

## The Progress of Secession



Union states



Border slave states that did not secede.



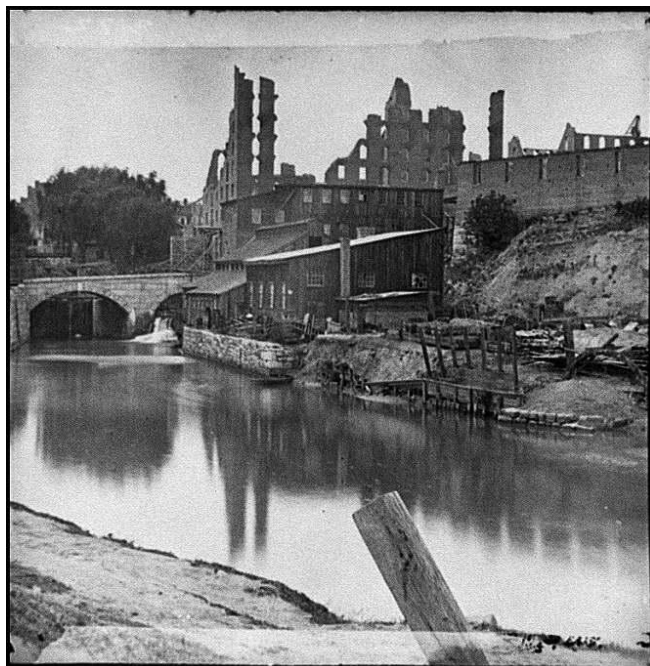
States that seceded after the fall of Fort Sumter



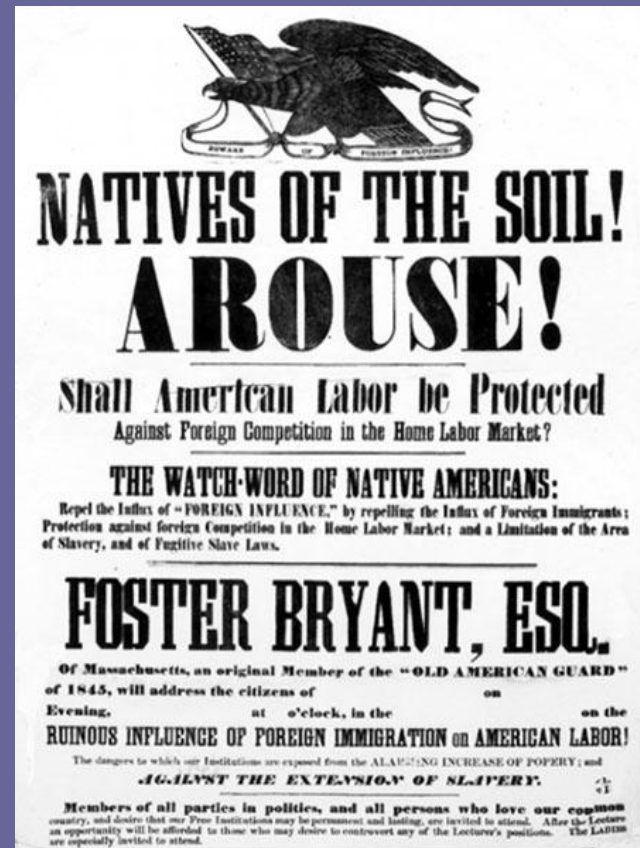
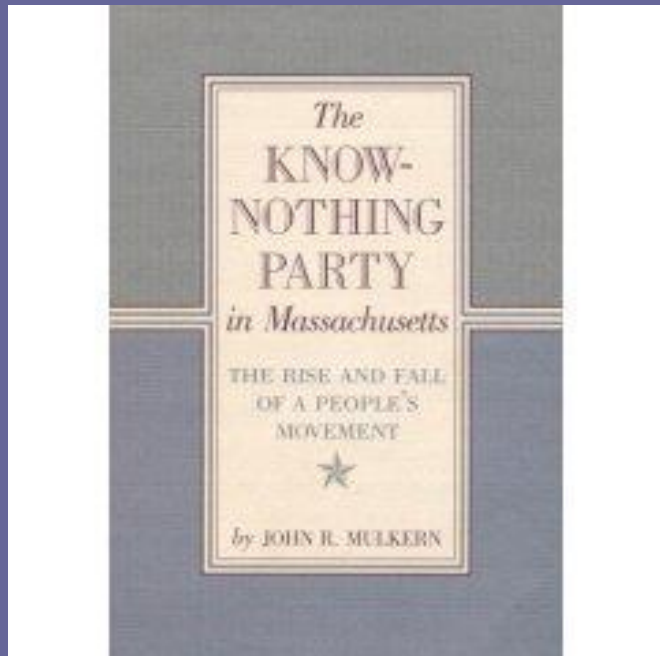
States that seceded before the fall of Fort Sumter

# I. Factories in North

- A. **Alzina Parsons** was 14 and worked in factory. She got her hand caught in a spinning machine and foreman cut off her finger and sent her back to work.
- B. Factories in 1830s and 1840s were large. People worked long hours for low wages, from 4:30 AM to 7:30 PM.
- C. In late 1840s, **4 million new immigrants** came to U.S. Famine in Europe caused many Irish to emigrate. In 1850s, 1,000,000 Germans came to U.S. Many moved to Midwest.



D. **Nativists** wanted to keep country for native-born, white citizens. Secret parties like “**Know-Nothing Party**” opposed the immigrants. In 1856, 21% of vote went to **Know-Nothings**.



E. Throughout the North, African Americans faced discrimination and were denied equal rights. Even skilled workers were denied jobs.

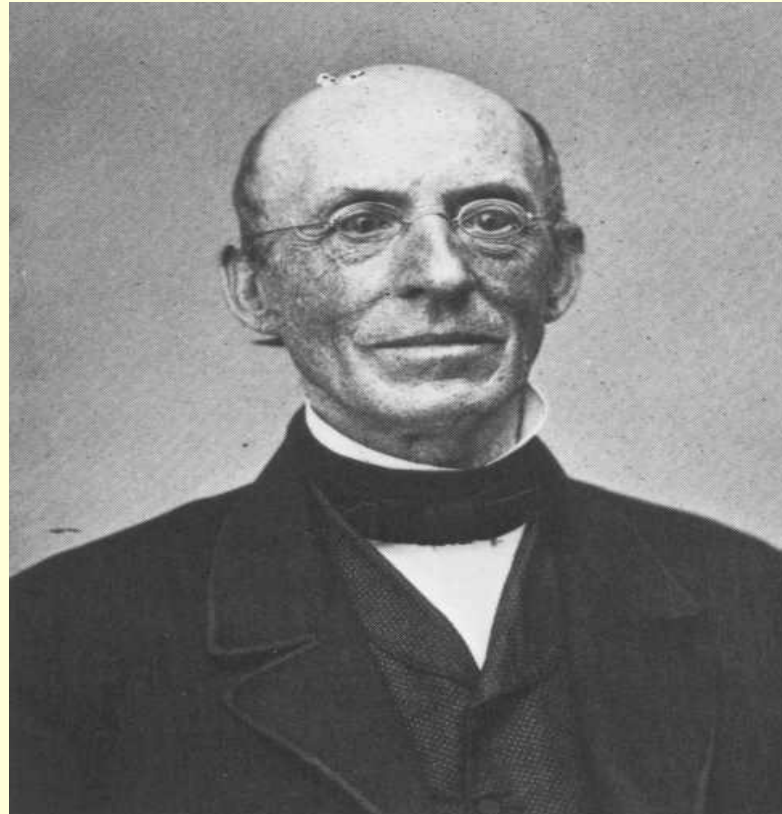
F. Antislavery movement began in the church. By 1804, slavery was ending in most northern states.

G. In 1800, there were still 50,000 slaves in the north, compared to 1,000,000 in the south.



**Abolitionists** wanted to end slavery completely. Some wanted gradual end, to stop it in the western territories. Some wanted to end it **immediately**.

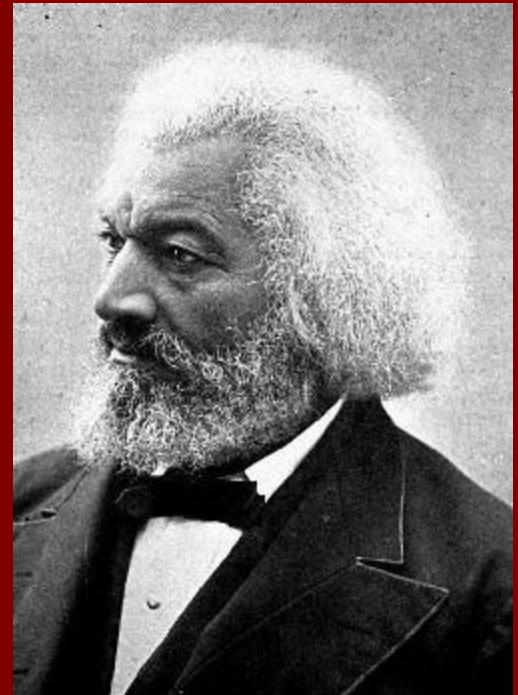
**William  
Lloyd  
Garrison**



H. William Lloyd Garrison was a leading Abolitionist. Published a paper called “The Liberator.”

I. Fredrick Douglass, once a slave, began to lecture across the nation.

**Fredrick  
Douglass**

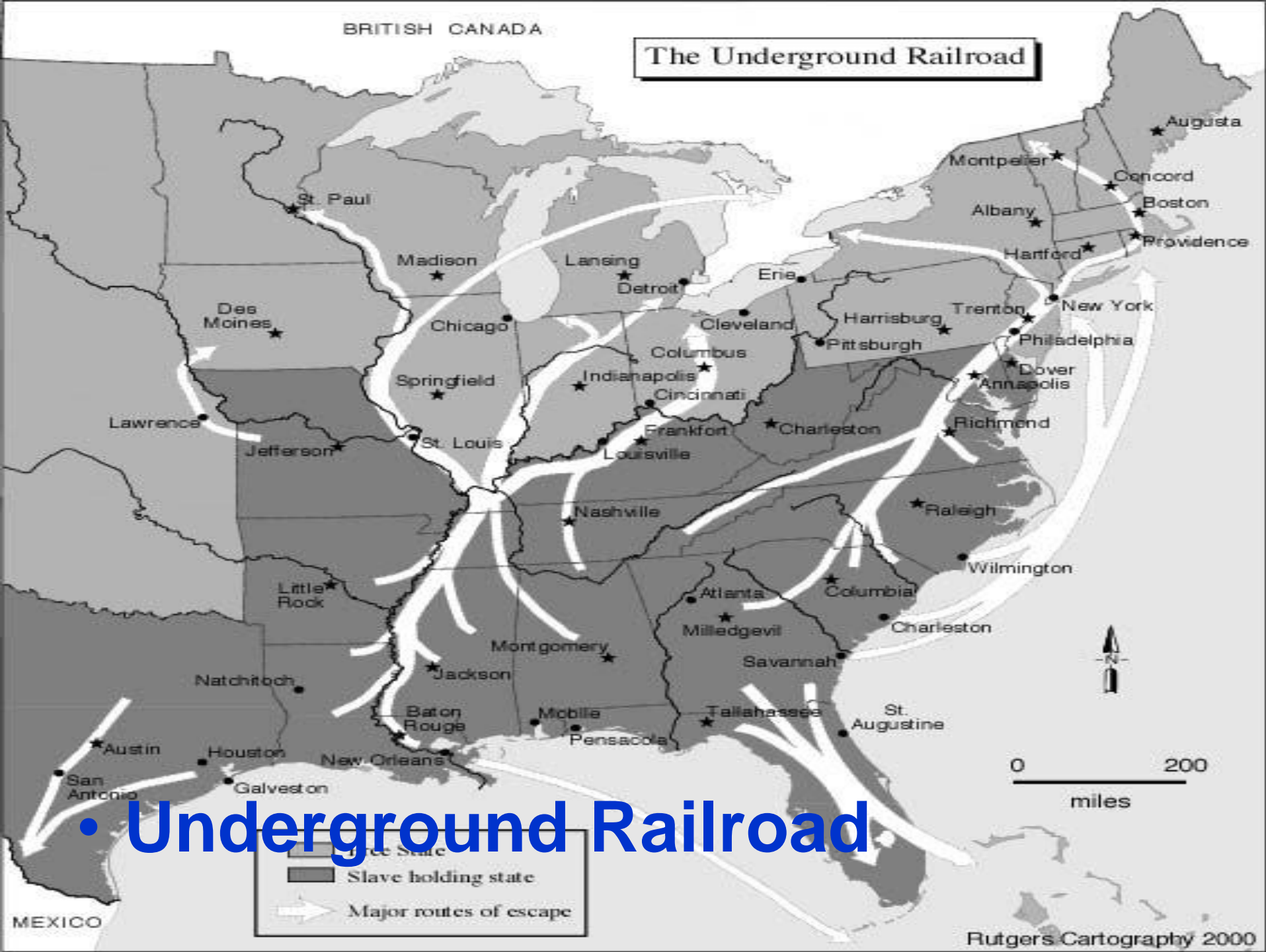


J. **Harriet Tubman** began the Underground Railroad to help escaped slaves.



**Harriet Tubman**





- K. Some in south opposed slavery.  
The **Grimke sisters** moved to north rather than live in a slave state.

## II. Life in South

- A. Most southerners did not own slaves.  
**“Cottonocracy.”**
- B. Less than 1% owned 50 or more slaves. 75% were small farmers who owned their land and one or two slaves. They worked along side their slaves.

- C. Poor whites rented land, had hard lives but had rights denied African Americans.
- D. By 1860, **enslaved African Americans** made up **1/3 of all southerners**. Slaves worked 16 hour days, in all weather with no hope of freedom.
- E. **Slave Codes** were passed to keep slaves from reading, gathering, leaving the plantation without permission. Free African Americans could not vote or travel and most free Blacks left the south.

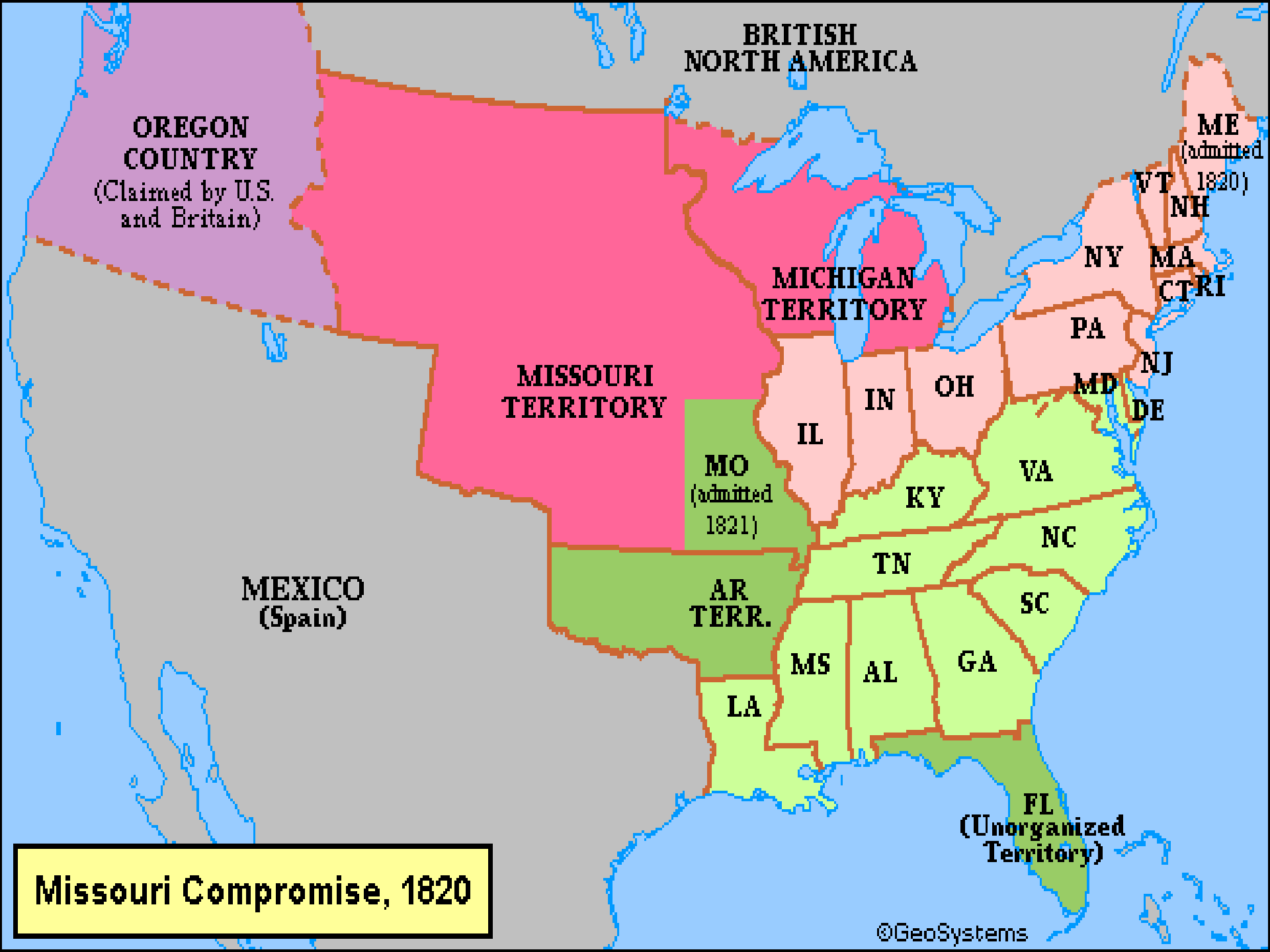
- F. **Nat Turner**, in 1831, led a rebellion that killed 57 whites and increased fears of major uprisings. Many Blacks were killed and a large revolt became almost impossible.



### III. **Missouri Compromise**

A. When Missouri wished to join the Union as a slave state, the balance of free-slave states would be upset. Southerners would have a majority in the Senate.

B. **Henry Clay** proposed a compromise. Maine asked to join the Union and was a free state. The balance would be kept.



BRITISH  
NORTH AMERICA

OREGON  
COUNTRY  
(Claimed by U.S.  
and Britain)

ME  
(admitted  
1820)

VT  
NH

MA  
CT  
RI

NY

PA

MD

NJ

DE

MICHIGAN  
TERRITORY

MISSOURI  
TERRITORY

MO  
(admitted  
1821)

IL

IN

OH

KY

VA

NC

SC

GA

AL

MS

LA

AR  
TERR.

TN

MEXICO  
(Spain)

FL  
(Unorganized  
Territory)

Missouri Compromise, 1820

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C. As part of the compromise, an imaginary line was drawn at southern border of Missouri. Any **new states north would be free, any south would permit slavery.**

D. When California wanted admission in 1849, there were 15 slave and 15 free states. Many southern states talked about ***secession.***

E. **Henry Clay** tried for a compromise and **John C. Calhoun** opposed him.

# The Cotton Gin and its impact on Slavery

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0SMNYivhGsc>

## IV. Compromise of 1850

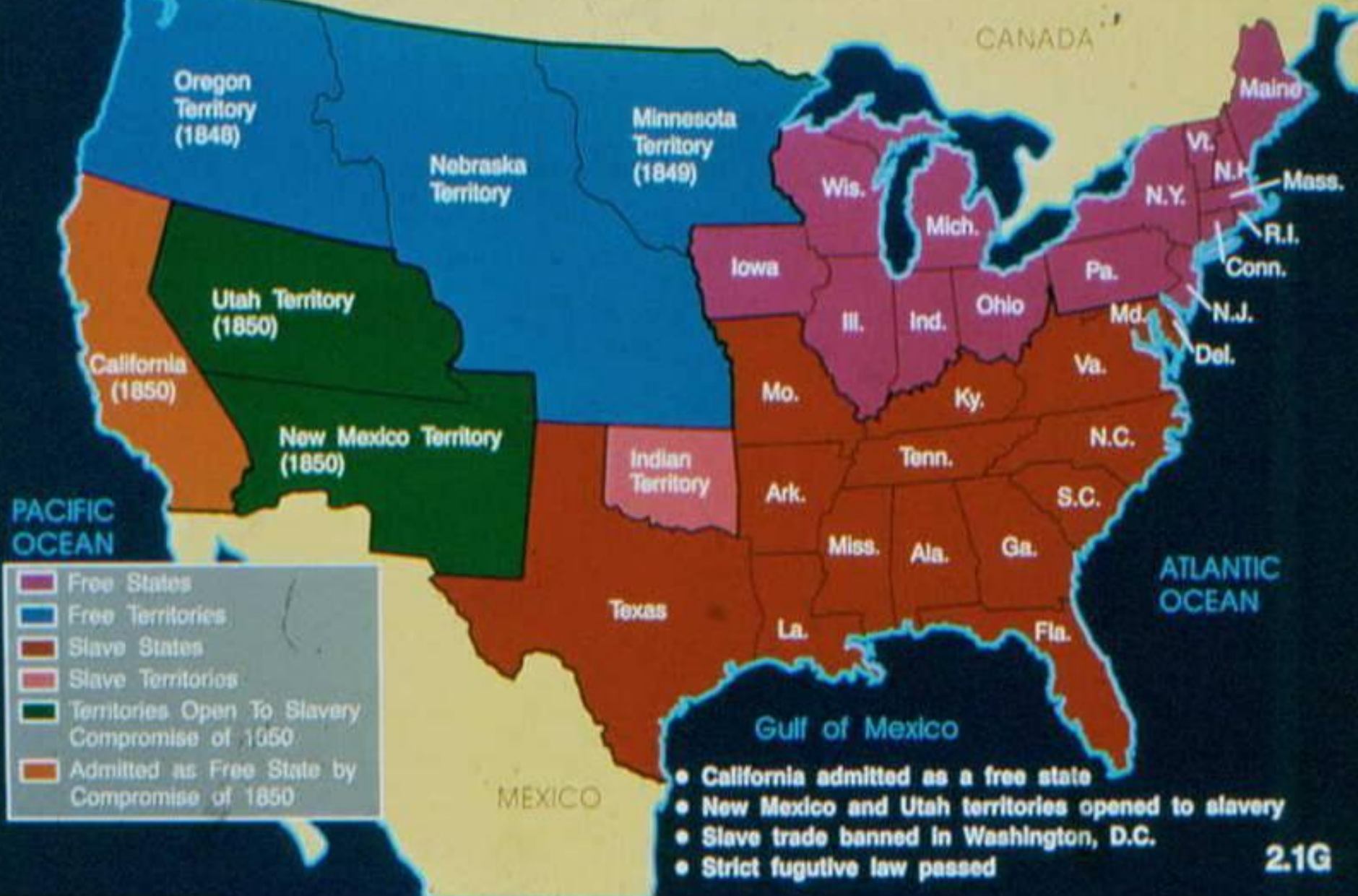
A. This saved the Union and had five parts:

1. California entered as a free state.
2. New Mexico and Utah would vote on freedom or slavery.
3. Ended the **slave trade** in Washington, D.C.
4. A strict **Fugitive Slave Law**. This allowed southerners to enter the north

and return runaway slaves to their owners.

5. Settled the border argument between Texas and New Mexico.

## COMPROMISE OF 1850





135,000 SETS, 270,000 VOLUMES SOLD.

# UNCLE TOM'S CABIN



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## V. Uncle Tom's Cabin

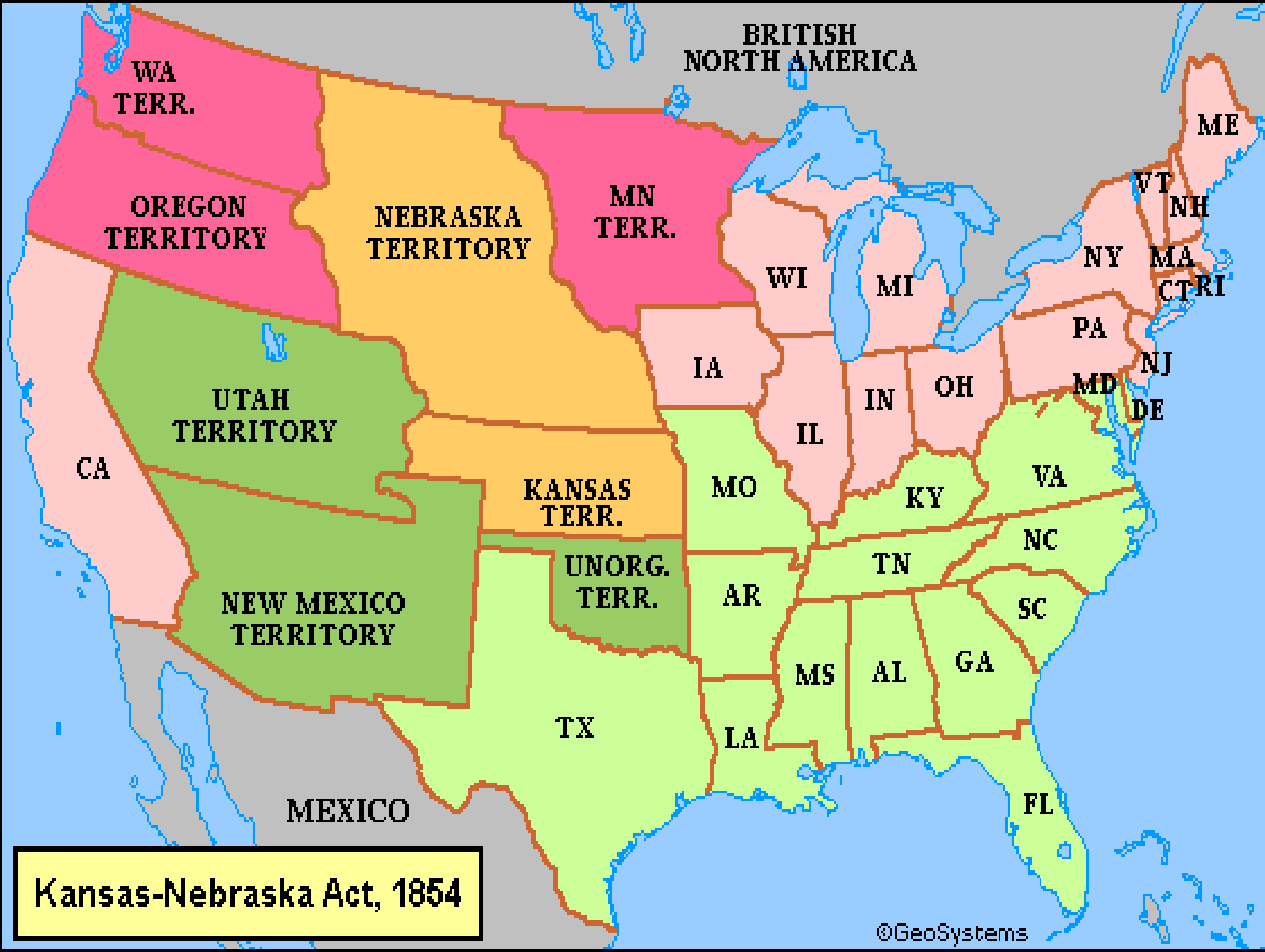
A. Book by Harriet Beecher Stowe  
told story of a kindly slave treated  
brutally by plantation owner.

B. In the first year, 1852, it sold **300,000 copies**, almost all in the North.

C. It became one of the most important books in American history. It changed the way Northerners looked at slavery, as a moral problem facing every American.

## VI. Bleeding Kansas

A. In 1854, Stephen Douglas proposed the **Kansas- Nebraska Act**, dividing the remainder of the Louisiana Territory into two sections:



**Kansas** and **Nebraska**. He proposed allowing residents of each territory to choose to be **slave** or **free**. This would eliminate the Missouri Compromise restriction of 36.30.

B. Supporters of each side flooded into Kansas and bloodshed exploded.

C. Abolitionist **John Brown** and his sons butchered pro-slavery men at the Pottawatomie Massacre.



John Brown

## VII. Violence in Congress

A. As arguments about slavery became more heated, violence even spread to the floor of Congress.

B. Congressmen began carrying guns and knives to their desks.

C. On May 22, 1856, after a heated debate, Representative **Preston Brooks** of South Carolina attacked Massachusetts Senator **Charles Sumner** with a cane, seriously injuring him. White southerners applauded him for his actions.





SOUTHERN CHIVALRY — ARGUMENT VERSUS CLUB'S.

# VIII. Dred Scott Decision

A. In 1856, case of **Dred Scott** reached the Supreme Court. Scott was a slave who sued because he had lived in free territory, his owner had died and he now believed he should be free.

B. Supreme Court ruled against him in May, 1857. Court said Blacks were not citizens and “**had no rights which a white man was bound to respect.**”

# VIII.Dred Scott



## **DRED SCOTT DECISION**

- African Americans are not citizens
- Scott remains a slave under Missouri law
- Congress cannot ban slavery in any territory
- The Missouri Compromise is unconstitutional

**2.1N**

# IX. Lincoln-Douglas Debates

A. **Abraham Lincoln** was little-known lawyer from Illinois. He was anti-slavery but spoke on the need to stop it's spread into the territories. He ran for the Senate in 1858 against Stephen Douglas.

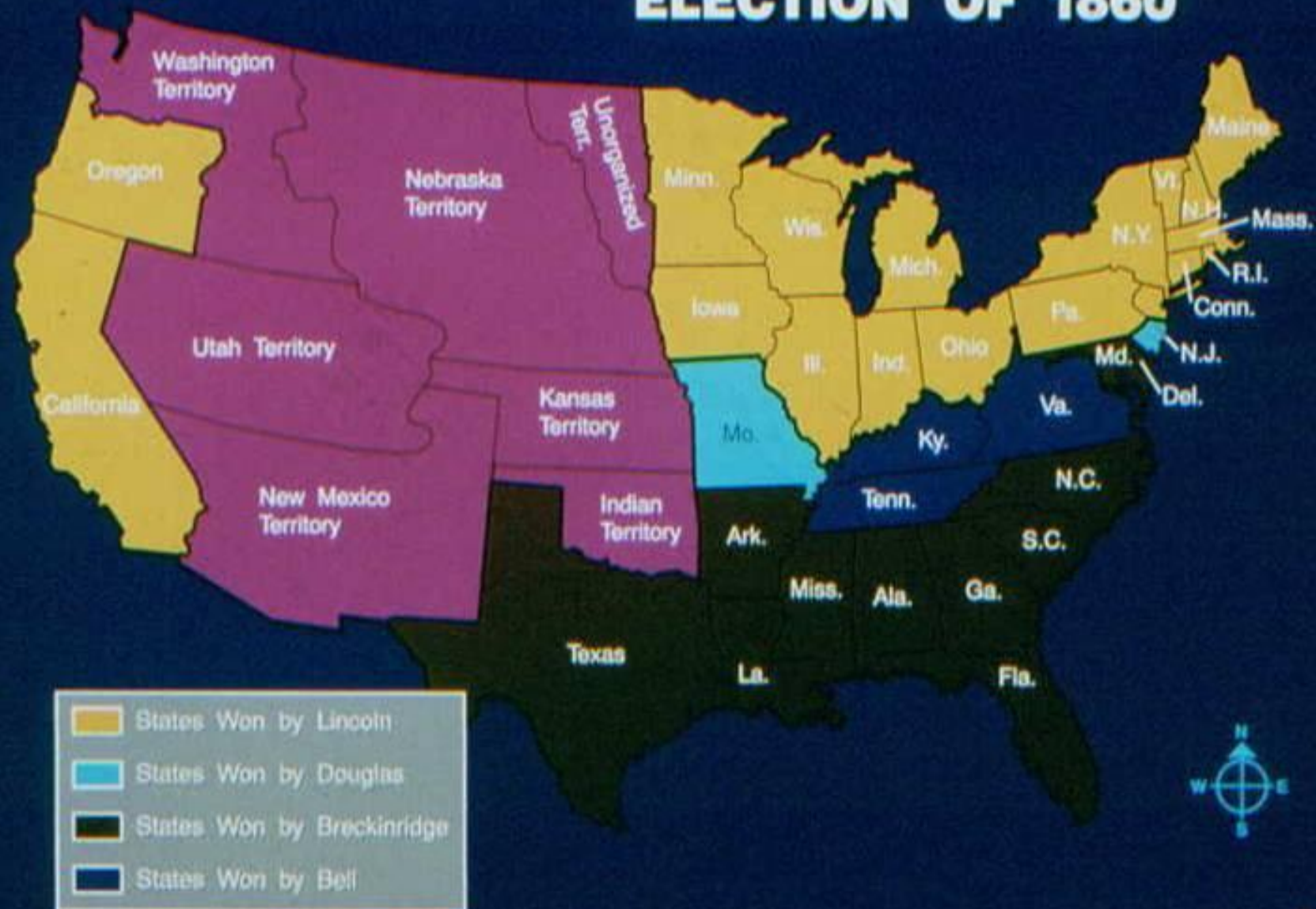
B **Lincoln and Douglas** debated across Illinois in a series of famous talks that made Lincoln an important political figure.

C. In these debates, Lincoln gave his “house divided” speech, but lost election.

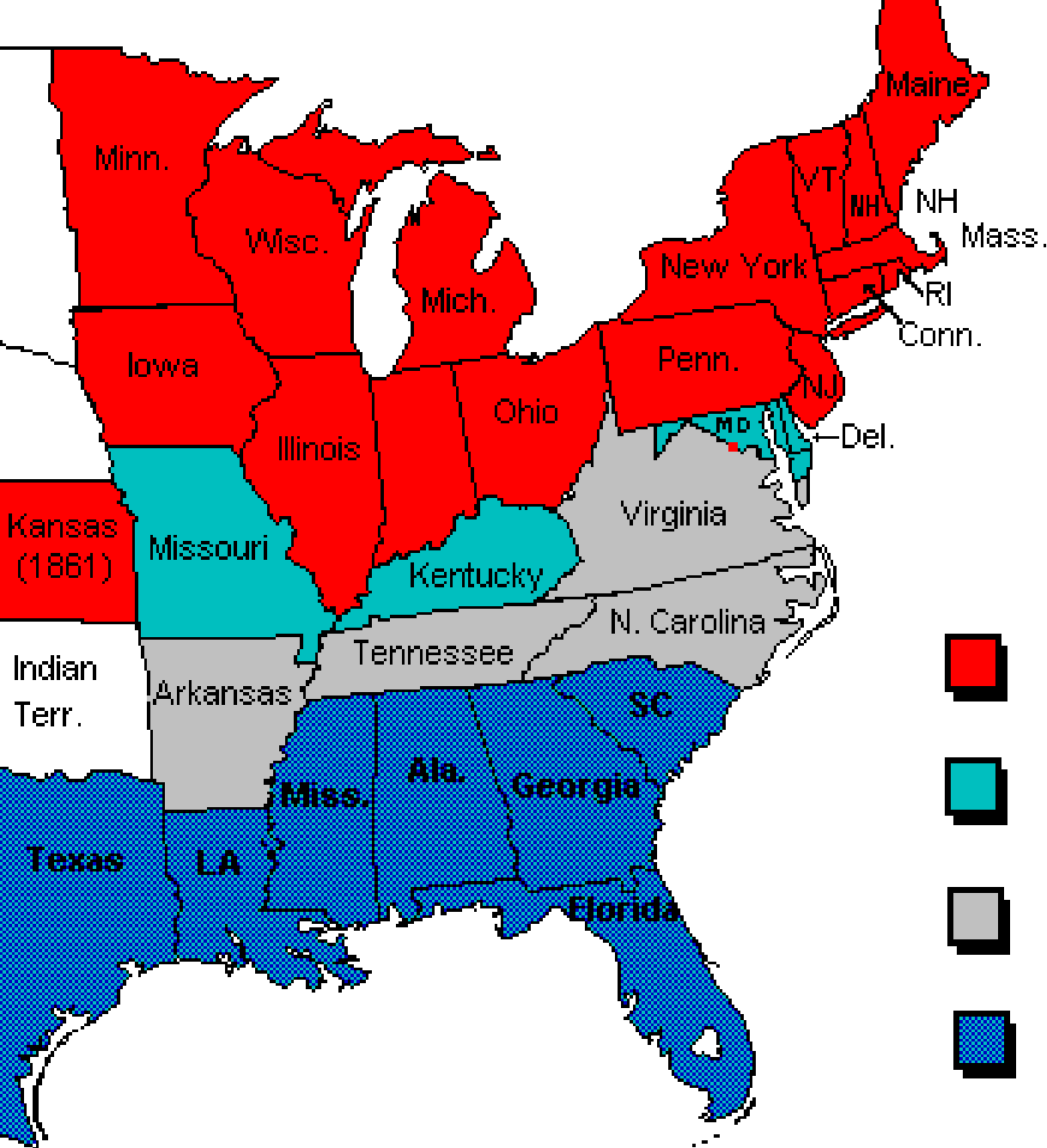




# ELECTION OF 1860







## The Progress of Secession



Union states



Border slave states that did not secede.



States that seceded after the fall of Fort Sumter



States that seceded before the fall of Fort Sumter

- **The Civil War begins**

