Notes 12-1 Abolitionists

William Lloyd Garrison	• Publisher of *The Liberator*
Frederick Douglass	• former slave • Gave speeches • Published *The North Star*
American Colonization Society	• Bought slaves and granted them freedom

Notes 12-1 Abolitionists

Liberia	• Country founded in Africa for freed slaves • Former slaves were unprepared for life there
American Slavery As It Is	• Book written by Grimke sisters
Samuel Cornish & John Russwurm	• Published *Freedom Journal* • 1st African American newspaper

Notes 12-1 Abolitionists

Sojourner Truth
- Isabella Baumfree
- Former slave
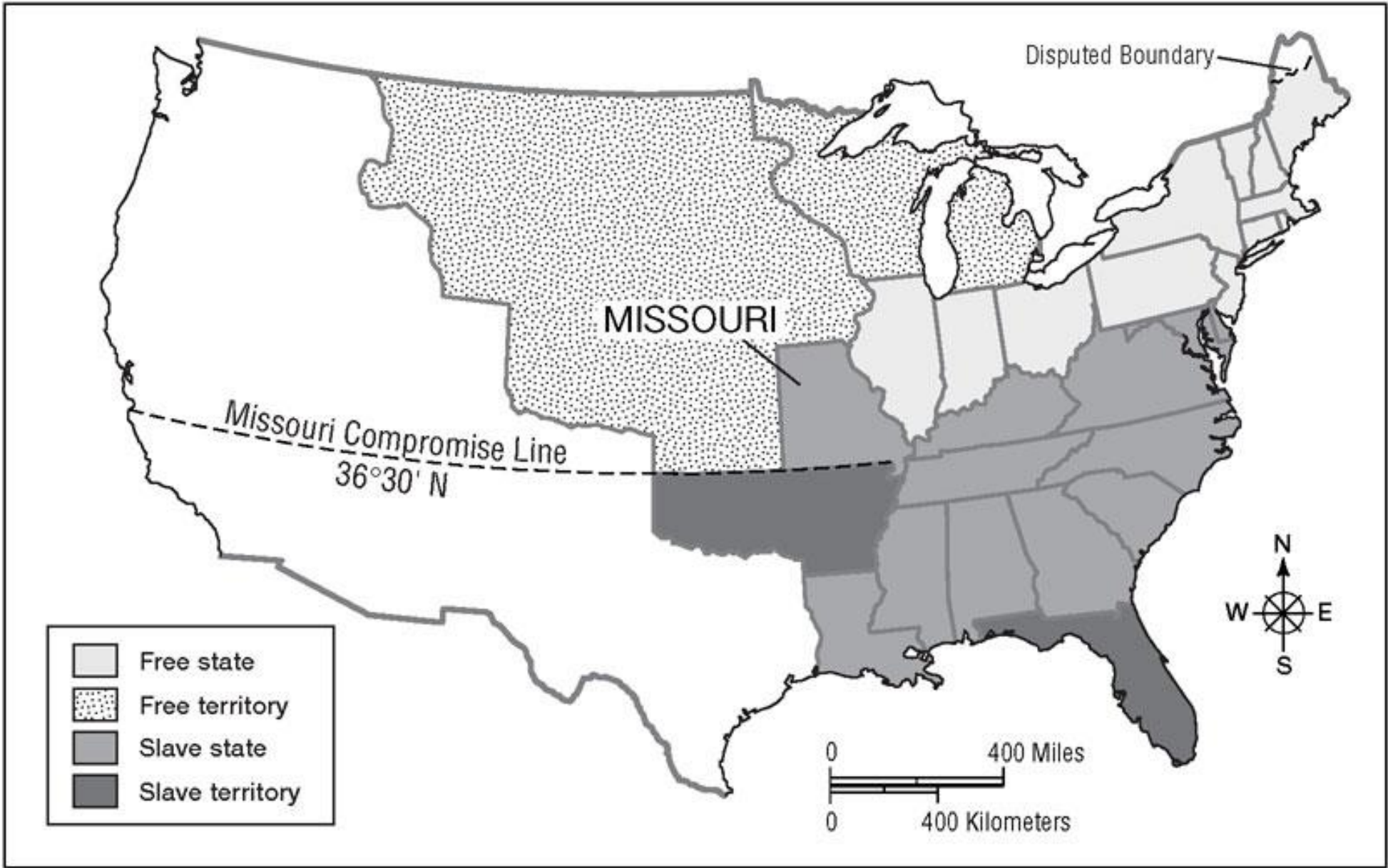- Gave speeches about slavery

Underground Railroad
- Network for helping runaway slaves
- Helped slaves get to northern states or Canada

Harriet Tubman
- Famous "conductor" on Underground RR
- Called "Moses" of her people

Notes 12-2 Slavery & Western Territories

- 1819 – there were **11** free states and **11** slave states

- Missouri asked to be admitted as a slave state which would upset balance

- **Missouri Compromise**
  - Led by Henry Clay
  - allows Missouri to be slave state and Maine to be a free state
  - There would be no slavery north of the 36°30' latitude in the rest of the Louisiana Territory

Disputed Boundary

MISSOURI

Missouri Compromise Line
36°30' N

Legend:
- Free state
- Free territory
- Slave state
- Slave territory

0   400 Miles
0   400 Kilometers

N
W   E
S

Notes 12-2 Slavery & Western Territories

- More slave issues in the West during 1840s

- Texas wanted to become a slave state

- Americans wanted to get CA and NM from Mexico

- Wilmot Proviso would have banned slavery in any land gotten from Mexico but it did not pass

- Election of 1848
  - Democrat- Lewis Cass
  - Whig – Zachary Taylor
  - Free Soil – Martin Van Buren
  - Taylor won

Notes 12-2 Slavery & Western Territories

- Free Soil Party – wanted to prevent the <u>spread</u> of slavery to the territories
- California Problem
  - CA wanted to be a <u>free</u> state
  - Abolitionists wanted to ban slavery in <u>Washington DC</u>
  - South wanted stronger <u>fugitive slave laws</u>
- **Compromise of 1850**
  - CA is a free state
  - No <u>slave trade</u>in Washington DC
  - **Fugitive Slave Act**: northerners must help <u>catch runaways</u>
  - Punishment for helping runaways
  - New Mexico – no slavery restrictions (<u>popular sovereignty</u>) and settled the border with Texas

The Compromise of 1850

Legend:
- Free States and Territories
- Slave States and Territories
- Territories where voters determine status of slavery

Map labels: Oregon Territory, Minnesota Territory, Unorganized Territory, Utah Territory 1850, California, New Mexico Territory 1850, Iowa, Wisconsin, Mich., Ill., Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Indian Terr. (unorganized), Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, W. Va., Virginia, S.C., Miss., Ala., Georgia, Texas, La., Fla., Vt., Maine, N.H., Mass., New York, R.I., Conn., Pennsylvania, N.J., Del., Md.

THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT OF 1854

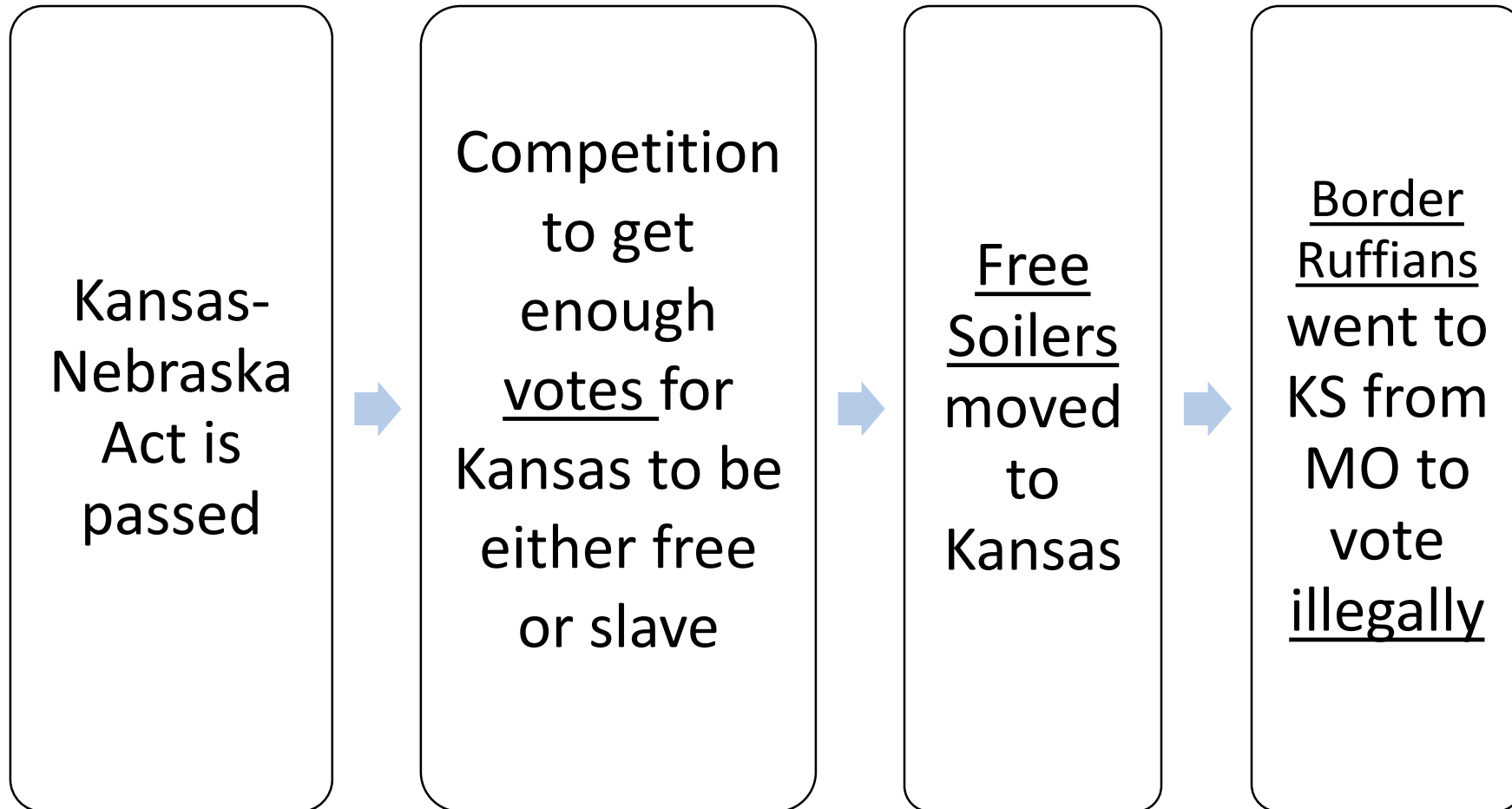# Kansas-Nebraska Act

Proposed by <u>Stephen Douglas</u>	Wanted to build a <u>railroad</u> through the <u>northern</u> part of US	This act would allow <u>popular sovereignty</u> in <u>Kansas</u> and <u>Nebraska</u>	Northern states opposed it because it went against the <u>Missouri Compromise</u>

Notes 12-3 Bleeding Kansas

Kansas-Nebraska Act is passed

→

Competition to get enough <u>votes</u> for Kansas to be either free or slave

→

<u>Free Soilers</u> moved to Kansas

→

<u>Border Ruffians</u> went to KS from MO to vote <u>illegally</u>

Notes 12-3 Bleeding Kansas

Election results make Kansas a slave state

→

Anti-slavery people make a new capital in <u>Lawrence</u>

→

Proslavery people <u>burn down</u> Lawrence

<u>John Brown</u> led a raid and killed proslavery settlers at Pottawatomie Creek

→

Kansas finally became a <u>free</u> state in 1861

Notes 12-3 Bleeding Kansas

<u>Charles Sumner</u> gives anti-slavery speech

→

<u>Preston Brooks</u> attacks Sumner

→

Slave issue has now brought <u>VIOLENCE</u>

Notes 12-4 Challenges to Slavery

Dred Scott Court Case

Dred Scott was a <u>slave</u> whose owner took him to <u>free territory</u>

↓

After owner died, Scott <u>sued</u> because he said he should be <u>free</u>

↓

Supreme Court Decision

↓

- Chief Justice <u>Roger Taney</u>
- Scott had no right to sue because he was not a <u>citizen</u>
- Slaves are <u>property</u> and owners can take them anywhere
- Missouri Compromise was <u>unconstitutional</u> (judicial review)

Notes 12-4 Challenges to Slavery

Election of 1856

- Republican - new political party, opposed to slavery in the territories

- John Fremont- Republican candidate

- James Buchanan - Democratic candidate

- Millard Fillmore - KnowNothing candidate

- Buchanan won

Lincoln-Douglas Campaign of 1858

- Competing for Illinois Senate

- Lincoln was a Republican

- Douglas was a Democrat

- Debated issue of slavery in the territories

- Stephen Douglas won the election

- made Lincoln known to American people

Notes 12-4 Challenges to Slavery

Harper's Ferry Raid

- Northern states had economic depression

- October 1859

- John Brown and men seized the federal armory at Harper's Ferry VA

- They wanted to start a slave revolt

- Robert E. Lee led the troops that captured Brown

- Brown was found guilty of murder and treason

- Many southerners thought that northern states supported Brown

Notes 12-5 Secession & War

Election of 1860

- Four Candidates
  - Northern Democrat – Steven Douglas
  - Republican – Abraham Lincoln
  - Constitutional Union Party – John Bell
  - Southern Democrat – John Breckenridge

- Republican Platform
  - exclude slavery in the territories
  - allow slavery where it currently existed
  - Homestead Act (land for settlers moving west)

- Lincoln won the election

Notes 12-5 Secession & War
Secession

- South Carolina -- threatened to secede when Lincoln was elected

- Crittenden Plan - would make a Constitutional Amendment to guarantee
  - Slavery would stay where it already was
  - New states would have popular sovereignty
  - Did not pass

- SC - first state to secede

- Secession was based on idea of states' rights

- February 4, 1861 – formed the Confederate States of America
  - President was Jefferson Davis
  - States: SC, TX, LA, MS, AL, FL, GA

Notes 12-5 Secession & War

Fort Sumter

- Pres. Lincoln promised to defend all federal properties in the South

- Fort Sumter was in SC

- Lincoln was sending supplies to Fort Sumter

- Major Robert Anderson was commander of Fort Sumter

- Confederate General PGT Beauregard surrounded the fort

- Fort Sumter surrendered