglas mistakenly believed that leaving the issue of slavery up to citizens of the new territories would remove it from the national debate.**



**Essentially, the law repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820.**



**After months of debate, the Kansas-Nebraska Act passed on May 30, 1854 and signed into law by President Franklin Pierce.**

# **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.**

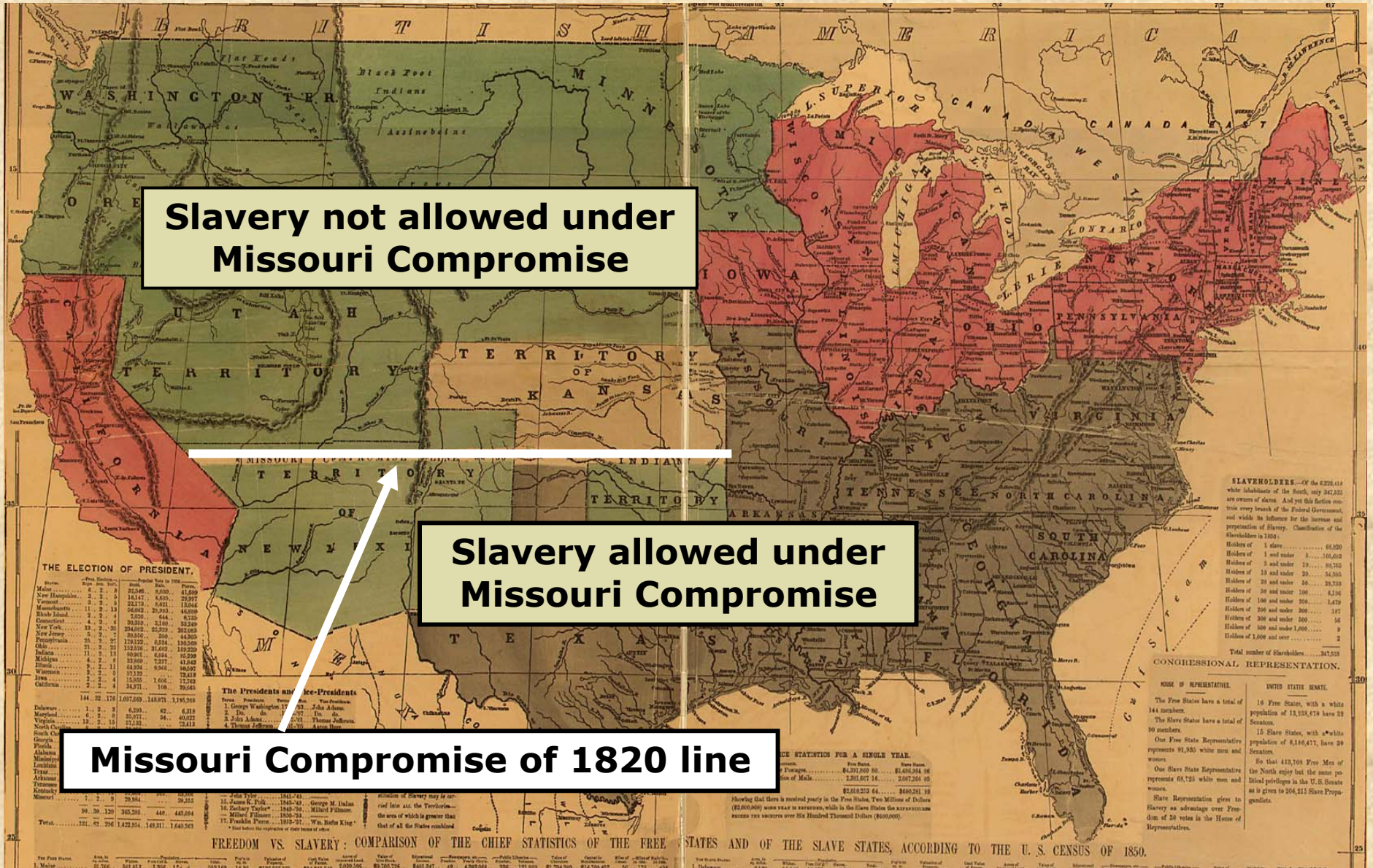


**Plans for a transcontinental railroad were divided between a southern or northern route. Organizing this area would help the cause of a northern route.**

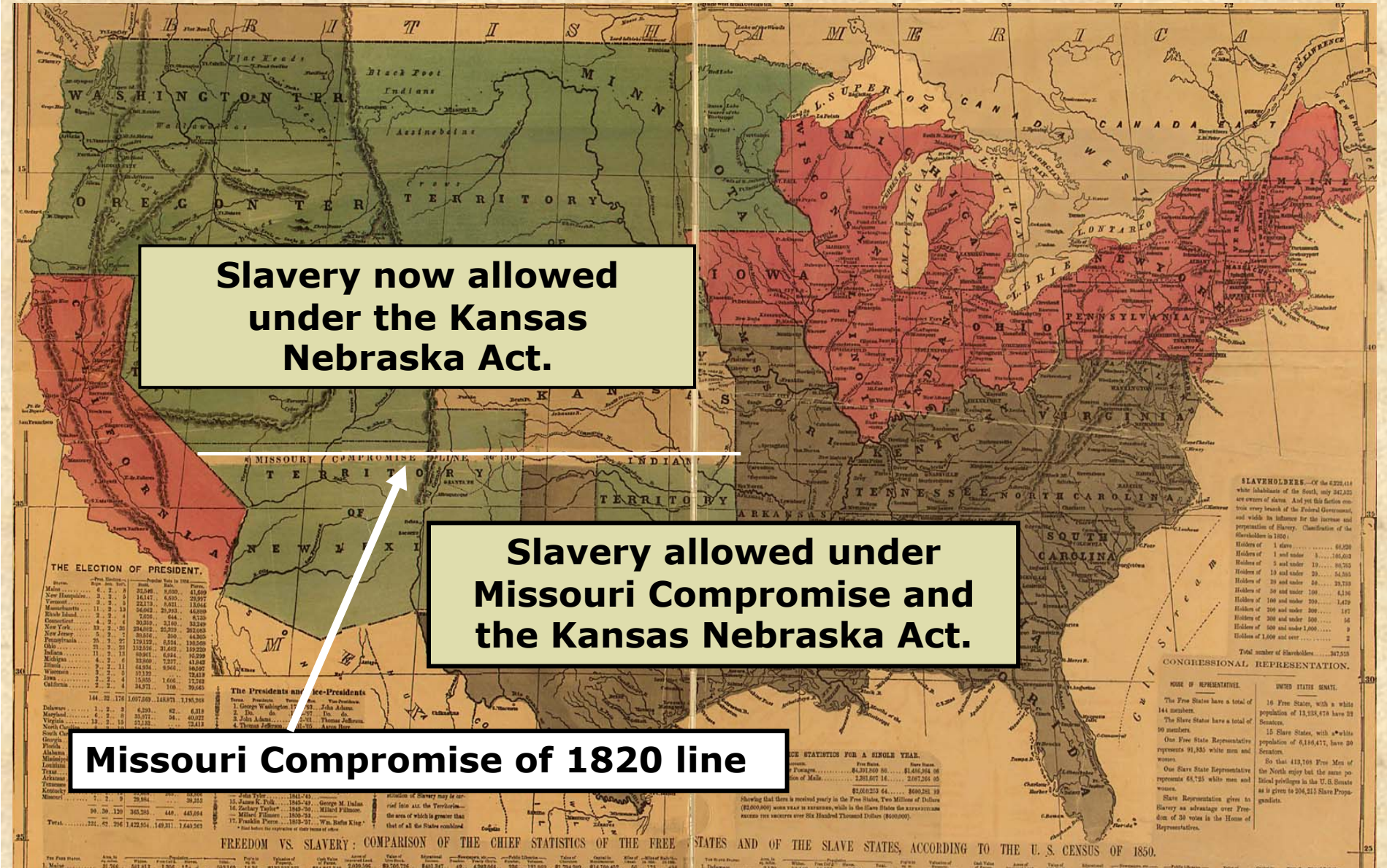


**Senator Stephen Douglas of Illinois ambitions and interests.**

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



**Reopened the slavery question in the territories**



**“Bleeding Kansas”, warfare between pro and anti-slavery forces**



**Political parties realigned along sectional lines**



**Democrats became a southern pro-slavery party**



**Whig Party, which had opposed the Act, disappeared in the South and was fatally wounded in the North**



**A new party emerged, the Republicans, made up of anti-slavery Whigs and Democrats**



**The Kansas Nebraska Act motivated both sides to rush settlers into Kansas. Open warfare broke out between 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.

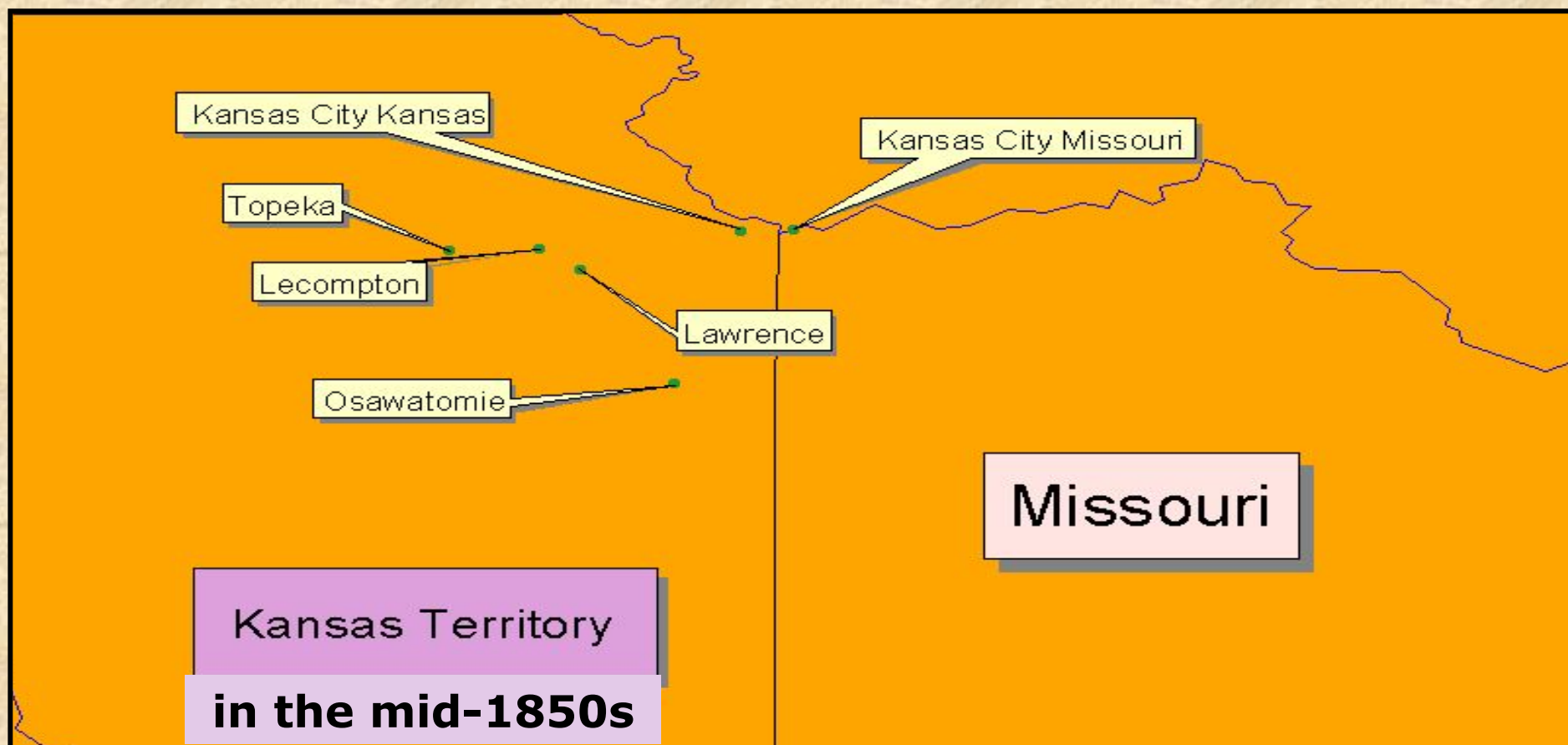
[*"Kansas Free State" Print.*]

**Topeka**- the free state government was located

**Lecompton**- the slave state government was located

**Lawrence**- conflict between pro and anti slavery forces

**Osawatomie**- conflict between pro and anti slavery forces



# Scenes from "Bloody Kansas"



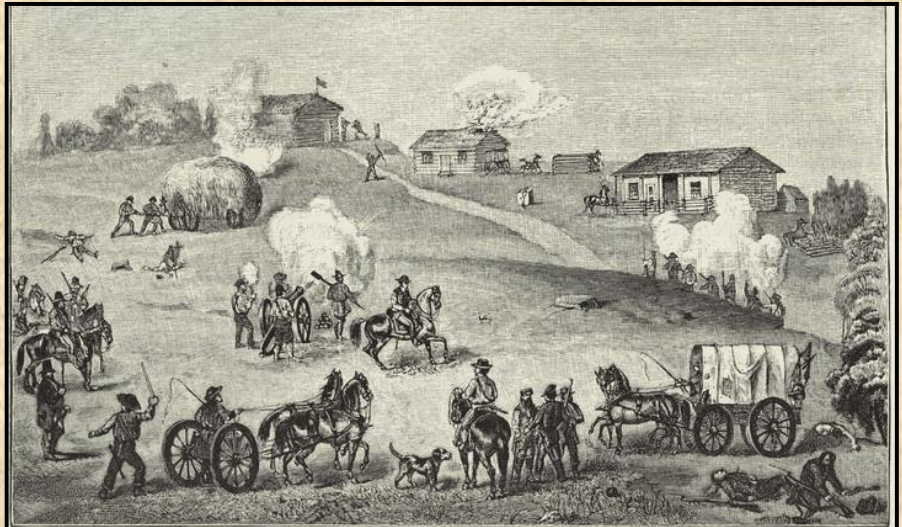
BREAKING UP A PRO-SLAVERY CAMP.



FREE-STATE PRISONERS ON THEIR WAY TO LEICOMPTON. (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

## John Brown enters the Kansas "Civil War"



Mural in Kansas



**In October 1855, John Brown, a militant abolitionist, moved to Kansas with five of his sons and their families.**



**Brown and his supporters were actively engaged in several battles.**



**On May 21, 1856, pro-slavery forces sacked the town of Lawrence.**



**In retaliation, on May 24<sup>th</sup>, Brown led a small force against settlements on Pottawatomie Creek.**



**On June 2<sup>nd</sup> warfare broke out in Douglas County which lasted until August 30<sup>th</sup> with the battle of Osawatomie, where Brown lost one of his sons.**



**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.**

# Buchanan presidency, 1857-1861

- ❖ **Caning of Senator Sumner**
- ❖ **Election of 1856**
- ❖ ***Dred Scott***
- ❖ **Lincoln Douglas debate**
- ❖ **John Brown's raid**



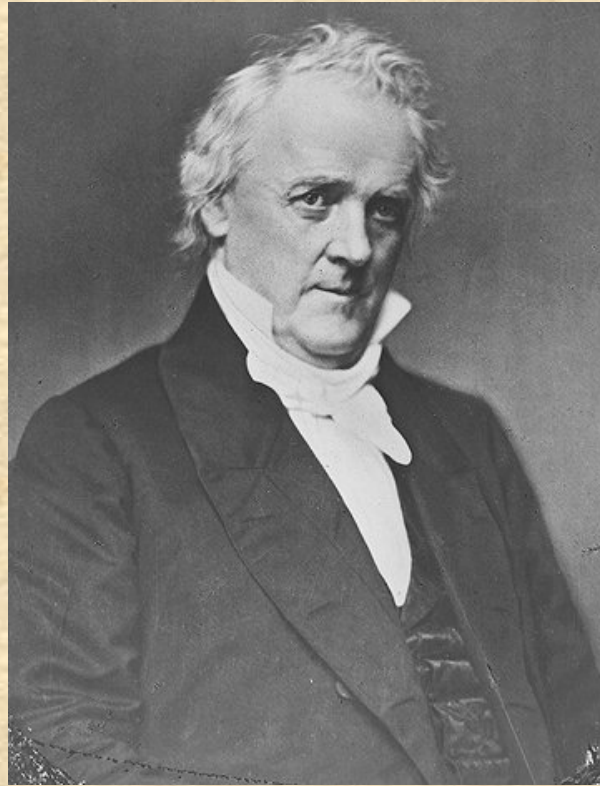
**In reaction to the violence in Kansas, Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts delivered a speech denouncing the authors of the Kansas Nebraska Act. Two days later he was attacked by Congressman Preston Brooks from South Carolina, cousin of one of the authors. Sumner was beaten until Brooks' cane broke, long after he was unconscious. This event angered northerners, was celebrated in southern newspapers, and indicated the widening rift in the nation.**



# Election of 1856 candidates



**Charles Fremont**  
**Republican**  
**Party**



**James Buchanan**  
**Democratic**  
**Party**



**Millard Fillmore**  
**American**  
**(Know**  
**Nothing) Party**

# 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 was "Free Speech, Free Press, Free soil, Free Men, Fremont and Victory!"

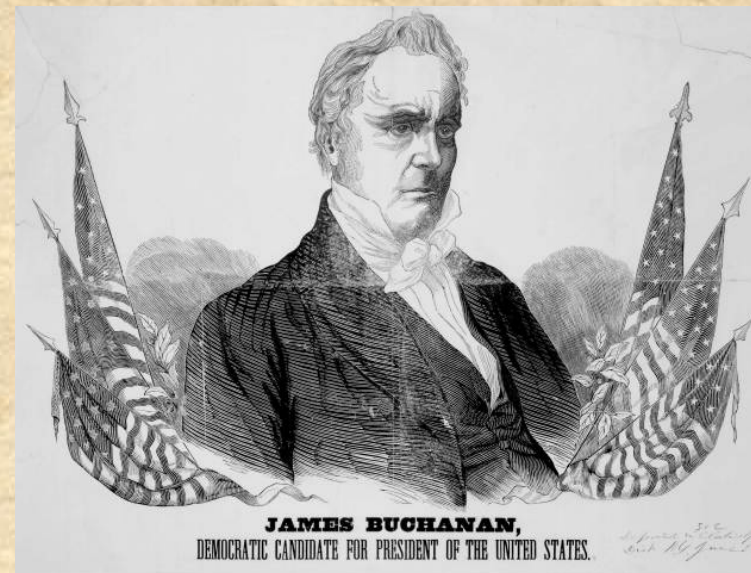
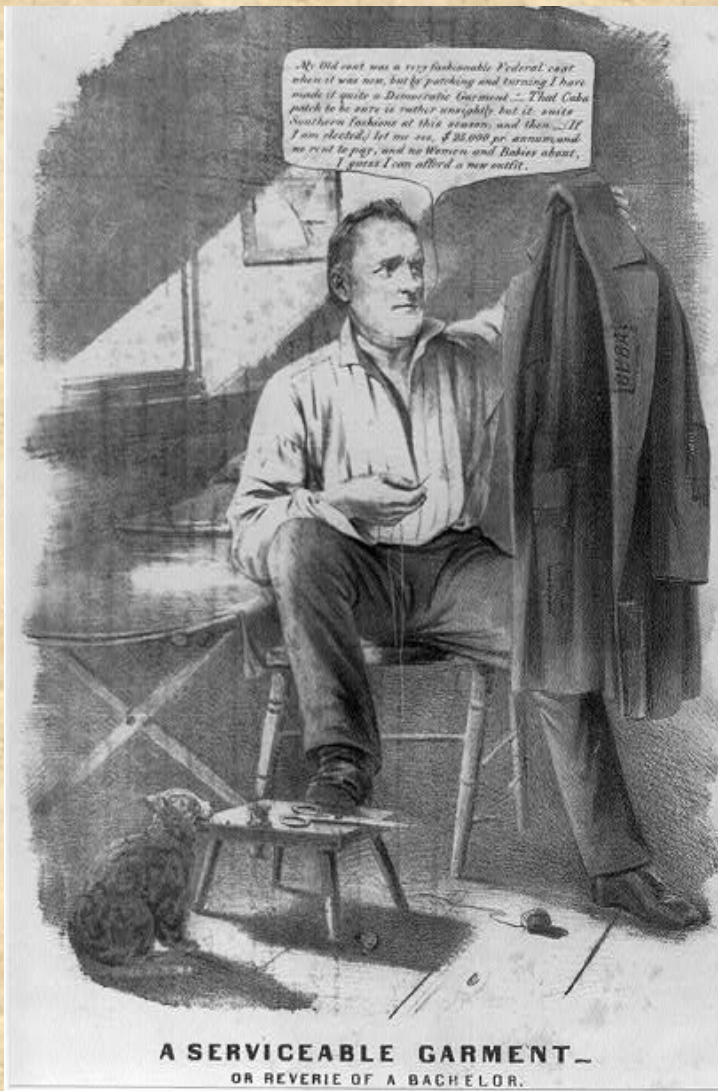


Campaign poster from the 1856 election was designed to remind voters of Fremont's famous expeditions to the Rocky Mountains in 1842 and 1843.





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



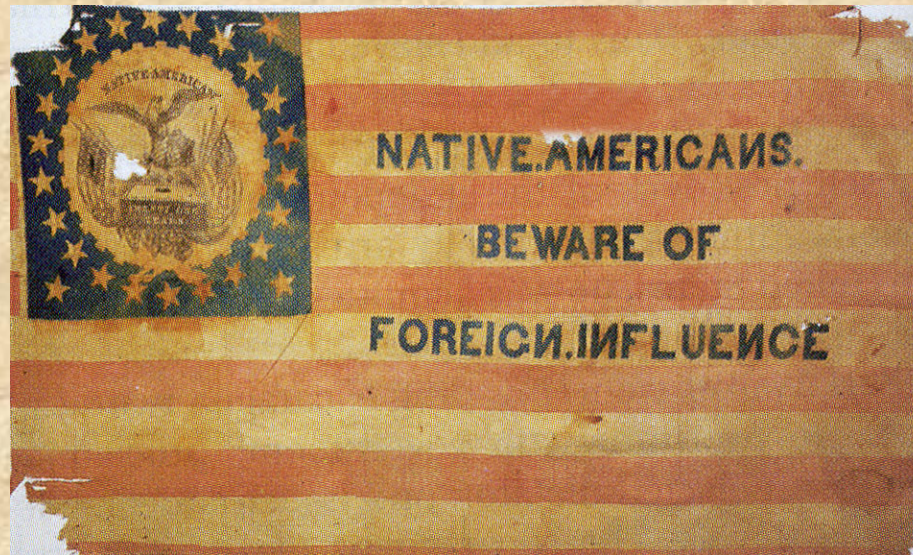
**Buchanan, depicted as a poor bachelor, sewed a patch marked "Cuba" on his jacket, a reference to his authorship of the Ostend Manifesto of 1854.**

## **A third party entered the election, the American or Know Nothing Party**

**The party grew out of an 1843 New York anti-immigrant (nativist) sentiment. It spread to other states and became a national party in 1845. The origin of "Know Nothing" came about because the organization was semi-secret. When a member was asked about its activities, he was supposed to reply "I know nothing."**



**A portrait of a young man representing the nativist ideal of the Know Nothing party.**



**Millard Fillmore**

## Platform of the American (Know Nothing) Party

- Limits on immigration, especially from Catholic countries
- Government officials at all levels must only be native born citizens
- Naturalization should only be allowed after a continued residence of 21 years, and never an option for the poor or criminals
- Restricting public school teachers to Protestants
- Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith or worship, and no test oaths for office



Anti-Catholic and anti-Irish political cartoons



# Nativist publication depicted anti-immigrant sentiment in words and images

## AMERICAN CITIZENS!

We appeal to you in all calmness. Is it not time to pause? Already the enemies of our dearest institutions, like the foreign spies in the Trojan horse of old, are within our gates. They are disgorging themselves upon us, at the rate of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS EVERY YEAR! They aim at nothing short of conquest and supremacy over us.

A PAPER ENTITLED THE



### IN FAVOR OF

The protection of American Mechanics against Foreign Pauper Labor. Foreigners having a residence in the country of 21 years before voting. Our present Free School System. Carrying out the laws of the State, as regards sending back Foreign Paupers and Criminals.

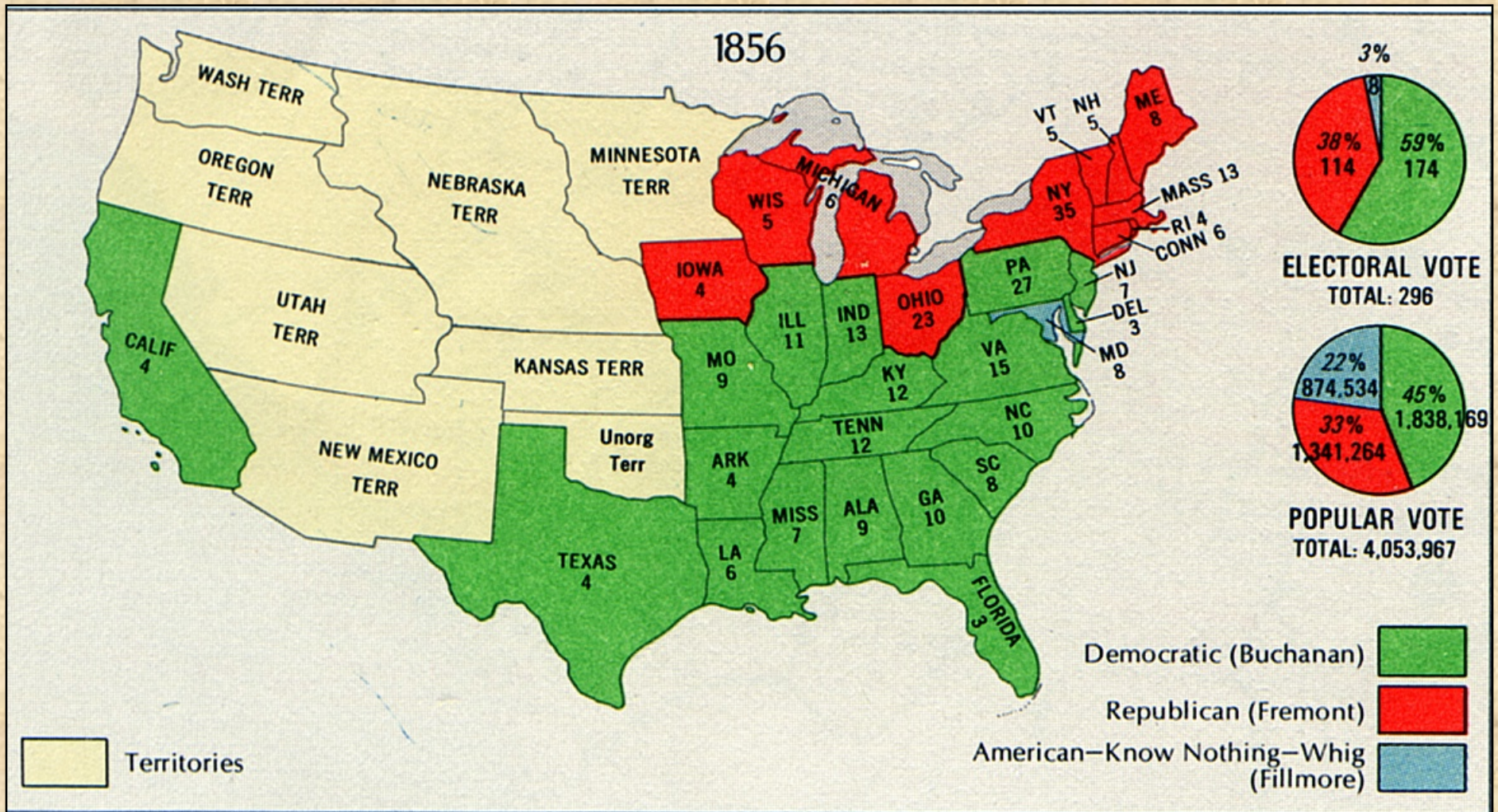
### OPPOSED TO

Papal Aggression & Roman Catholicism. Foreigners holding office. Raising Foreign Military Companies in the United States. Nunneries and the Jesuits. To being taxed for the support of Foreign paupers millions of dollars yearly. To secret Foreign Orders in the U. S.

We are burdened with enormous taxes by foreigners. We are corrupted in the morals of our youth. We are interfered with in our government. We are forced into collisions with other nations. We are tampered with in our religion. We are injured in our labor. We are assailed in our freedom of speech.

The **PATRIOT** is Published by **J. E. Farwell & Co., 32 Congress St., Boston,** And for Sale at the Periodical Depots in this place. Single copies **4 Cents.**

# 1856 Election results. Notice which states voted for the anti-slavery Republican Party.



## Important events during Buchanan's presidency



**Dred Scott Decision: 1857**



**Lincoln-Douglas Debate:  
1858**



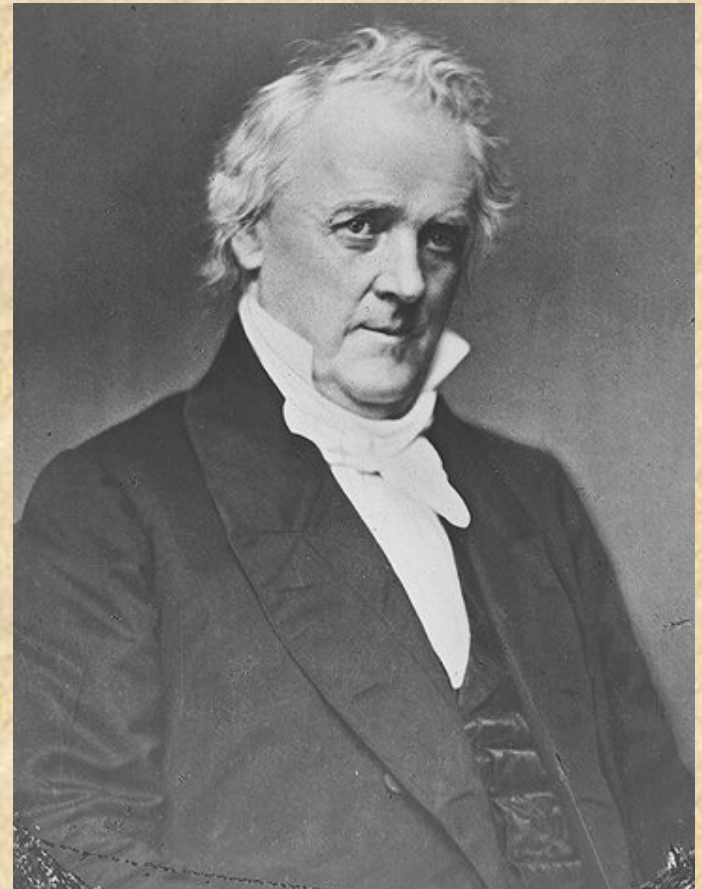
**John Brown's Raid on  
Harper's Ferry: 1859**



**Republican candidate  
Abraham Lincoln elected  
president: 1860**



**Southern states began  
seceding from the union to  
form the Confederate States  
of America: 1860**



## ***Dred Scott v. John F. A. Sandford, March 6, 1857***



**Dred Scott, born a slave, was taken by his master, an army surgeon, into the free portion of the Louisiana territory.**



**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."**



**The argument was rejected by a Missouri court.**



**Scott and his white supporters got the case to the Supreme Court where the issue was whether a slave had standing, meaning the legal right to sue in a federal court.**



**If Scott had standing, then the Court had jurisdiction to hear the case, and the justices could 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.**



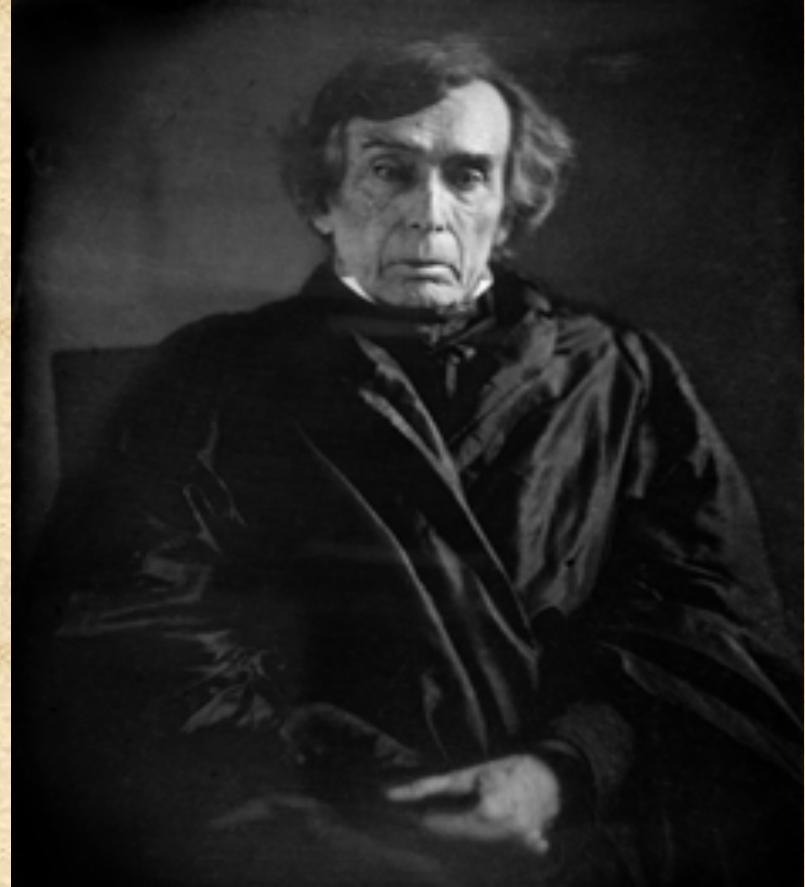
**The Court ruled Scott, as a slave, could not exercise the right of a free citizen to sue in federal court and that should have been the end of the case.**



**Chief Justice Taney and other southern sympathizers on the Court wanted a definitive ruling to settle the issue of slavery in the territories. They ruled 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 U.S. A slave, Taney ruled, was property, nothing more, and could never be a citizen.**



**Dred Scott**



**Chief Justice  
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.”**





Although two justices disagreed and wrote dissenting opinions, the decision was made by the majority.



Anti-slavery advocates used the text of the dissenting opinions to argue their stance in newspapers and leaflets across the nation.



The decision of *Scott v. Sandford* was considered by legal scholars to be the worst ever rendered by the Supreme Court.

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

*107*

Dred Scott - Petitioner

vs.  
John F. A. Sandford

In error to the Circuit Court of the  
United States for the District of  
Missouri. -

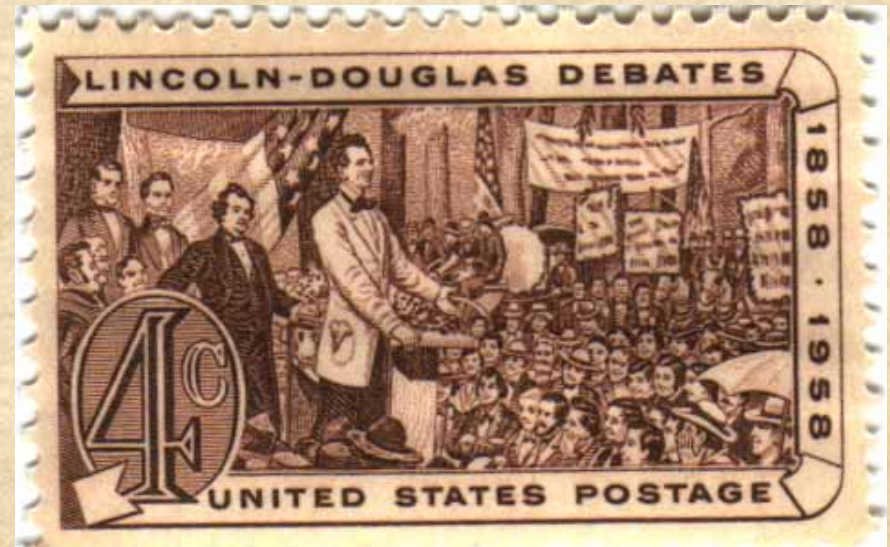
This cause came on to be  
heard on the transcript of the record  
from the Circuit Court of the United  
States for the District of Missouri and  
was argued by counsel - On Consider-  
ation (whereof it is now here ordered  
and adjudged by this Court that the  
judgment of the said Circuit Court  
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. Sawyer  
6<sup>th</sup> March 1857

# Lincoln-Douglas debates, Illinois 1858



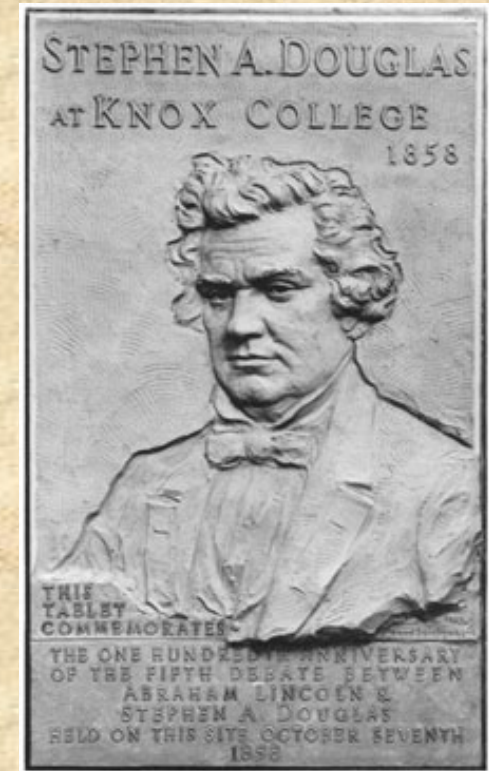
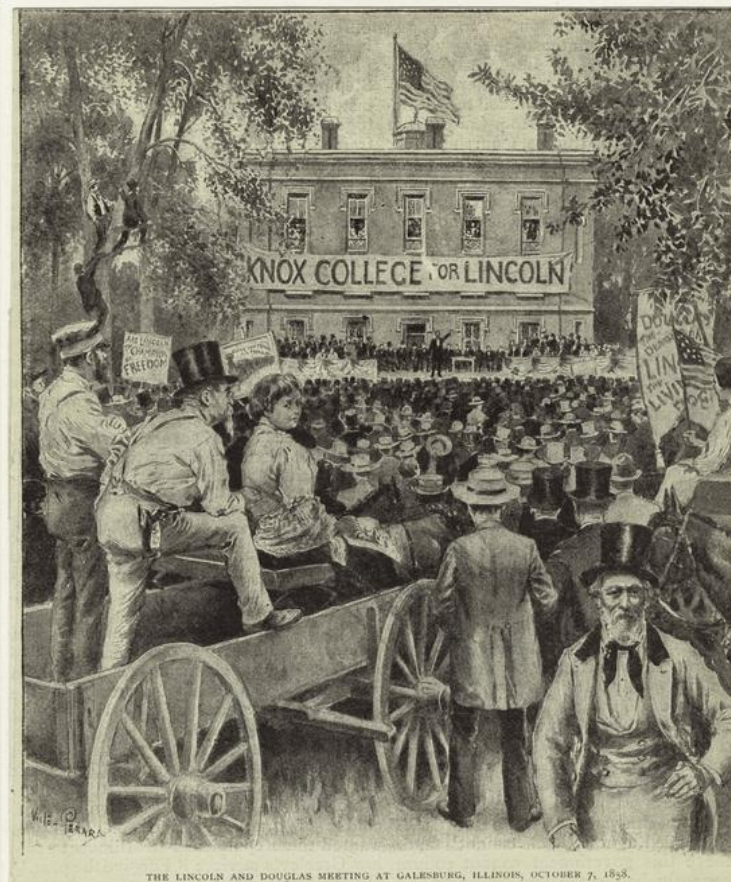
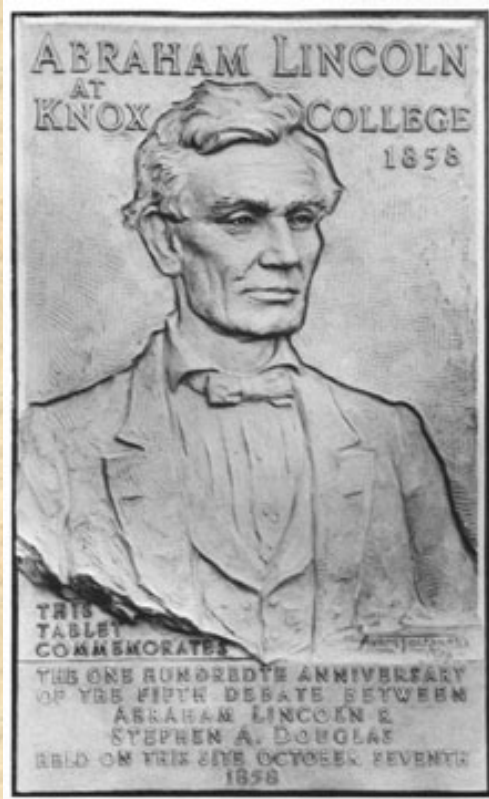
The debates were held in seven Illinois cities.



**Series of formal political debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas in a campaign for one of Illinois' two U.S. Senate seats.**

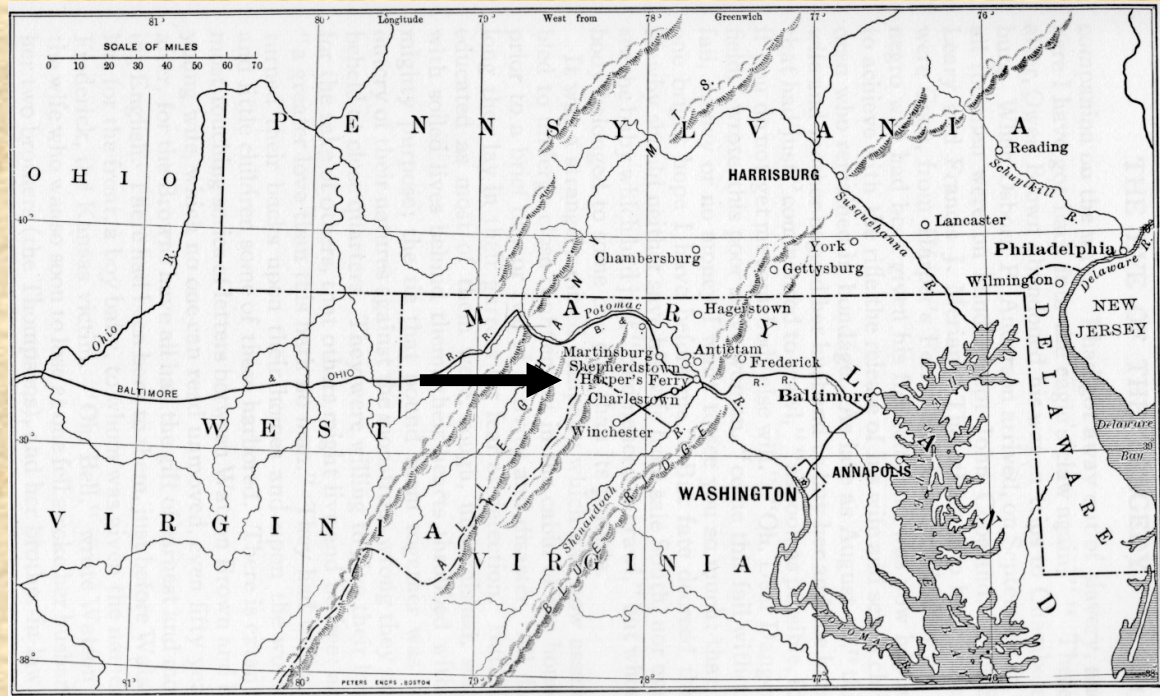


**Although Lincoln lost the election, these debates launched him into national prominence which eventually led to his election as president.**



**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 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 organized a raid in 1859 in Harper's Ferry to gather weapons to lead a slave uprising



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





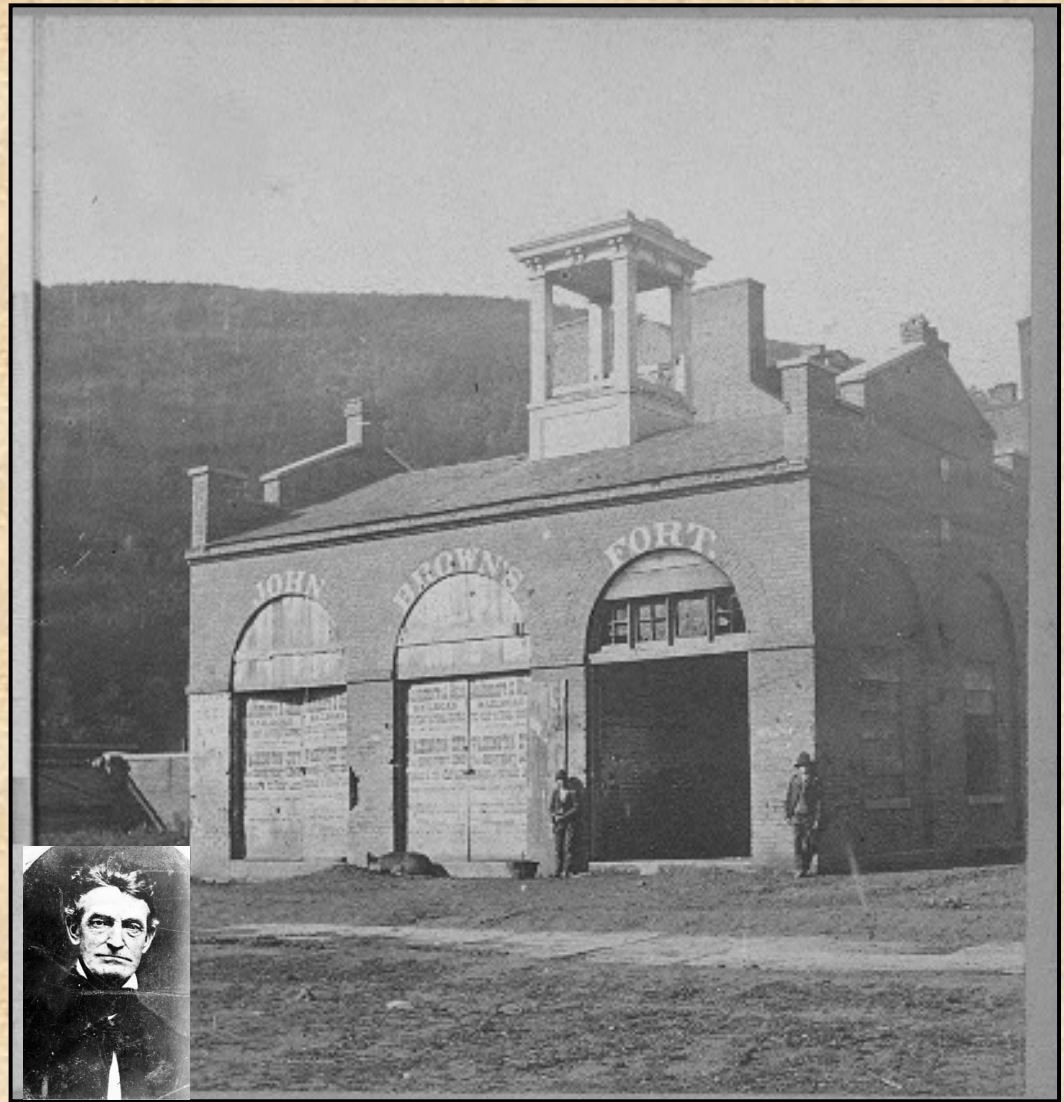
**On the night of October 16, 1859, Brown led a band of followers in an attack on the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry in what is now the state of West Virginia.**



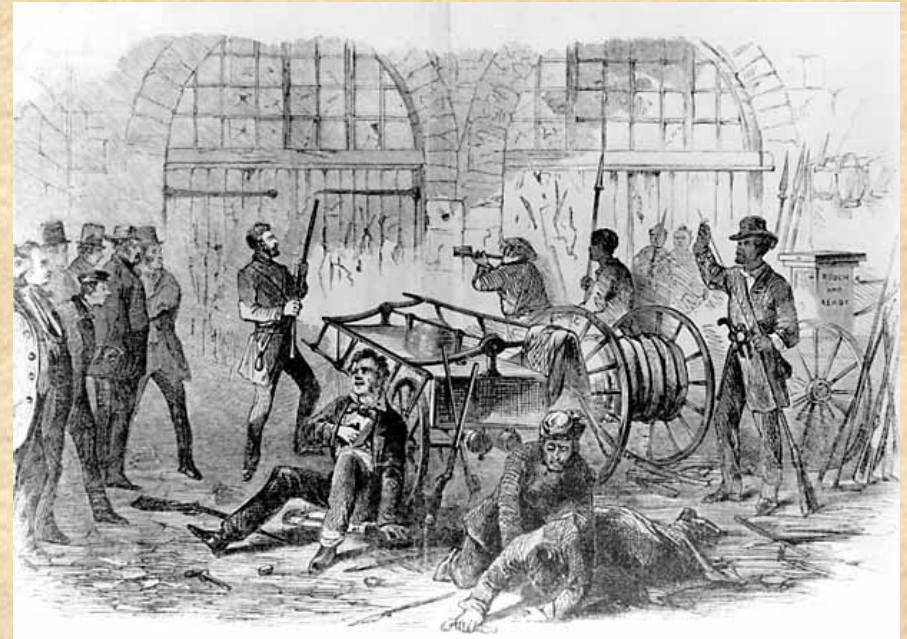
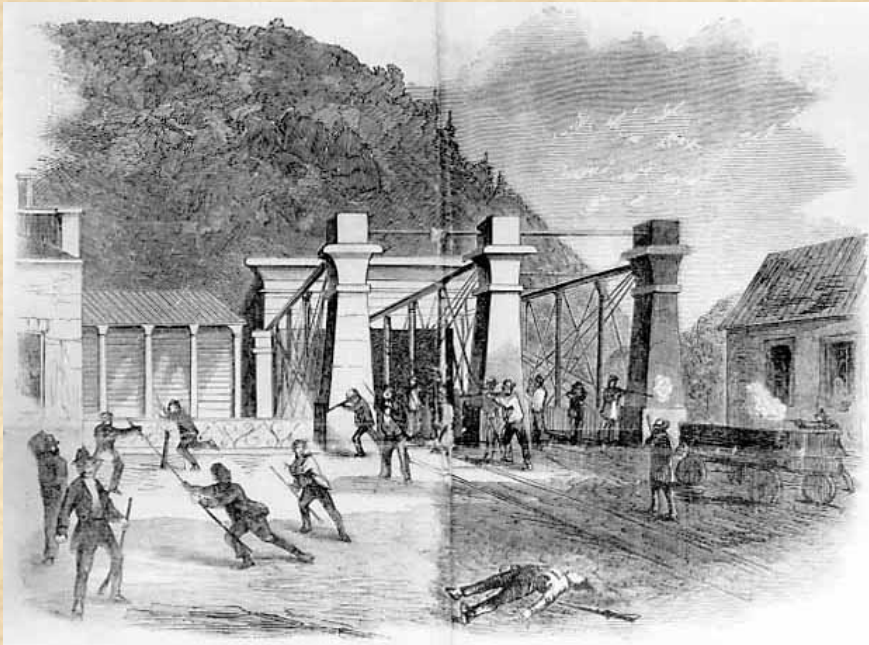
**Brown's goal was to use the weapons seized to lead a slave uprising. After two days of fighting, Brown and his surviving men were taken prisoner by a force of U.S. marines commanded by Colonel Robert E. Lee.**



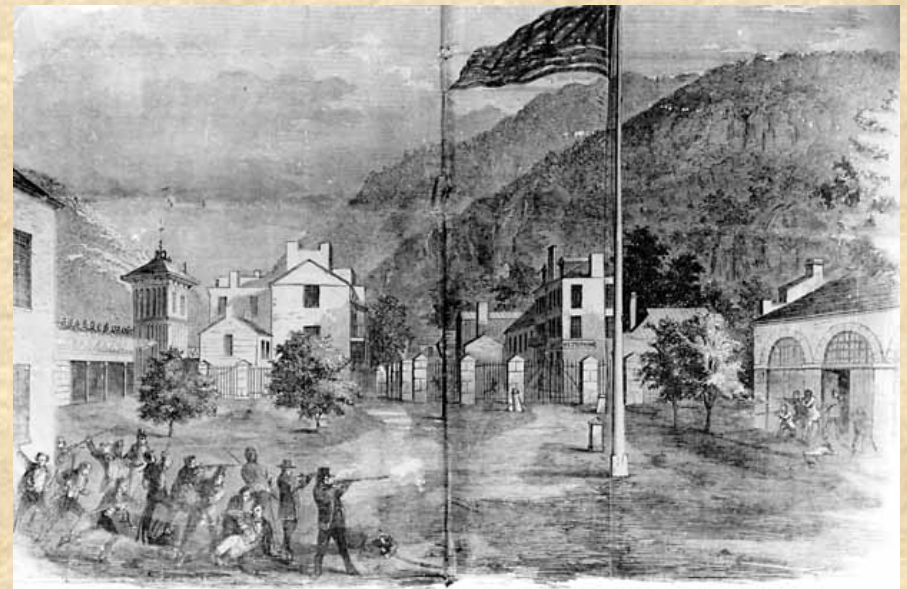
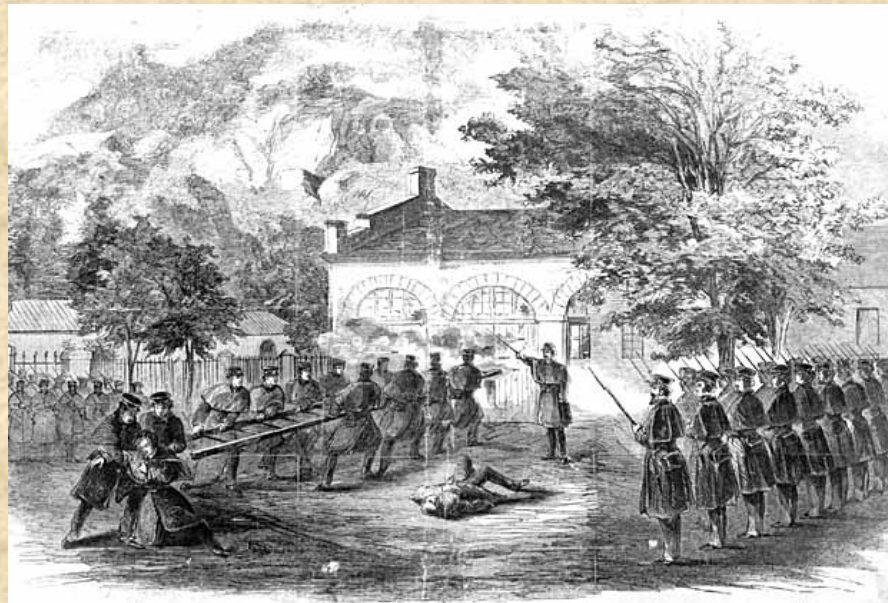
**Brown was tried for conspiracy, treason and murder, and on December 2, 1859, he was hanged.**



**Southerners who had been undecided on secession joined the pro secession side in fear their lives and property were no longer safe from northern intrusion.**



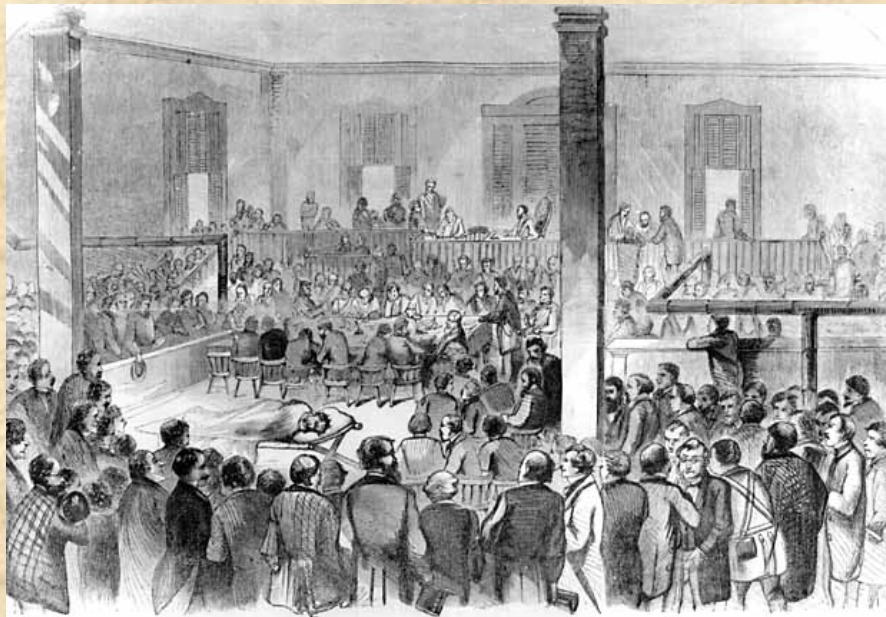
**1859 drawings of John Brown's the attack on Harper's Ferry**



**John Brown and four other survivors were taken to Charlestown, Virginia for trial.**

**His statements during the trial were published and widely read.**

**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 just 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**



# 1860

- ❖ **Election of 1860**
- ❖ **President Lincoln**
- ❖ **Secession**



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



**The Republicans nominated Abraham Lincoln. 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.**

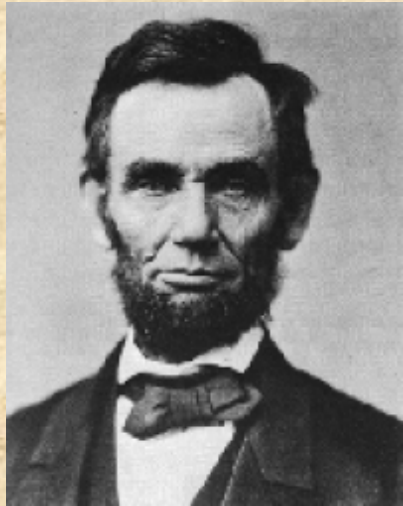


**The Democrats were not united. Southerners split from the party and nominated Vice President John C. Breckenridge for president. Stephen A. Douglas was the nominee of northern Democrats.**



**Whigs from the border states, formed the Constitutional Union Party and nominated John C. Bell of Tennessee.**

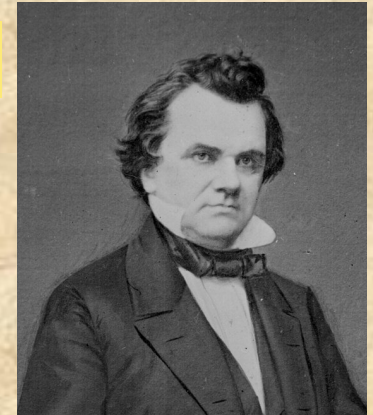
# Four candidates in the 1860 election



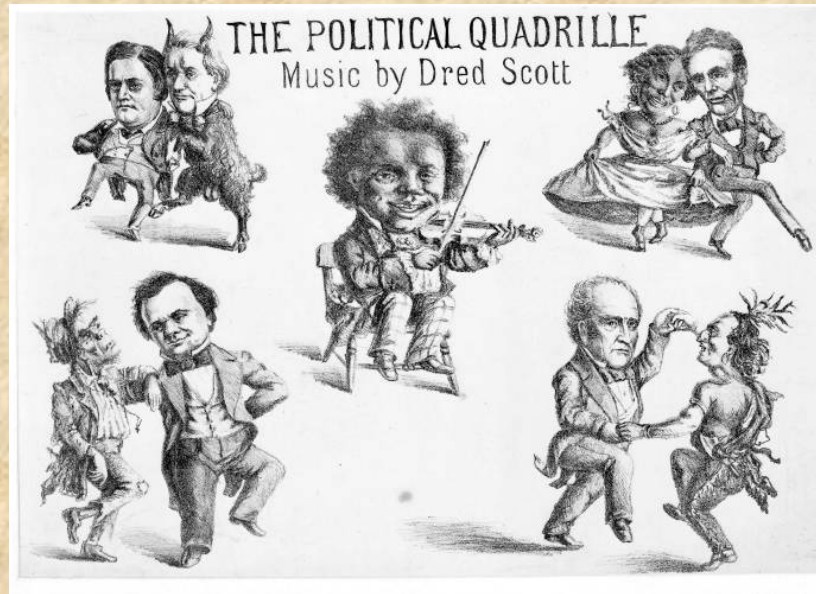
**Abraham Lincoln**

**Republicans**

**Northern Democrats**



**Stephen Douglas**

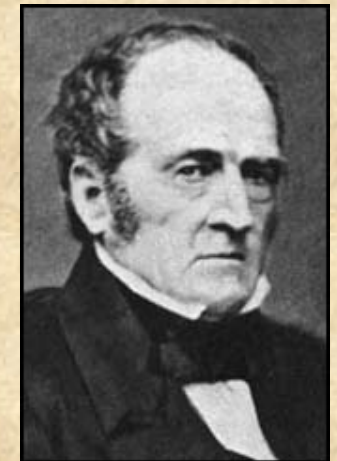


**Southern Democrats**

**Constitutional Union**

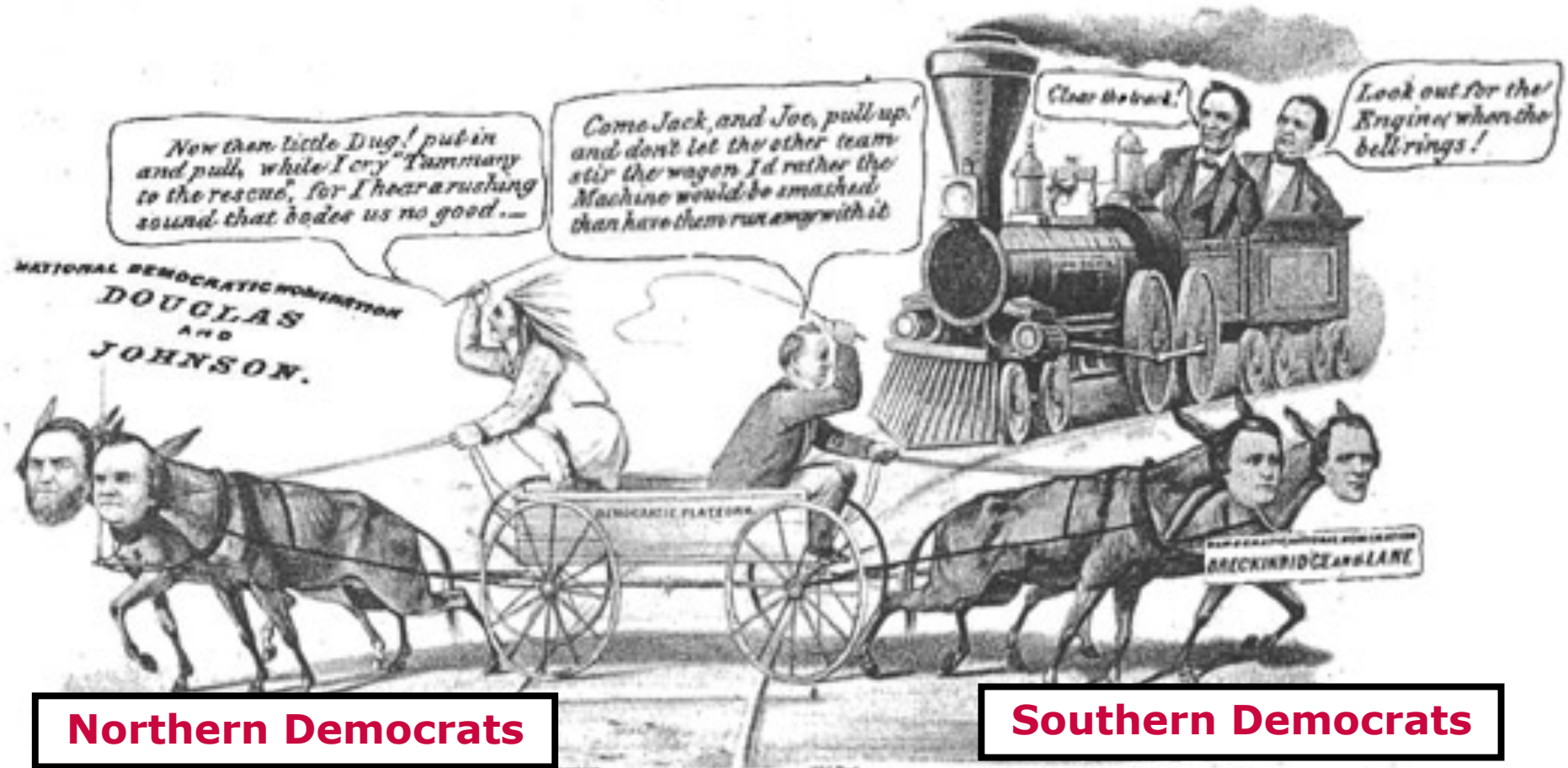


**John Breckinridge**



**John Bell**

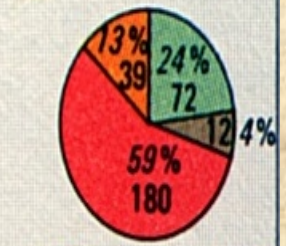
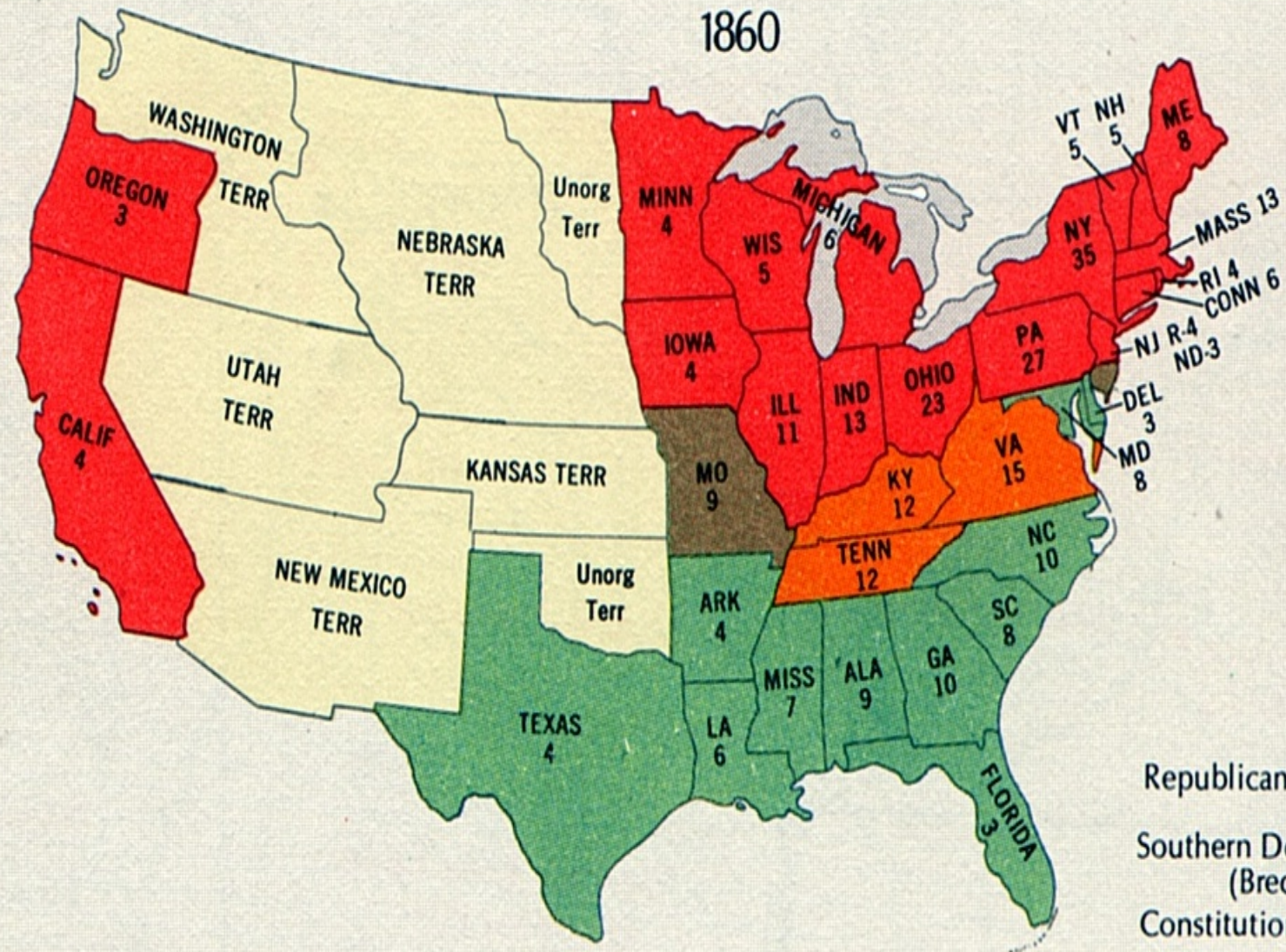
The Republicans gained the electoral advantage when the Democratic vote split between the northern and southern candidates



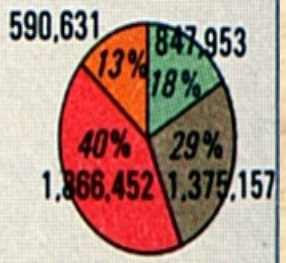
PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY. PROSPECT OF A SMASH UP.

Published by Currier & Ives, 155 Nassau St. N.Y.

1860



ELECTORAL VOTE  
TOTAL: 303



POPULAR VOTE  
TOTAL: 4,680,193

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

**Lincoln did not assume the presidency until March of 1861. By then seven southern states had seceded.**

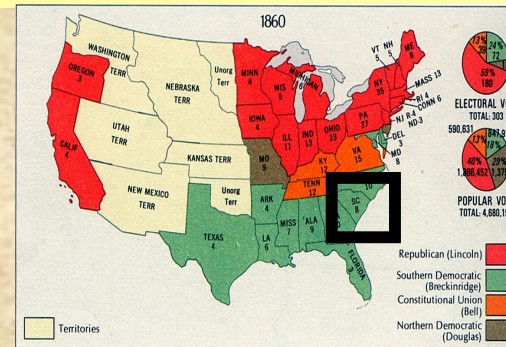
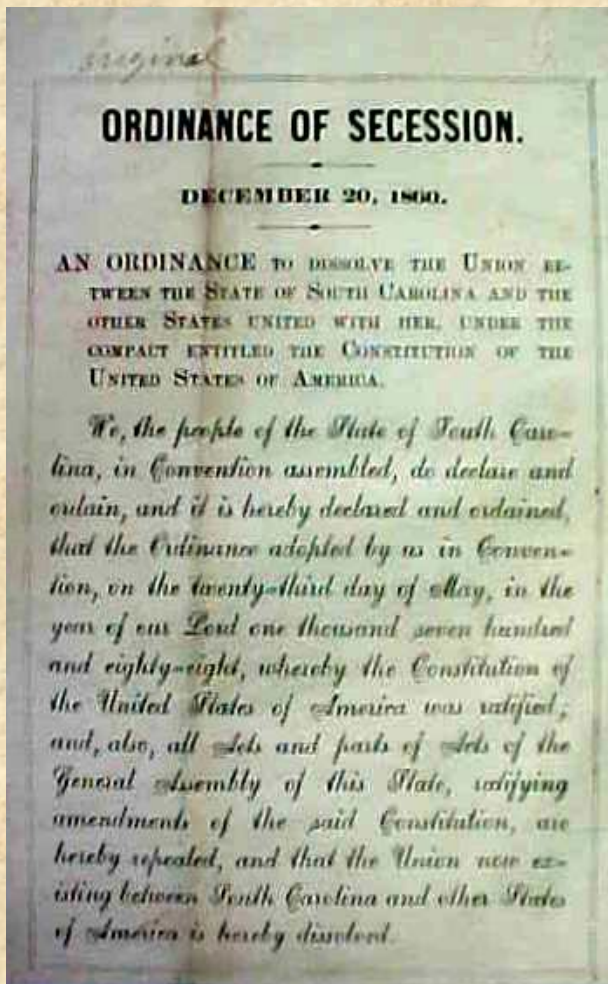


**Lincoln's Inauguration, March 1861**



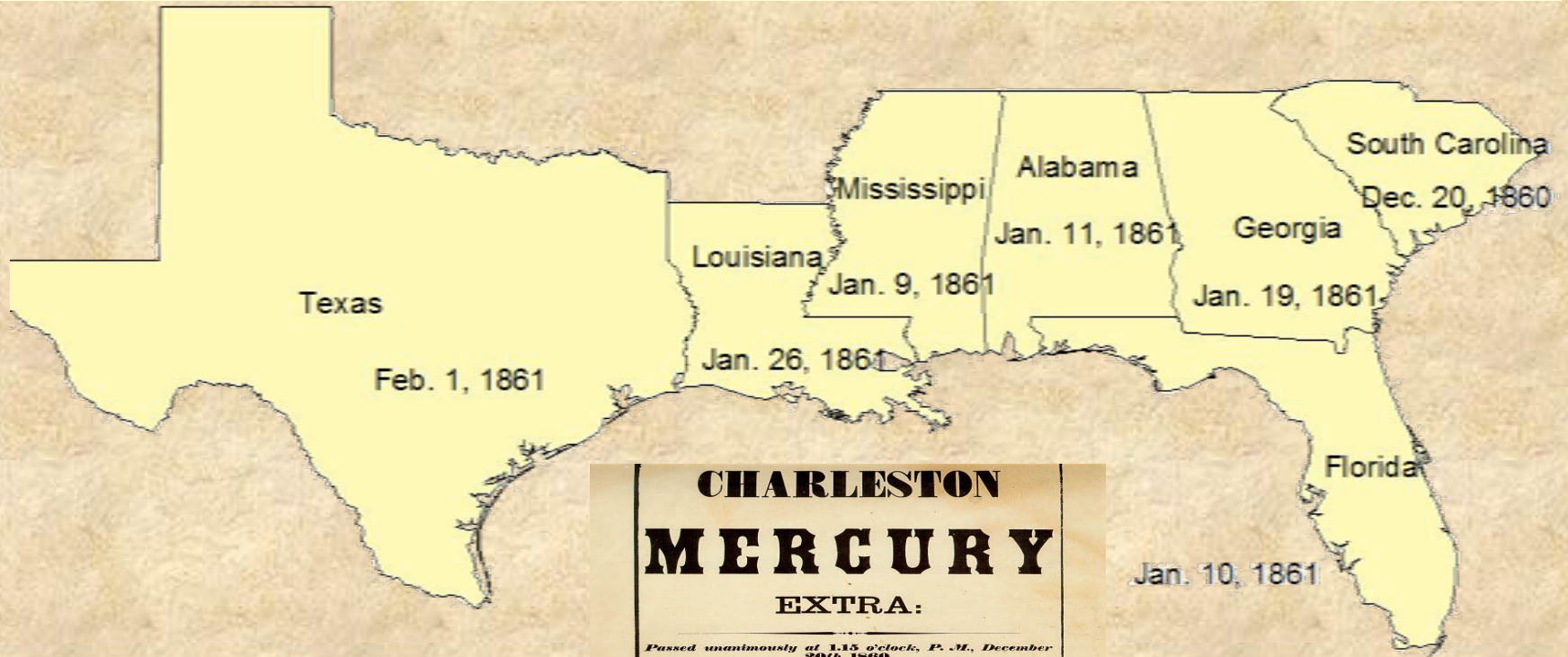
**Fashion at the  
inaugural ball**

**South Carolina was the first state to leave the Union. Immediately following Lincoln's election the fire-eaters, a name northerners gave to extreme slavery advocates, 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.**



**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!**



# The Crittenden Compromise



**One of several schemes to prevent open warfare and reunite the nation.**



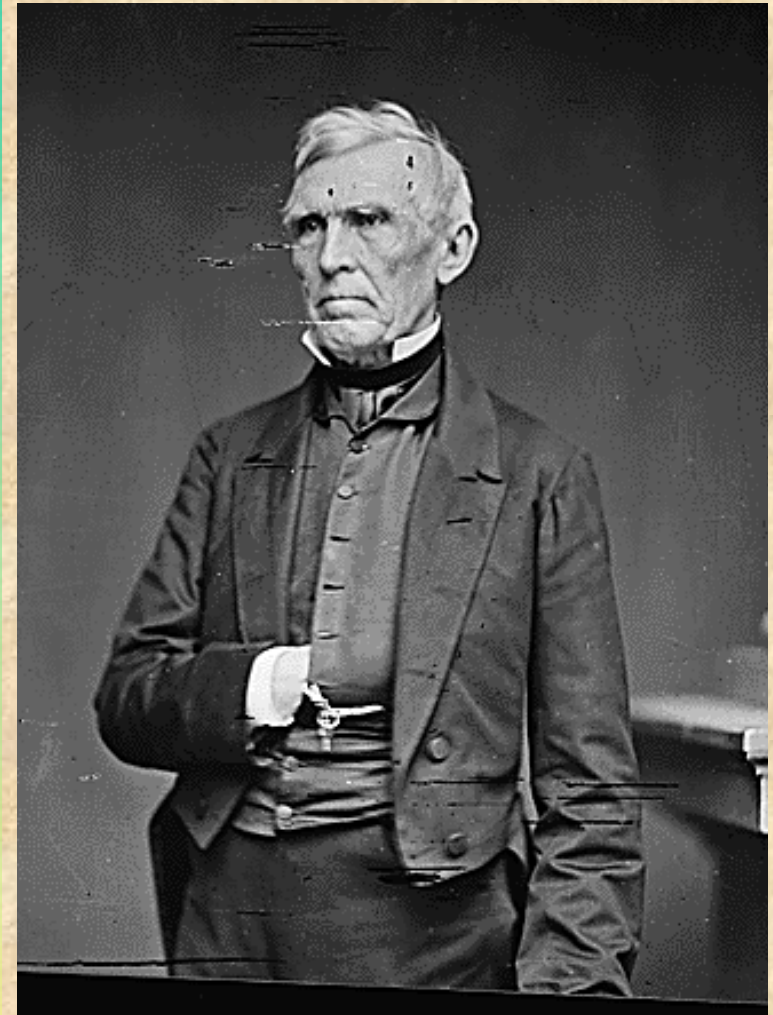
**Senator Crittenden of Kentucky proposed constitutional amendments to protect slavery in the south, the territories, protected the slave trade, and guaranteed return of escaped slaves.**



**These amendments would have been perpetually binding, non amendable and could not be repealed "for all time".**



**Republicans in Congress killed it in committee on December 28, 1860, and on the Senate floor on January 16, 1861.**



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

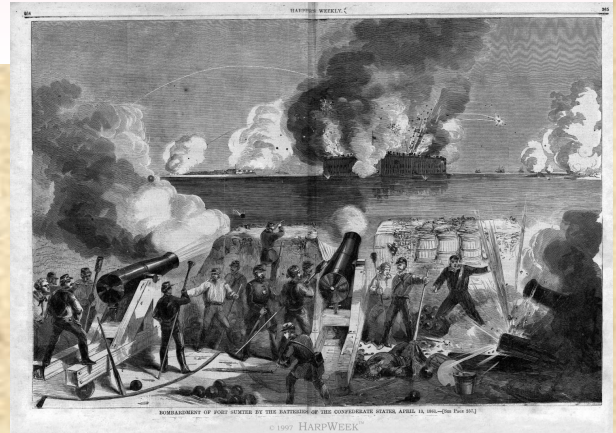
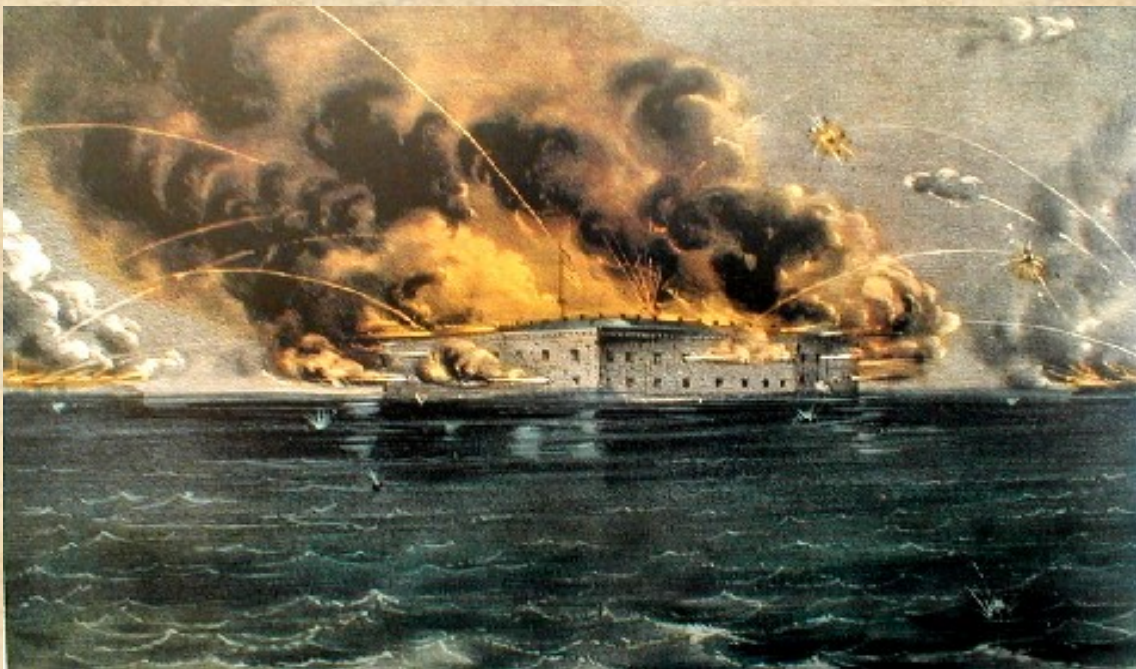


**Fort Sumter before the crisis**



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

**Fort Sumter was running out of supplies when Lincoln assumed the presidency. He sent cargo ships to re-supply the fort, sending the message that he was not going to back down. On April 10, 1861, Brig. Gen. Beauregard, in command of the Confederate forces demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter. Sumter commander Anderson refused. On April 12, Confederate batteries opened fire on the fort. At 2:30 p.m., April 13, Major Anderson surrendered, evacuating the fort the following day. This began the Civil War.**





**THE UNION VOLUNTEER.**

For Freedom, with OUR FLAG, we'll war,  
And give to treason all a bloody scar.

OUR UNION and OUR LAWS, maintain we shall,  
And treason's blood, be drunk in the dust.

NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY GARDNER & CO. 107 NASSAU ST.

19921  
Sep 18, 1861



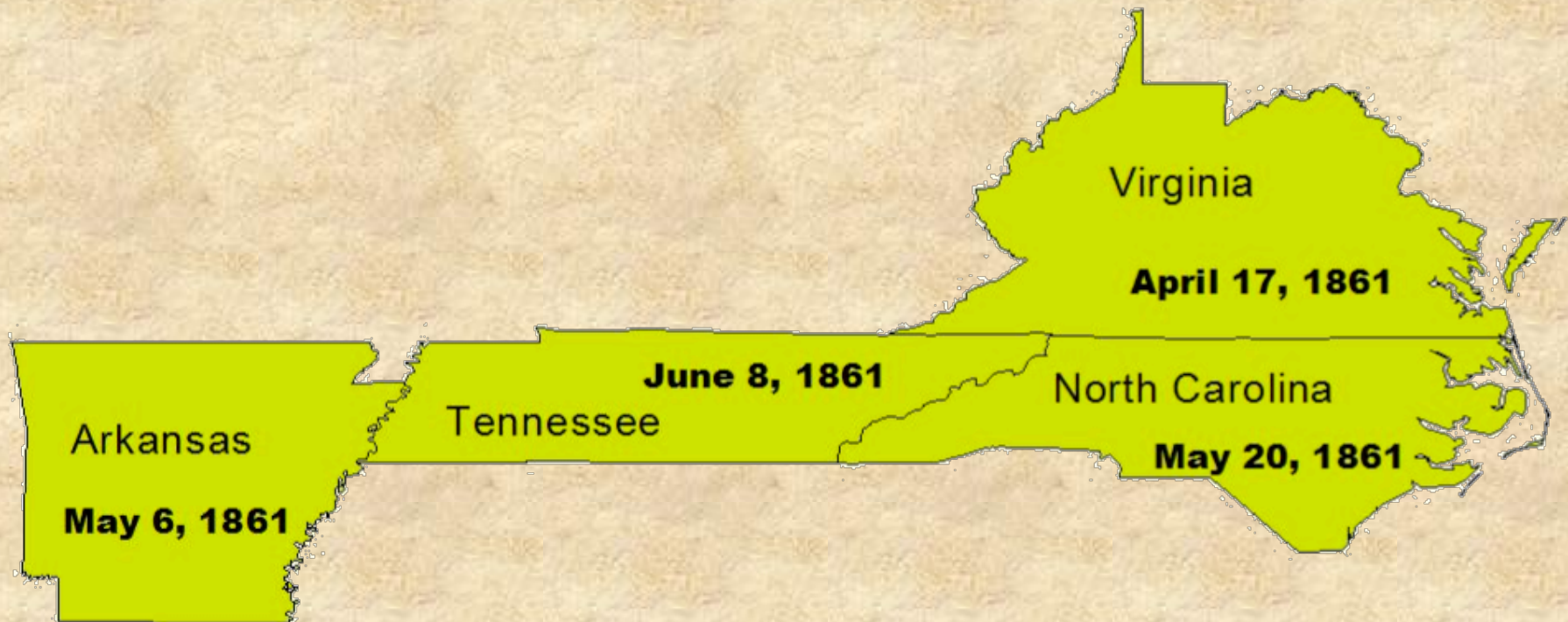
**By The President of the United States.**

**A PROCLAMATION on April 15, 1861.**

**“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.**



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