

Chapter 16 Outline

- I. Slavery in the territories
 - A. Proposals sparked by Mexican War
 1. Wilmot Proviso (aug 8 1846)
 - a. **David Wilmot** proposed no slavery in land acquired from Mexico
 2. **Calhoun's** resolutions – never came to a vote as a whole
 - a. Counters Wilmot Proviso b/c violation of 5th amendment (congress can't deprive one of property → guarantees slavery is legal)
 3. Popular sovereignty – **Lewis Cass** (MI) – citizens regulate their own internal concerns
 - a. Prospered in Old Northwest, endorsed by **Stephen Douglass** (IL)
 - B. Oregon as free state
 - C. Election of 1848
 1. Democrats – **Lewis Cass**
 2. Whigs nominate **Taylor**; no platform
 3. **Free-soil coalition** – abolish slavery when action was constitutional; follow Wilmot Proviso
 - a. Barnburners – rebellious Van Buren NY Democrats, Moral issue; Conscience Whigs – Mass.; Liberty party
 - b. **Martin Van Buren** nominated for president
 4. Results – **Zachary Taylor** wins
 - D. California
 1. Gold rush (Jan 24 1848)
 - a. Migration – 80,000 move during '49; by 1854 300,000; all classes; all regions
 - I. Also international: Australia, Hawaii, London, Ireland, China, France
 - b. Mining frontier – unmarried young men; moved on when no more gold; disorderly, unsanitary, lawless; lots of murder; dangerous
 2. Statehood
 - a. Taylor to use Cali statehood to end stalemate over slavery issue; name New Mexico & Cali free
 - b. Dec 1849 Cali had free-state gov. in place
 - E. Compromise of 1850
 1. Initial positions
 - a. **Clay's** eight proposals
 - I. (1) Cali free state, (2) rest of SW free, (3) Texas doesn't get all of New Mexico territory, (4) assume preannexation Texas debt, (5) slavery in Wash. D.C., (6) no slave trade in D.C. (7) better fugitive slave act, (8) congress can't interfere with interstate slave trade
 - b. **Calhoun's** reply – if you talk about slavery → disunion of states
 - c. **Webster's** plea for preservation union
 - d. **Seward** and abolitionists – compromise was wrong, only option to abolish it
 - e. **Omnibus bill** – bundle of all of Clay's suggestions; couldn't pass vote
 2. Toward compromise
 - a. **Fillmore** becomes president – Taylor dies
 - b. **Douglas's** strategy – break it into 6 parts; vote on them separately
 3. Terms of the **compromise of 1850** – (1) Cali free state (2) New Mexico a territory & set TX boarder where it was; TX was paid \$10 mil (3) Utah a territory & pop. Sovereignty (4) federal gov. now in charge of fugitive slaves (5) slave trade abolished in D.C.

4. Antislavery reaction
 - a. Protests of **Fugitive Slave Law**
 - I. Free blacks could be kidnapped & \$5 paid (\$5 w/o verification, \$10 w/ verification)
 - b. **Uncle Tom's Cabin** (1852) by **Harriet Beecher Stowe** – antislavery appeal
- F. Election of 1852
 1. Candidates – Democrats: **Franklin Pierce** – execute the compromise; Free Soilers: **John P. Hale**; Whigs: **Gen. Winfield Scott** – endorsed the compromise;
 2. Results: Pierce (“Young Hickory”) wins; he is a failure; he tried to be all things to everyone
- II. Foreign affairs
 - A. **Ostend Manifesto** – offer to purchase Cuba, if rejected ask Cubans & then take it; slaveholder's plot
 - B. Diplomacy in the Pacific
 1. Opening in China
 - a. **Treaty of Wanghsia** (1844) – opened 4 ports incl. Shanghai
 - b. **Treaty of Tientsin** (1858) – opened 11 more ports; Americans can travel & trade in China
 2. **Mathew Perry** in Japan – **Treaty of Kangawa** (1854) – good treatment of American castaways, visits to ports for supplies & repairs; **Townsend Harris** negotiated the **Harris Convention of 1858**, opened 5 ports for trade
- III. Kansas-Nebraska controversy
 - A. Transcontinental railroad
 1. **Gadsden Purchase of 1853** – 30,000 mi² south of Gila R. in New Mexico & Arizona; paid Mex. \$10 mil; route to Pacific for Railroad
 2. **Douglas's** Nebraska bill: **Kansas-Nebraska Act**; RR start at Chicago
 - a. Repeal of Missouri Compromise to allow popular sovereignty in the bill (support of South)
 - b. Antislavery opposition - climate prevented plantation agriculture
 - I. North: If Missouri Compromise could be eliminated, then why not the Fugitive Slave Act?
 - B. Emergence of Republican party – from strains of the Kansas-Nebraska Act
 1. End of Whig party – Southern Whigs didn't vote; Northern Whigs → Know-Nothing & independent Democrats or Free-Soilers parties
 2. Know-Nothing party – native Americanisms (anti-immigrant)
 3. New coalition party – Republicans were the combination of the antislavery independent Democrats, Free Soilers, and others (i.e. “Anti-Nebraska”, “Fusion”, etc.)
 - C. Battle for Kansas
 1. Settlement – most from Missouri and bordering states; racism prevalent
 2. Elections – “Border Ruffians” crossed from Missouri & made results proslavery
 3. Clash of governments – antislavery vs. proslavery
 4. **Pottawatomie Massacre** – **John Brown**, sons, & others murder 5 men at proslavery settlement
 5. Bleeding Kansas – guerrilla war lasted through the fall of 1856; 200 killed \$2 mil in property damages
 6. Clash in Congress – Senator **Charles Sumner** (Mass. & antislavery) delivers speech; **Preston S. Brooks** (S.C.) takes offense to it and beats him with a cane
Brooks resigns and then is reelected

- D. Election of 1856
 - 1. Republican nominee – **John C. Frémont** (“Pathfinder”): transcontinental RR & internal improvements, anti repeal of Missouri Compromise, anti slavery, anti territorial expansion
 - 2. Democratic candidate – **James Buchanan** (Penn.) – Kansas-Nebraska Act, congress not to interfere with slavery in states or territories; anti nativism; pro religious liberty
 - 3. Election of Buchanan – only unmarried president
- IV. Worsening sectional crisis under Buchanan
 - A. The **Dred Scott v. Sandford** decision
 - 1. The case – **Scott** (slave) is moved to Illinois & WI territory by master (dies), claims he is free b/c he lives in free territory
 - 2. Court’s decision – living in free territory doesn’t grant freedom; Missouri Compromise deprived citizens of property slaves and was unconstitutional
 - a. Challenged popular sovereignty b/c congress can’t deprive citizens of property & pop. Sovereignty is granted through statehood through congress
 - 3. Calls for a federal slave code
 - B. Movement for Kansas statehood
 - 1. Governor **Robert J. Walker’s** efforts - tried to get fair vote for or against slavery, failed
 - 2. Defeat of **Lecompton constitution** – in fair poll, voted against constitution in total
 - C. Financial panic of 1857
 - 1. Causes – reduction in demand for American grain (end of **Crimean War** (1854-56)), manufg. > demand, weakness of bank-note system
 - 2. Sectional reactions – Northern business men blamed **Democratic Tariff of 1857**; South did better b/c cotton prices fell slowly
 - D. Lincoln-Douglas contest
 - 1. Candidates and their views
 - a. **Douglass** – anti-Lecompton; pro-popular sovereignty
 - b. **Lincoln** – anti-slavery but not abolitionist; 2 races cannot exist as equals, slavery needs to die a slow death
 - 2. Debates
 - a. The **Freeport Doctrine** – **Douglass’s** answer to pop. Sovereignty question: slavery cannot exist unless supported by local police regulations regardless of supreme court
 - b. **Lincoln’s** moral question – 2 races cannot exist as equals but have the same right to freedom & pay for their labor
 - 3. Results – Douglass wins the election for the senate
 - E. **John Brown’s** raid at **Harper’s Ferry** (oct 16 1859)
 - 1. Occupy federal arsenal; hole up; killed; Lieutenant-Colonel **Robert E. Lee** & Lieutenant **J. E. B. Stuart** push them out
 - 2. Brown tried for treason & hanged
- V. Election of 1860
 - A. Democrats
 - 1. Rump Democrats nominate **Douglas**: congress can’t interfere w/ slavery
 - 2. Proslavery name **Breckinridge**: slave-code platform
 - B. Republicans nominate Lincoln: right of each state to control its own institutions; resistance to the extension of slavery
 - C. Constitutional Union party – ex-Whigs nominate John Bell (Tenn.)
 - D. The campaign – Lincoln vs. Douglass in the north; Breckinridge vs. Bell in the South

E. Results – Lincoln wins

VI. Secession

A. South Carolina's **Ordinance of Secession**

1. (Feb 1861) Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas out of Union
2. Elect **Jefferson Davis** as President

B. Buchanan's reactions – no bold actions, waits for his term to end

C. Federal property in seceded South: arsenals, forts

D. Last compromise attempts

1. **Crittenden Compromise** - **John J. Crittenden** (Kentucky) proposed amendments to allow slavery south of 36° 30' and where it already existed
 - a. Fails to be supported in congress
2. Amendment guaranteeing slavery where it already existed passed in congress
 - a. States didn't ratify it; would have been 13th amendment