

Thomas
Unit 7
Notes:

Crash Course:
17:

1. Manifest Destiny
 - a. John O'Sullivan coined Manifest Destiny
 - i. Idea that Americans had a god given right to claim all the land in North America to the Pacific Ocean
 - b. 1860, more than 300,000 people had made the trip on the Oregon Trail
 - c. Oregon was controlled by US and Britain, California, Nevada, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah were owned by Mexico
 - i. The only real populated areas where New Mexico and California, where the Mexicans were still outnumbered by the Native Americans
2. Thought Bubble
 - a. Mexico gained a lot of land, but had little people
 - i. To encourage economic development, they gave some land to Moses Austin
 - ii. Steven Austin sold it off in small amounts to Americans, totaling at 7,000
 - b. Mexico was nervous so they cancelled the contract and banned further immigration
 - c. Austin wanted slave labor to be allowed
 - d. Santa Ana wanted to assert more control and sent an army into the region
 - i. This turned it into a full scale revolt
 - e. The American Defenders of the Alamo were defeated
 - i. Americans **Remember the Alamo** and came back in the battle of San Jacinto
 - ii. Texas became the Lone Star Republic, but wanted to join the US
 - f. When Texas asked for acceptance, they were declined because it would add 1 more slave state, throwing off the balance
 - g. South rallied behind James K. Polk
 - h. Congress annexe Texas in response to Polk's coming to presidency
 - i. Congress agreed to divide Oregon along the 49th parallel
 - i. This restored the balance of slave to non-slave state
3. Polk's Goals
 - a. Polk also wanted to obtain California
 - i. He first tried to buy it, but he was declined
 - b. Polk in response sent troops into the disputed Texas region, hoping for war under Zachary Taylor
 - c. One of the war opponents was **Henry David Thoreau**
 - i. He was thrown in jail for refusing to pay taxes consequence of the war
 - d. When Santa Anna's army was defeated, they refused to give up

- i. America consequently took all Mexico City
 - ii. Final treaty, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo gave Texas and California in exchange for 15 million
- 4. In the land that was gained
 - a. Mexicans and Native Americans were now under the US
 - i. While they were granted rights, they were still seen as inferior
 - b. In California, there wasn't enough people, until gold was found
 - i. Population increased exponentially
 - c. Early constitution of California limited civil participation to only whites
 - i. Many Indians were kicked off the land
- 5. Free Soil
 - a. California was at a standstill about its slave stance
 - i. Free soilers advocated for limiting slavery in the West so that whites could thrive there
 - b. Zachary Taylor won the election
- 6. California Admittance
 - a. California was finally admitted as a free state
 - i. South freaked out over possible slavery end
 - b. Henry Clay had an idea for a compromise
 - i. California would be a free state
 - ii. Slave trade would be allowed in DC
 - iii. New fugitive slave law would be enacted harshly
 - iv. Popular Sovereignty
 - c. The compromise was debated, but eventually passed

18:

- 1. What the Compromise Did Wrong
 - a. New slave law made all US citizens required to turn in slaves
 - i. Northerners had to enforce a law they didn't like
 - b. In response, many slaves moved to Canada
 - c. Convinced many northerners that the government was in the hands of a slave power
- 2. Thought Bubble
 - a. Railroads made shipping cheaper, more efficient, and travel easier
 - b. Stephen Douglas wanted a transcontinental railroad
 - i. Liked it because it would hopefully bind the nation together, and it would go through his home state Illinois
 - c. Problem was that it would go through unorganized land if it went through Illinois
 - d. Douglas then pushed forward the Kansas-Nebraska act to organize the region
 - i. Used the idea of popular sovereignty to keep him impartial on the topic
 - e. The contrast between the Missouri compromise and the Kansas Nebraska act led to a lot of violence between pro and anti slavery people
 - i. Called Bleeding Kansas
 - f. This created the Republican Party

3. Kansas' Problem
 - a. People from Missouri would go to Kansas and vote pro slavery
 - i. In response, free state people would come in and do the same
 - ii. Fighting broke out
 - iii. John Brown was a famous fighter
 - b. Kansas ultimately passed 2 constitutions
 - i. Lecompton Constitution was for slavery but it was forced and not Kansas' actual stance
 - ii. There was another vote that was passed and they agreed to be a free state
4. The Supreme Court
 - a. Dred Scott went to Illinois with his master, and he sued his master for he was living in Illinois which was a free state
 - i. The court said that he was a slave and that since he was black, he had no rights in courts
 - b. Technically, there was then no free state
 - i. People really convinced that entire government was controlled by slave power
5. John Brown
 - a. 1859, John Brown led a raid on an entire arsenal at Harpers Ferry
 - i. Wanted to give the guns to the slaves and they would fight their masters
 - b. The raid was a bust and he was sentenced to death, but he was thought as a martyr to the Abolitionists
6. The Election of 1860
 - a. Republicans choose Abraham Lincoln
 - b. Proved his stance by debating Stephen Douglas
 - c. The Democrats were a mess
 - i. North was Douglas but he couldn't appeal to the south
 - ii. South was John C. Breckenridge but he couldn't appeal to the North
 - d. The Constitutional Union party was wanted to keep the constitution as it was
 - i. Nominated John Bell
 - e. Lincoln won 0 votes in 9 states and so when he won, those 9 states were upset
 - i. A number of Southern states consequently succeeded from the Union
 - ii.
1. Looking Westward (340)
 - a. US got more than 1 million square miles in the 1840's
 - i. US had all modern US except Alaska, Hawaii, and small regions
 - ii. Many thousands of Americans looking to "**Manifest Destiny**"
2. Manifest Destiny (340)
 - a. Manifest Destiny reflected American Nationalism and the vision of social perfection

- i. Said that Americans should obtain all North America and other places which was destined by God and History
 - ii. It was thought as good because it would expand liberty
- 3. Racial Justification (340)
 - a. The idea was also part of spreading the white population
 - i. The areas that they were spreading were homes to Indians and Mexicans who were thought as racially inferior
 - b. The Americans disagreed about how far Manifest Destiny meant
 - i. Some thought the world, others thought smaller, some thought forcefully, others peacefully
- 4. Opposition to Further Expansion (341)
 - a. Some people opposed Manifest Destiny
 - i. Henry Clay feared that it would reopen the controversy of slavery
 - ii. Was not heard by many and ignored
 - b. 1840's, America wanting to obtain Texas and Oregon
 - i. 1820, Mexico allowed Americans into Texas to hopefully strengthen the economy
 - ii. Liked the idea of Americans in between Mexico and Northern Indians
 - iii. Wanted to build trust with the US and stop possible encroachments into Mexico
 - c. Since the land in Mexico was cotton soil, most immigrants were Southerners
- 5. **Stephen Austin** (341)
 - a. Most immigrants were through American intermediaries
 - i. These were Americans who got large plots of land and were told to bring immigrants with them
 - b. Stephen Austin was one who established the first settlement in 1822 and was very successful
 - i. These people were effective but also created centers of power
 - ii. They tried to have a revolt, but it was crushed
 - c. In 1833, Mexico made an immigration ban in result to the revolt
 - i. More than 30,000 Americans were inside of Texas in 1835
 - d. Immigrants want stronger bonds with the US and are still sharing cultural and economic ties
 - i. They also want slavery to be legalized, all this caused friction with the Mexican government
 - e. The solutions ranged from a peaceful settlement to a fight for independence
 - f. In the mid 1830's, **General Antonio Lopez de Santa** was the new dictator
 - i. He imposed a more conservative regime on the territory's
 - g. A new law passed in Mexico gave the National government more power and the State gov's less
 - i. Texans saw this as aimed at them
 - ii. They imprisoned Austin for encouraging revolts

- h. Fighting between the Mexicans and Americans began in 1835 and the Mexican government sent more troops into Texas
 - i. In 1836, the settlers declared independence
 - i. The settlers were having trouble organizing a defense
 - i. Americans brutally defeated in **Alamo Mission** involving **Davy Crockett**
 - ii. End 1836, rebellion mostly collapsed, fleeing to Louisiana
- 6. **San Jacinto** (342)
 - a. General **Sam Houston** kept a small force together
 - i. April 24, 1836 at the **Battle of San Jacinto** defeated the army and took Santa Anna prisoner
 - ii. Santa Anna signed a treaty giving Texas independence
 - b. The remaining Mexican residents were feared by the Americans and many were drove off or had to live with a lower status
- 7. Opposition to Annexation (342)
 - a. Texans hoped for an American annexation
 - b. Sam Houston who was president of Texas sent a delegation asking to join the Union
 - i. **Expansionists** very happy over this idea
 - ii. Northerners opposed this idea of acquiring such a large slave territory
 - iii. Others didn't like increasing Souths votes in Congress
 - iv. Jackson opposed to idea because of possible sectional controversy and possible war with Mexico
 - v. Van Buren and Harrison also pushed it off
 - c. Texas turned to Europe for support
 - i. Dreamed of competitive nation with the US that goes to the Pacific
 - ii. This was appealing to the Europeans
 - d. President **Tyler** persuaded Texas to ask to be a state in 1844
 - i. Calhoun presented it as if it was only to extend slavery
 - ii. The North rebelled accordingly and it was revoked
- 8. Disputed Claims (343)
 - a. Control of Oregon is also a major 1840s political issue
 - i. America and Britain proposed claims to that region
 - ii. 1818, treaty allowed **Joint Occupation** of American and British residents
 - b. Originally, occupation of Oregon was home to fur traders
 - c. 1820s and 30s, America becomes more interested
 - i. Good for Evangelical reasons
 - d. Indians went from Oregon to Missouri and died and people saw this as an invitation for westward expansion
 - i. They also wanted to combat the Catholic Canadian missionaries that were in the region
 - e. When the missionaries came from America, they had little success converting Indians, and the missionaries told settlers to come over since they were salty
- 9. Conflict Between Settlers and Indians (343)

- a. A large amount of settlers went to Oregon in 1840
 - i. They soon outnumbered the British
- b. Measles spread to the Indians and decimated the Indian population in Oregon
- c. Americans spread down the Pacific coast
- d. These migrations were part of a larger movement during the 1840s to 1860s
 - i. Mostly Old Northwesterners who were searching for new opportunities
- e. 1850s gold rush in California attracted a lot of people
 - i. Most of the people that went on these voyagers were not poor but had some money
- f. If they were heading off to be lumberjacks, it would normally be men but if it was say farming it would be in families
 - i. Some of the migrants were looking for quick gold in 1848
 - ii. Others looking for property

10. Oregon Trail (344)

- a. 300,000 migrants between 1840 and 1860
 - i. They went to major depots in Missouri and Iowa
 - ii. They were then led in a pack by hired guides
- b. The major route West was the 2,000 mile long Oregon Trail
 - i. When they got past the Rocky Mountains, they either went South along the **California Trail** or North to Oregon
- c. While the death rate was only slightly higher than the death rate in America, the deserts and mountains were very difficult
 - i. Trips lasted 6 months from May to November
- d. Many people died from plagues ironically sometimes escaping the city diseases
- e. Before the civil war, only 400 migrants died from Indians which was very small
 - i. They often helped out with guiding and tough sections and traded
 - ii. They actually died more when they came into contact, but it was still small

11. Life on the Trail (345)

- a. Trail life different from farm life and city life
- b. Interactions and roles were very similar though
 - i. Men drove, fixed the wagon, and hunted
 - ii. Women cooked, washed clothes, cared for the children
- c. Most people walked the way to lighten the horses loads
- d. The trips were usually collective experiences
 - i. Normally they were in groups of friends and family
- e. This was because the trips were very isolated with little human interaction
- f. The growing number of Americans in Oregon, Texas, and other territories made the US government feel pressured to annex
 - i. Pushed America into a war in 1840s
- g. Preparations for the **election of 1844** occurring
 - i. Henry Clay and Van Buren staying away from the annexation of Texas

- ii. Clay won the nomination for the Whigs despite his noncommittal position, but Southern Democrats liked annexation so Van Buren was substituted for **James K. Polk**

12. James K. Polk (346)

- a. He had represented Tennessee in the House of Representatives as the speaker of the House for 14 years
 - i. By 1844, he had been out of public office for 3 years
- b. He offered the idea of annexation of both Texas and Oregon and won because of the appeal to the expansionists
- c. John Tyler on his way out of office annexed Texas in December 1845

13. Compromise over Oregon (346)

- a. Polk first tried to establish the US border at the 49th parallel proposed to Britain
 - i. In response, he claimed all of Oregon
- b. War was talked about on both sides and the slogan "**Fifty-Four Forty or Fight**" arose (This was the ideal US boundary)
- c. Eventually since both sides didn't want war, the line was drawn at the 49th parallel in 1846

14. Texas Boundary in Dispute (346)

- a. One of the reasons the boundary was so quickly settled was because of tensions in the Southwest
 - i. Ultimately led to a war with Mexico
 - ii. As soon as the State was annexed, the Mexicans broke diplomatic relations with the US government
- b. The Texans claimed Rio Grande as their Western and Southern border
 - i. Mexico, still salty, argued that the border was the Nueces River
- c. Polk agreed with Texas and sent a small army under **General Zachary Taylor** to protect against attacks
- d. New Mexico like Texas had the same fate where Mexico let Americans in, hoping to speed up development in the 1820s

15. American Interests in California (347)

- a. California was a Mexican province
- b. Originally, it was home to some Indian tribes and about 7,000 Mexicans
 - i. Then, slowly came the Americans who started off with sporadic trading, then Merchants, then the Farmer
- c. Polk wanted California, New Mexico, and safety in Texas from the Mexicans
 - i. Polk secretly when he sent Taylor to Texas said to seize the Californian ports if war was declared

16. Failure of the **Slidell Mission** (347)

- a. Polk sent John Slidell to try to buy off the Mexicans land he wanted
 - i. When it was declined, he ordered Taylor to cross the Nueces River on January 13, 1846
 - ii. When they moved forward, some Mexican troops crossed the Rio Grande and attacked

iii. On May 13, 1846, War was declared on Mexico

17. Opposition to the War (347)

- a. The Whigs were in total opposition to the war
 - i. Said that Polk tried to make the war happen
 - ii. Said that he staged the attack on the soldiers
- b. People were upset about the focus on Mexico and not the Pacific Northwest
 - i. The agreement with Britain was thought to be less than desirable
- c. Opposition intensified as the war progressed and the expense/casualties appeared
- d. Taylor was ordered to take parts of Northeast Mexico and then take Mexico City
 - i. He captured Monterrey on Sept. 16 1846 but let the Garrison evacuate
 - ii. He feared that he couldn't take Mexico City and that if he did, he would be a powerful political rival

18. **Bear Flag Revolution** (348)

- a. Polk ordered other attacks on New Mexico and California
 - i. Summer 1846, **Stephen W. Kearny** captured Santa Fe
 - ii. He then went to California to join in the fight fought by American settlers, an exploring party led by **John C. Fremont**, and the American Navy
 - iii. Called the Bear Flag Revolution
- b. By Autumn 1846, California had been captured
- c. Polk and **General Winfield Scott**, the commanding general, launched an attack that started at Tampico, where they went to Veracruz along the coast
 - i. They advanced with an army of 14,000, 260 miles along the Mexican National Highway towards Mexico City
 - ii. They lost few people and seized the capital

19. **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** (348)

- a. A new Mexican government was willing to make a peace treaty
- b. Polk was pro annexation of Mexico but was worried about the upcoming election
 - i. He sent **Nicholas Trist** to negotiate a treaty
- c. February 2, 1848, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo established
 - i. Gave US California, New Mexico, and the boundary of Texas at the Rio Grande
 - ii. US paid Mexico 15 million
 - iii. He met most demands, but didn't obtain any Mexican land itself
- d. He could only accept the treaty to silence the radical expansionists and the antislavery leaders

20. **Wilmot Proviso** (351)

- a. In August 1846, Polk tried buy peace with Mexico
- b. David Wilmot proposed that no slavery should be allowed in the states obtained
 - i. Called the Wilmot Proviso
- c. It was tossed around for years
 - i. Southerners said that they should be allowed to move their property i.e. slaves

21. Competing Plans (351)

- a. Polk proposed the idea that the Missouri line should be extended to the Pacific
- b. Another plan was called the **Squatter Sovereignty** or **Popular Sovereignty**
 - i. This was people of each state could say if they wanted it to be slave or no slave
- c. It was never agreed upon and was that way even after Polk left office
- d. Debate of 1848 happening and Polk is not running
 - i. Both the Democrats and the Whigs avoided the Slavery Question
 - ii. Polk was not going to run
 - iii. Democrats chose **Lewis Cass**
 - iv. Whigs chose **General Zachary Taylor**
- e. Opponents of Slavery formed the **Free-Soil Party**
 - i. Stood for anti-slavery
 - ii. Candidate was Martin Van-Buren

22. Free-Soil Party (351)

- a. Zachary barely won but the Soldiers got 10 members into Congress
- b. These new parties being formed showed that the Whig/Democrat system wasn't in depth with the passions slavery was creating
- c. Taylor needed to solve the Slavery Question fast because of the **California Gold Rush**
 - i. January 1848, James Marshall found traces of Gold in California and word spread causing thousands of Americans to voyage to California

23. **Forty-Niners** (351)

- a. The people who migrated to California were mostly men and they went as fast as they could
 - i. They abandoned farms, jobs, houses, families and traveled
- b. Gold Rush also attracted some of the first Chinese
 - i. Mostly the poor Chinese that heard about it and thought could get rich

24. Indian Slavery (352)

- a. Since most people were going to the gold fields in California, there were many job opportunities in California
- b. Indians were being killed by **Indian Hunters** and were being enslaved for being orphaned or loitering
- c. Many people got rich from the gold rush but not many found gold
 - i. Some went back home, others stayed in California and swelled the population
 - ii. California very diverse now from all the places that sent immigrants
- d. Since it was such a diverse area, racial tensions occurred over who owned the gold
- e. Taylor believed that statehood could solve the issue of slavery in the territories
 - i. Made California decide what kind of state it wanted, they chose non-slave, and then admitted them
- f. Congress disagreed with this for a number of reasons

- i. The Antislavery movements trying to abolish slavery in DC
 - ii. Personal Liberty Laws which made runaways from the South in the North unable to be returned
 - iii. White South's fear of adding two more non-slave states to the union
- 25. Sectional Conflict over Slavery in the Territories (352)
 - a. Tempers rising over slavery
 - i. Talking of Southern secession
 - ii. North, all but 1 state legislature demanded prohibition of slavery in the territories
- 26. **Clay's Proposed Solution** (352)
 - a. 1849-1850 winter spent on thinking of a compromise
 - i. Henry Clay believed that the compromise had to end it all at once
 - b. January 29, 1850, compromise proposed
 - i. California free state
 - ii. No restrictions on slavery in all other regions acquired from Mexico
 - iii. Abolition of slave trade in DC but not slavery
 - c. Debate launched and it happened in two phases
 - i. First phase was led by older voices on how to save the nation
 - d. In July, congress dismissed Clay's proposal
 - i. The leaders had either left or died and it was time for a younger group
- 27. New Leadership
 - a. **William H. Seward** was a political operator who hated the proposed compromise
 - i. Ideals of the Union less important than the emancipation of slavery
 - b. **Stephen A. Douglass** was from Illinois and advocated for the economic needs of the sections
 - c. These leaders were able to come to a compromise
 - i. This was partially due to Zachary Taylor out of office
 - ii. Taylor was adamant about admitting California and other states and then compromise
 - iii. Taylor was replaced by **Millard Fillmore**
- 28. Temporary Compromise (354)
 - a. When Clay was gone, Douglass broke the way of passing all at once and switched it to separate measures to be voted on one by one
 - b. By mid September, 1850, the compromise was enacted
 - c. The compromise held strong for 4 years but then broke again
 - d. 1852 election happening , Democrats choose **Franklin Pierce** Whigs choose a war hero
 - e. The Whigs were hurting in the election after losing a lot of supporters to the Free-Soil Party for being too impartial
 - f. Franklin Pierce was elected
- 29. Opposition to the **Fugitive Slave Act** (355)
 - a. Pierce tried to stay peaceful and out of the issue of slavery
 - i. Tensions arose after 1850 about the Fugitive Slave Act

- ii. Southerners appeared in Northern cities looking for slaves
 - iii. Mobs formed in the North to keep them out and laws were passed to stop deportations
 - b. South was upset because their one victory in the compromise of 1850 was being defied
 - c. Pierce tried to prevent sectional controversy by promoting the **Young America** movement
 - i. Tried to get their minds of territories and into spreading democracy through the world
30. **Ostend Manifesto** (355)
- a. Pierce was trying to buy Cuba from Spain
 - i. In 1854, Pierces Envoys sent him a private document from Ostend, Belgium talking about seizing Cuba by force
 - ii. Called the Ostend Manifesto
 - b. When the public found out, the Antislavery activists were enraged for them trying to introduce another slave state
 - c. The South was in total opposition to any new territories that didn't include slavery
 - i. Hawaii proposed itself, but it prohibited slavery, then was disapproved because of this
 - ii. Canada was similar
31. Transcontinental Railroad and Slavery (356)
- a. As the nation expanded, the need for better transportation arose
 - i. Didn't know where to put it and where to put the Eastern terminus
 - ii. North wanted Chicago, South wanted New Orleans a few others
32. **Gadsden Purchase** (356)
- a. **Jefferson Davis** removed the difficulty in a Southern terminus
 - i. He sent in 1853, **James Gadsden** to Mexico and paid 10 million for a strip of land for the railway
 - b. Douglass wanted the terminus in his home of Illinois but there was an argument against it being that it went through a lot of Indian territory
 - i. He organized a bill for the opening of the area of Nebraska in 1854
33. **Kansas-Nebraska Act** (356)
- a. He knew the South would be opposed because it would be a free state
 - i. He then said that it would be up to Nebraska's state legislature to determine its stance
 - ii. When they demanded more, he repealed the Missouri compromise and divided it into Nebraska and Kansas which was more likely to be a slave state
 - iii. Pierce supported it and it was passed May 1854
34. Birth of the **Republican Party** (6)
- a. The Act destroyed the Whig party, divided the Northern democrats, and created the Republican Party

- i. People who opposed the bill called themselves Anti-Nebraska Whigs/Democrats , 1854 they combined to be the Republicans
 - b. The Republicans were very successful and managed to in the year gain enough seats in Congress to organize the House of Representatives
 - c. Events in Kansas increased political turmoil in the North
 - i. When Kansas was created, Americans immediately went to settle there
 - d. Kansas was asked to vote on its stance on slavery
 - i. There were little voters but some armed bands came from Missouri swelled the voting
 - ii. Thus, Kansas was created Pro slavery
 - iii. The free staters met in Topeka and adopted a constitution excluding slavery
 - e. Pierce disregarded them and declared it a slave state
 - i. A few months later, a federal marshal and a posse of Missourians arrested the free state leaders and burned the governor's house
35. **Pottawatomie Massacre** (357)
- a. **John Brown** was one of the more enthusiastic abolitionists
 - i. Moved to Kansas to fight for Kansas freedom from slavery
 - b. In one night he murdered 5 pro slavery settlers in Kansas with his sons after the events
 - i. He left their bodies mutilated for others to be afraid of, called the Pottawatomie Massacre
 - c. Civil warfare broke out inside of Kansas
 - i. Called **Bleeding Kansas**
 - d. May 1846, **Charles Sumner** was an opponent of slavery that gave a speech
 - i. Called **The Crime Against Kansas**
 - ii. Called out the senator of South Carolina for being the ring leader
36. **Preston Brooks** and Charles Sumner (357)
- a. This speech enraged his nephew Preston Brooks
 - i. He went as far as to beat him at his desk
 - b. He was beat so badly that he couldn't return to senate for 4 years
 - c. Both were considered heroes, Sumner for the barbarism of the South, and Brooks for his attack
37. **"Free Soil"** Ideology (357)
- a. The reason for the hostility increasing was largely because each region wanted its vision of America
 - b. Northerners believed in Free Soil and **Free Labor**
 - i. They believed this not because slavery was immoral, but because it threatened whites
38. **"Slave Power Conspiracy"** (358)
- a. South was seen as opposite of Democracy
 - i. Slavery held people to their economic positions (No up or down)
 - b. Northern idea that the South was trying to spread their system

- i. Only way to prevent it was to fight it and extend Democracy
39. **The Pro-Slavery Argument** (359)
- a. Southerners have opposite opinion
 - i. **Nat Turner's** uprising made slave owners want to make slavery secure
 - ii. More cotton made slavery an essential need
 - iii. Abolitionists targeting southern society
 - b. In response, they created a defense of slavery
 - i. **Thomas R. Dew** started the argument
 - ii. 20 years later it was compiled into The Pro-Slavery Argument
 - c. It argued that slavery was good and that it gave slaves better conditions than Northern Workers
 - i. Said that this was the only way that two races could live together
 - ii. Helped entire nation because slavery was a lucrative industry
 - d. Most importantly, they saw it as a superior way of life
 - i. Saw North associated with greed and evil
 - e. There was also some racial inferiority in the argument
40. **Election of 1856** (359)
- a. **James Buchanan** was chosen in the election for the Democrats
 - i. He was not involved in the recent controversies so he was good
 - b. Republicans choose **John C. Fremont**
 - c. Buchanan won the election
 - d. Because he was so old, he was very passive
 - e. When Buchanan was in office, later on there was a panic and a depression
 - i. Many manufacturers moved towards the Republicans because they believed it was because of Southern Democrats
 - f. March 6, 1857, supreme court had the **Dred Scott v. Sandford** case
 - i. Dred Scott was a Missouri slave and he went to Missouri
 - ii. When his master died, he said that he was free because he was at one point in Wisconsin
 - iii. He was declared free in the Missouri courts
 - iv. It was then reversed in the State Supreme court and it was taken to Federal Courts
41. Taney's Sweeping Opinion (360)
- a. Taney said that he could not bring the case into federal courts because he was not a citizen
 - i. South was very happy, North was not happy
 - b. Buchanan wanted to admit Kansas to the Union as a slave state
42. **Lecompton Constitution** Rejected (362)
- a. The Lecompton Constitution was drafted by pro-slavery people which supported slavery
 - i. It was rejected by Kansas multiple times
 - b. Western Democrats also hated the document

- c. Compromise was reached that if Kansas accepted it they would be accepted, and if they didn't they would be postponed
 - i. They denied it again
 - d. In 1861, Kansas finally entered the Union
- 43. **Lincoln-Douglas Debate** (362)
 - a. Senate election between Douglas (Democrat) and Lincoln (Republican)
 - i. Lincoln was less known, but the debate was his way of getting known
 - b. Lincoln claimed that immigrants were given rights and they were fine, so they how come blacks can't have rights
 - i. Also argued that if slavery extended than poor whites would lose job opportunities
- 44. **Lincoln's Position** (363)
 - a. Lincoln didn't like slavery but knew it had to exist
 - b. He also viewed blacks as inferior
 - c. Wanted to stop the spread and have it die out in the south on its own
 - d. Douglas was put into senate, but it was an ok term while Lincoln grew in power
- 45. **John Brown's Raid** (363)
 - a. Fall 1859, John Brown enraged the South
 - i. Financed by some Abolitionists, he planned to seize a mountain fortress in Virginia, hoping to cause a slave insurrection
 - b. He attacked an arsenal in Harpers Ferry Virginia, but there was no insurrection and so they were defeated, then he was hanged after trial
 - c. The South saw this as an attack from the Northern Republicans (this was false)
- 46. **Divided Democrats** (363)
 - a. Democrats torn between south who are pro slavery, and North who hated slavery
 - i. No consensus was met and so they agreed to meet again
 - b. The Democrats in the South nominated **John C. Breckinridge**
 - c. Northern Democrats nominated Douglas
 - i. Ex Whigs formed the **Constitutional Union Party** and nominated John Bell
 - d. Republicans chose Abraham Lincoln
 - e. Lincoln won
- 47. **Disunion** (346)
 - a. Soon after Lincoln was in, the South started the de-unionizing process
 - i. Felt as though they had no say in the political system