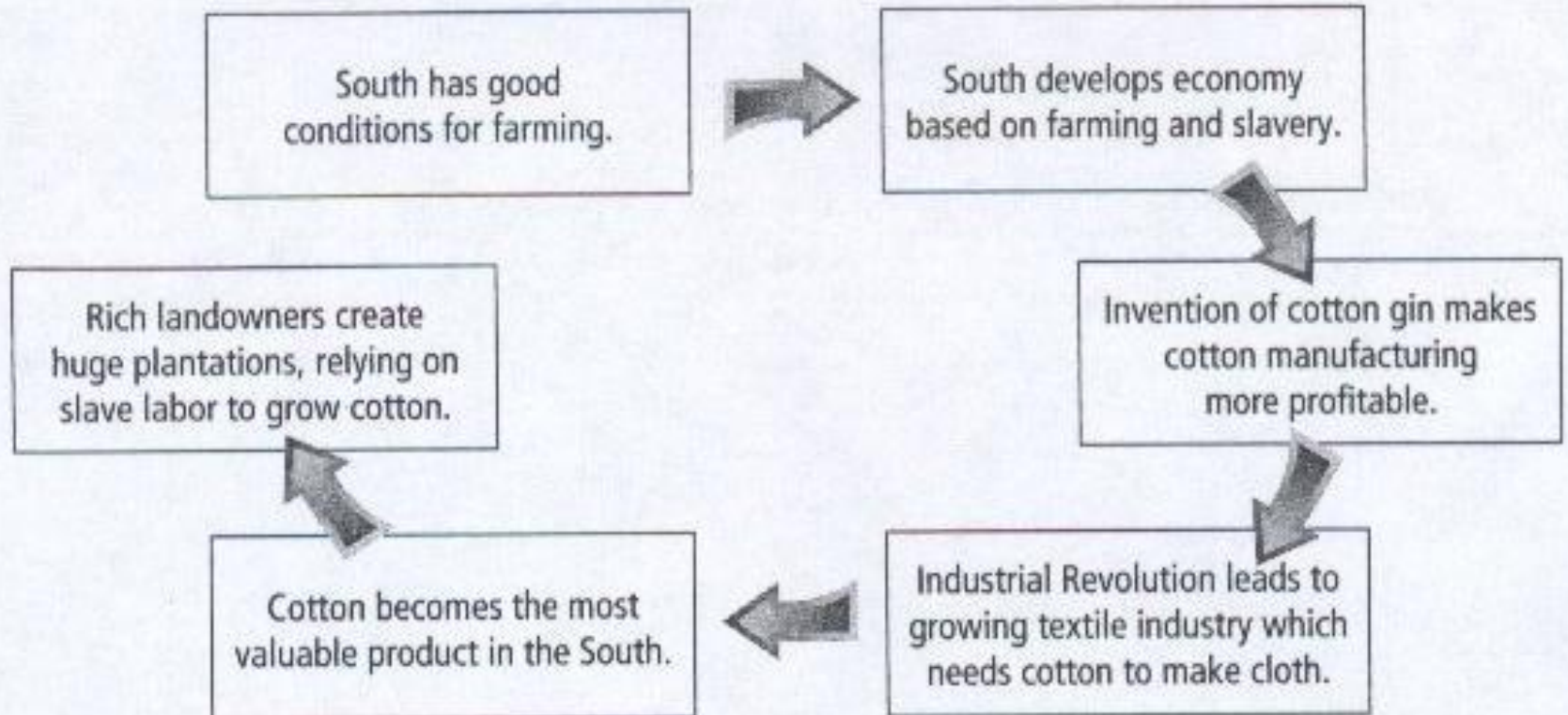


SLAVERY & SECTIONALISM

The South & the Slavery Controversy, 1793-1860

The Growth of "King Cotton"

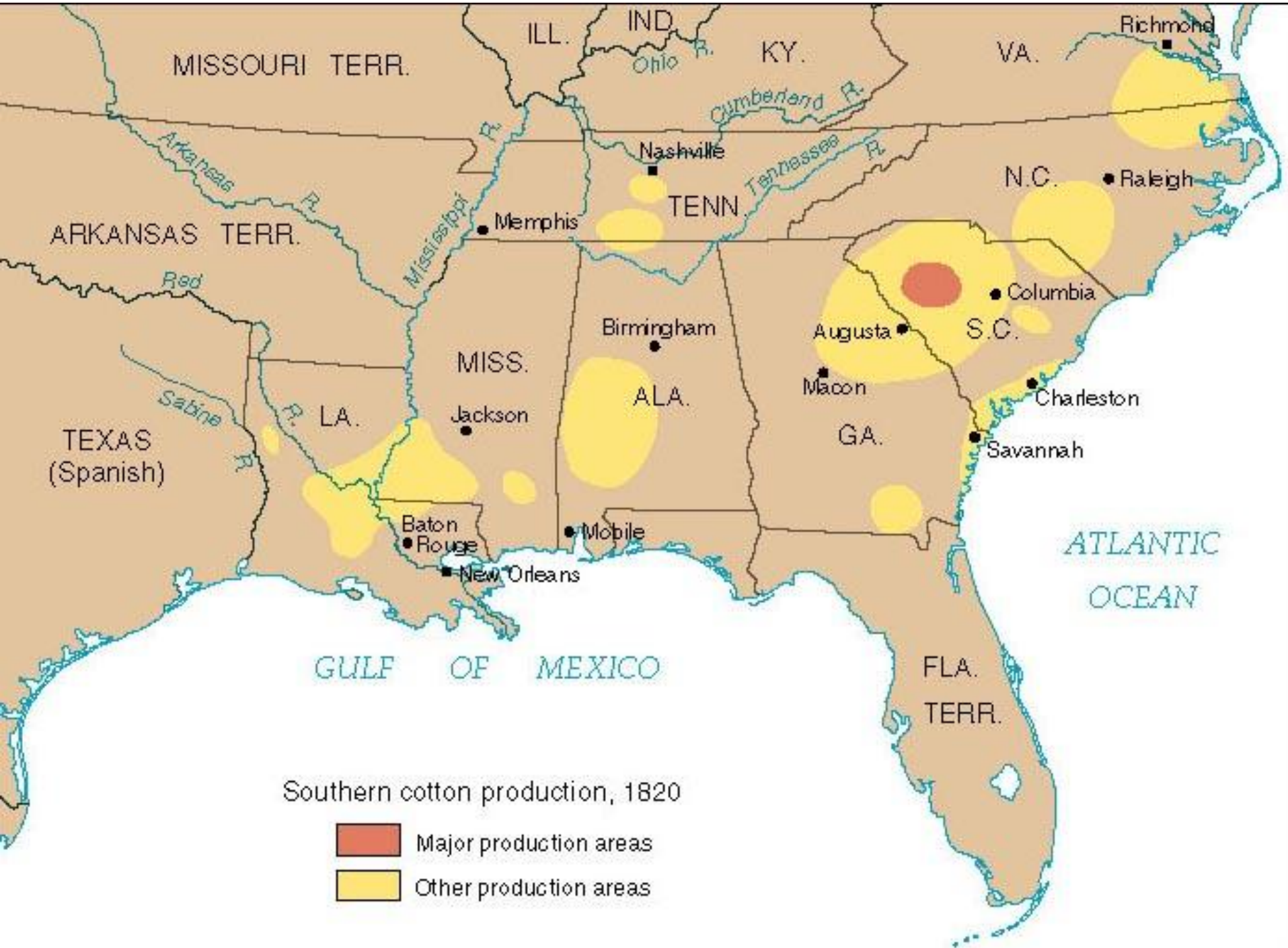


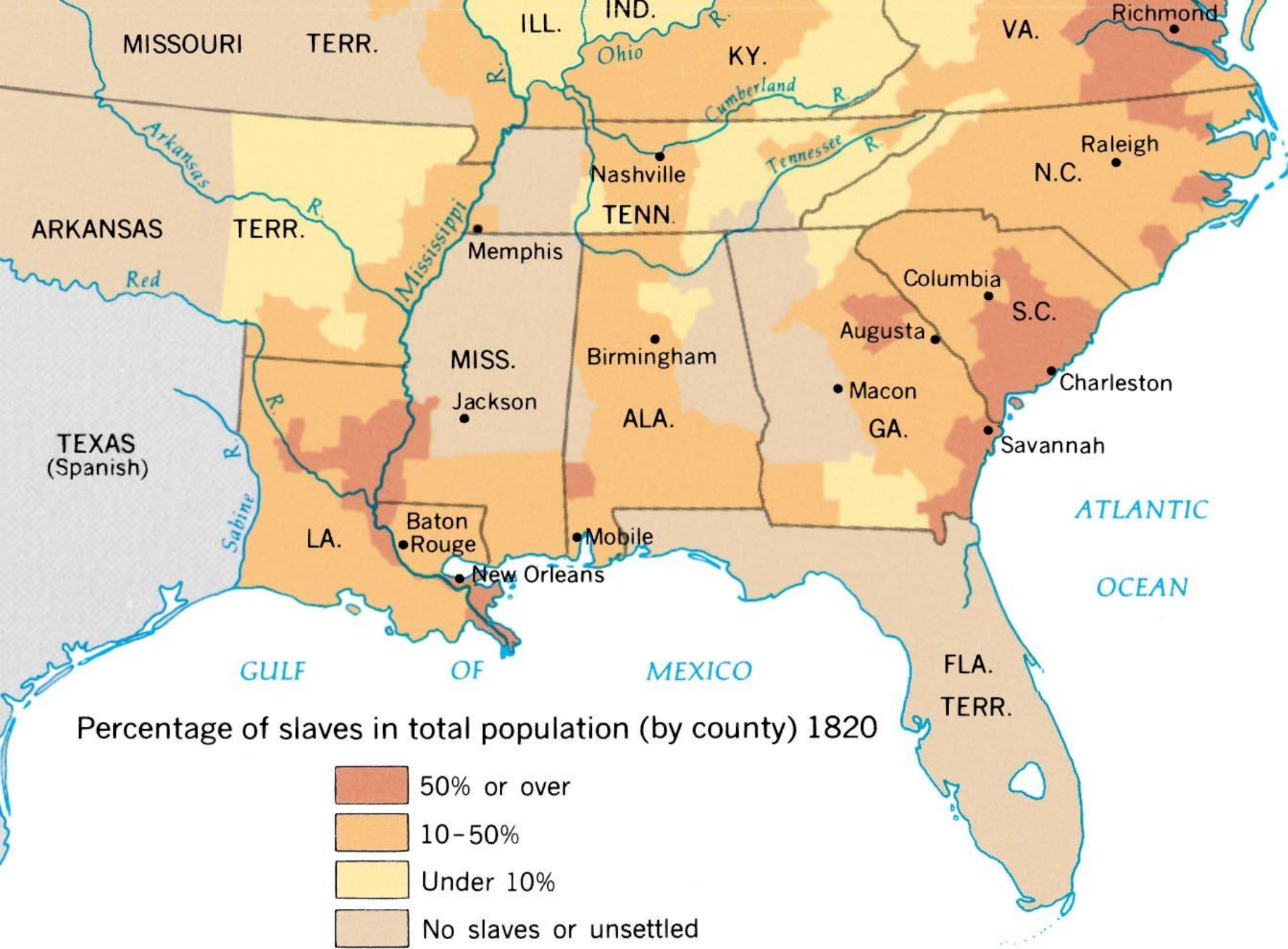
In the early 1800s, cotton became the South's most important crop.

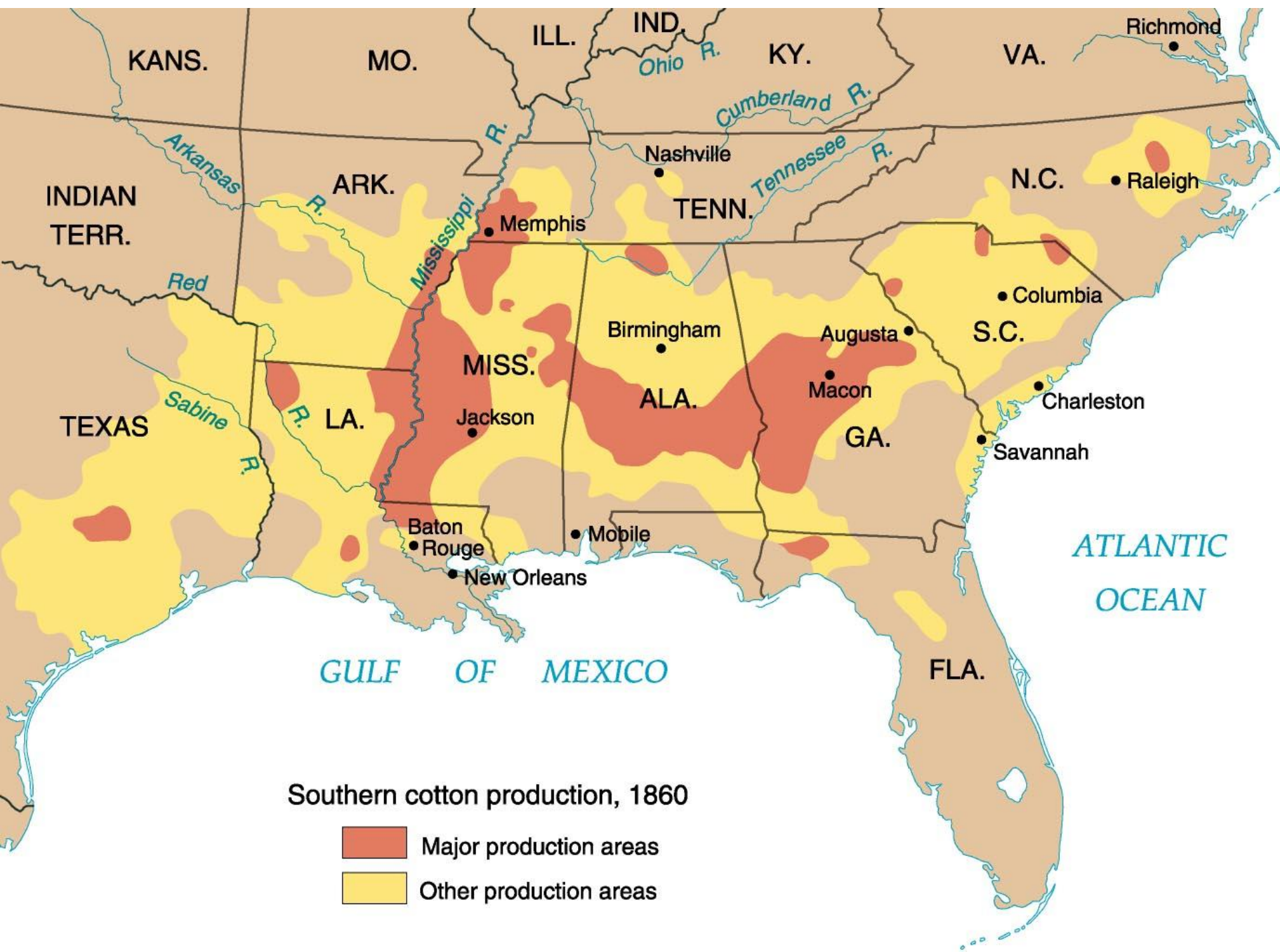
“Cotton is King”

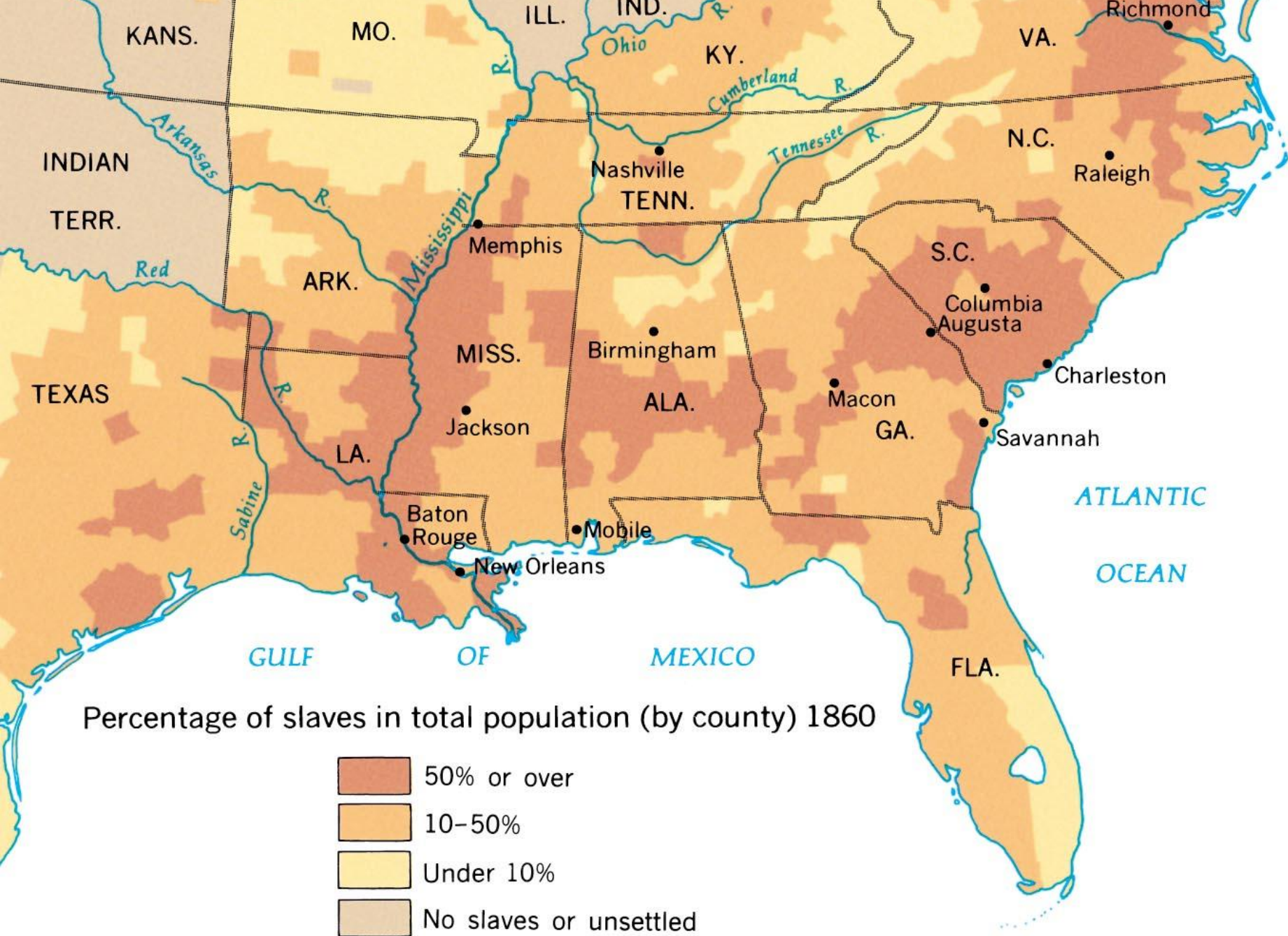


- **Cotton benefits both the North & South**
 - North: shippers reaped profits from the cotton trade
 - South: produced more than $\frac{1}{2}$ world's cotton supply & accounted for $\frac{1}{2}$ value of American exports









The Planter “Aristocracy”



- **Effects of aristocracy**

Widens gap between
the rich & poor

Hampers tax-
supported public
education

Perpetuates feudalism

Yields powerful
southern planter
women

Effects of the Slave System

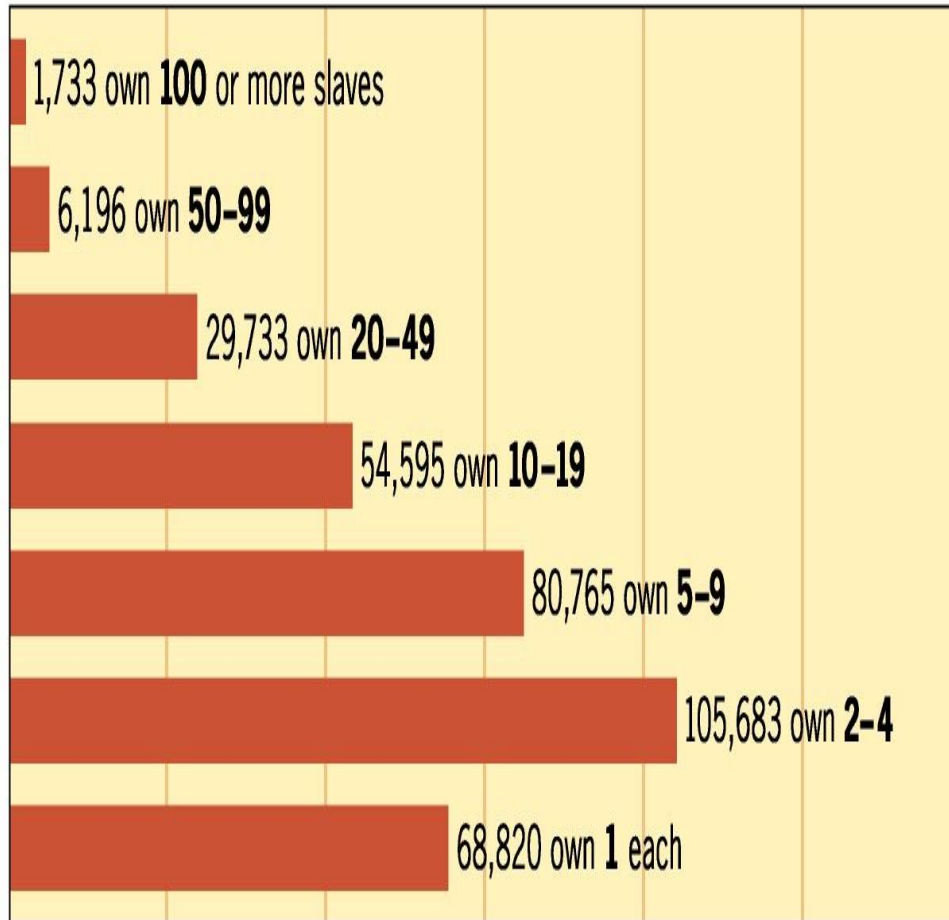
- **Cotton plantations ruined the soil and led to excessive cultivation**
- **The economic structure of the South became increasingly monopolistic**
- **Financial unstable**
 - **Overspeculation in lands**
 - **Slaves represented a heavy investment in capital, \$1200 for prime field hands**
 - **Reliance on one-crop economy**
- **Animosity towards the North**
- **Repelled large scale immigration**

Table 1.

State	Total Slaves	Total Whites	Percentage of Slaves in Population	Total Slaveholders	Percentage of Slaveholding White Families
Virginia	490,865	1,047,299	32	52,128	27.3
North Carolina	331,059	629,942	34	34,658	29.1
South Carolina	402,406	291,300	58	26,701	47.1
Georgia	462,198	591,550	44	41,084	37.6
Florida	61,745	78,680	44	5,152	34.5
Alabama	435,080	529,121	45	33,730	35.1
Arkansas	111,115	324,335	26	11,481	20.1
Mississippi	436,631	354,674	55	30,943	49.2
Louisiana	331,726	376,276	47	22,033	31.0
Texas	182,566	420,891	30	21,878	28.5

Sources: Compiled from *The United States Eighth Census* (1860) and matched against figures in Michael Holt, *The Political Crisis of the 1850s* (New York: W. W. Norton, 1978), 229; and Douglass North, *The Economic Growth of the United States, 1790–1860* (New York: W. W. Norton, 1966 [1961]), 129.

The White Majority



- **Large slaveholders**
 - 1,733 families in 1850 own 100 or more slaves
- **Small slaveholders**
 - Represent 345,000 families or about 1,725,000 whites
 - Over 2/3 of these families owned fewer than 10 slaves
- **25% of white southerners owned slaves or belonged to a slaveholding family**

Small Slaveholders



- **Made up the majority of masters**
- **Typically small farmers**
- **Lives resemble Northern farmers**
 - **Live in modest homes**
 - **Work alongside slaves**

Video clip: “Plantation
Life: The Reality” 1:45

Non-Slaveholding Southerners



- **1860—6,120,825 whites or 75% of all Southern whites**
- **Sneer at lordly pretensions of planters**
- **Eek out an existence**
- **Participate in market economy scarcely at all**
- **Subsistence farmers**
- **Slaves scorned them as “poor white trash”, “hillbillies”, & “crackers”**

Non-Slaveholding Whites Defend Slavery

1. Social mobility
 1. Hope to own slaves
2. Racial superiority
 1. Outrank slaves in status



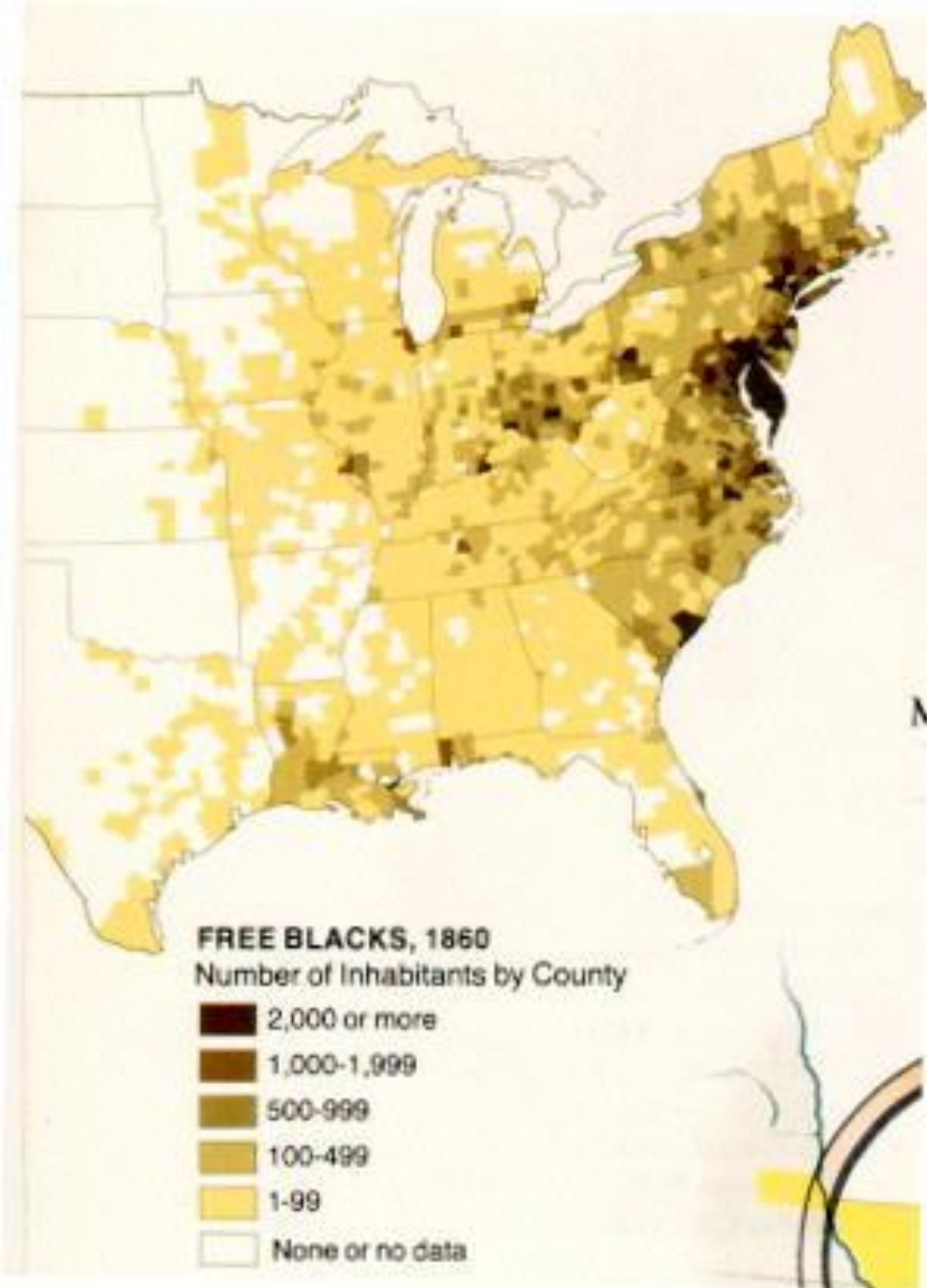
Mountain Whites

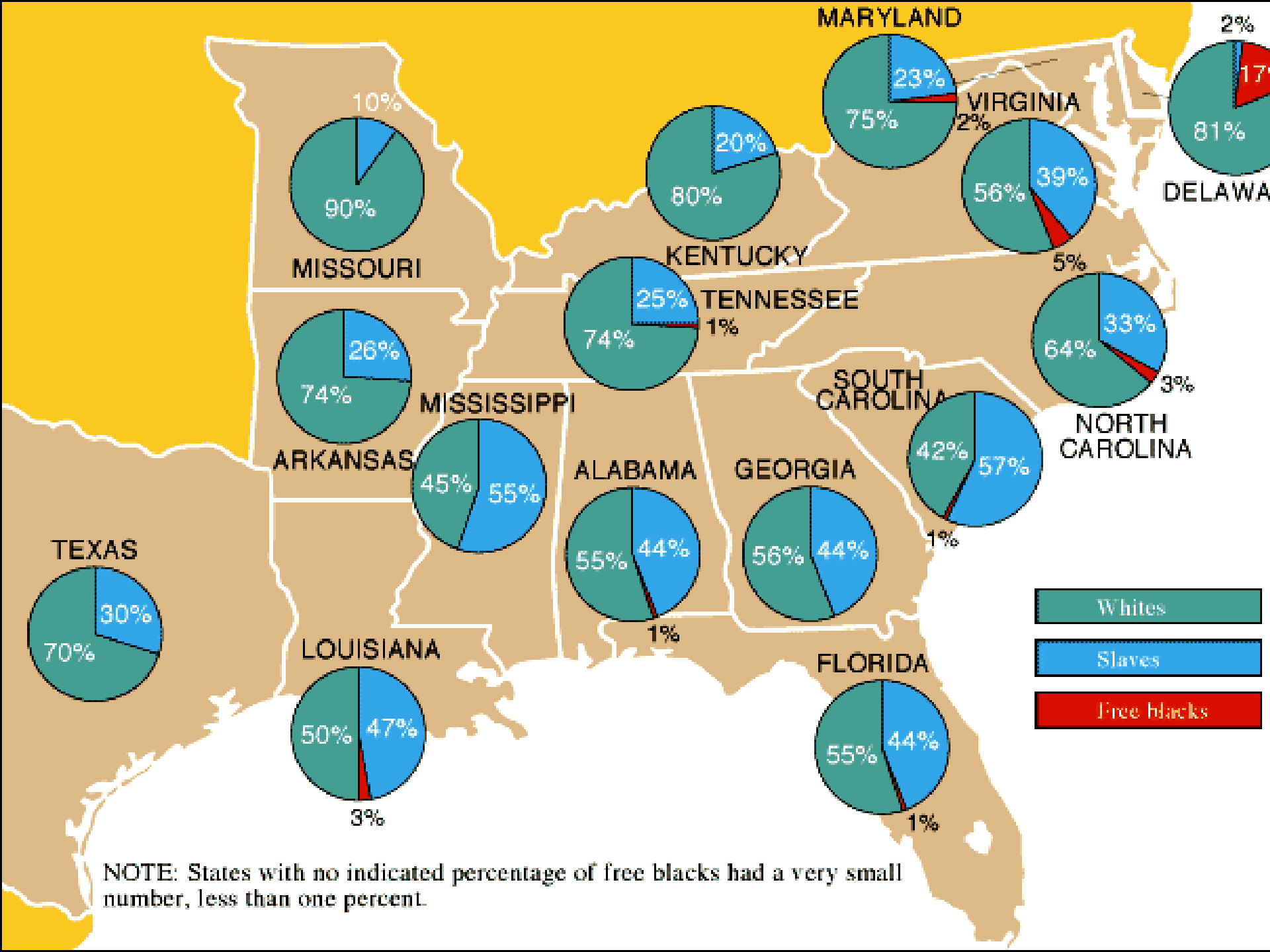


- **Live in Appalachian range**
 - **Have little in common with flatland whites**
 - **Have no use for slavery or the planters**
 - **Ultimately play a critical role in the Civil War**

Free Blacks: Slaves Without Masters

- 1860—250,000
Southern free blacks
 - Upper South—free with ruined tobacco
 - Lower South-
 - mulattoes
 - Purchasers of freedom





NOTE: States with no indicated percentage of free blacks had a very small number, less than one percent.

Life as a Free Black in the North



“Third Race”

Prohibited from certain occupations
Prohibited from testifying against whites in court
Vulnerable to highjacking

- **1860-250,000**
- **Several states forbid their entrance**
- **Some barred blacks from public schools**
- **Irish hate African-Americans**
- **Abolitionism grew out of fear of the spread of blacks into the territories**
 - **Anti-black sentiment stronger in the North**
 - **Southerners like the individual but not the race**

\$200 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of Thursday, the 30th of September,

FIVE NEGRO SLAVES,

To-wit: one Negro man, his wife, and three children.

The man is a black negro, full height, very erect, his face a little thin. He is about forty years of age, and calls himself *Washington Reed*, and is known by the name of Washington. He is probably well dressed, possibly takes with him an ivory headed cane, and is of good address. Several of his teeth are gone.

Mary, his wife, is about thirty years of age, a bright mulatto woman, and quite stout and strong.

The oldest of the children is a boy, of the name of *FIELDING*, twelve years of age, a dark mulatto, with heavy eyelids. He probably wore a new cloth cap.

MATILDA, the second child, is a girl, six years of age, rather a dark mulatto, but a bright and smart looking child.

MALCOLM, the youngest, is a boy, four years old, a lighter mulatto than the last, and about equally as bright. He probably also wore a cloth cap. If examined, he will be found to have a swelling at the navel.

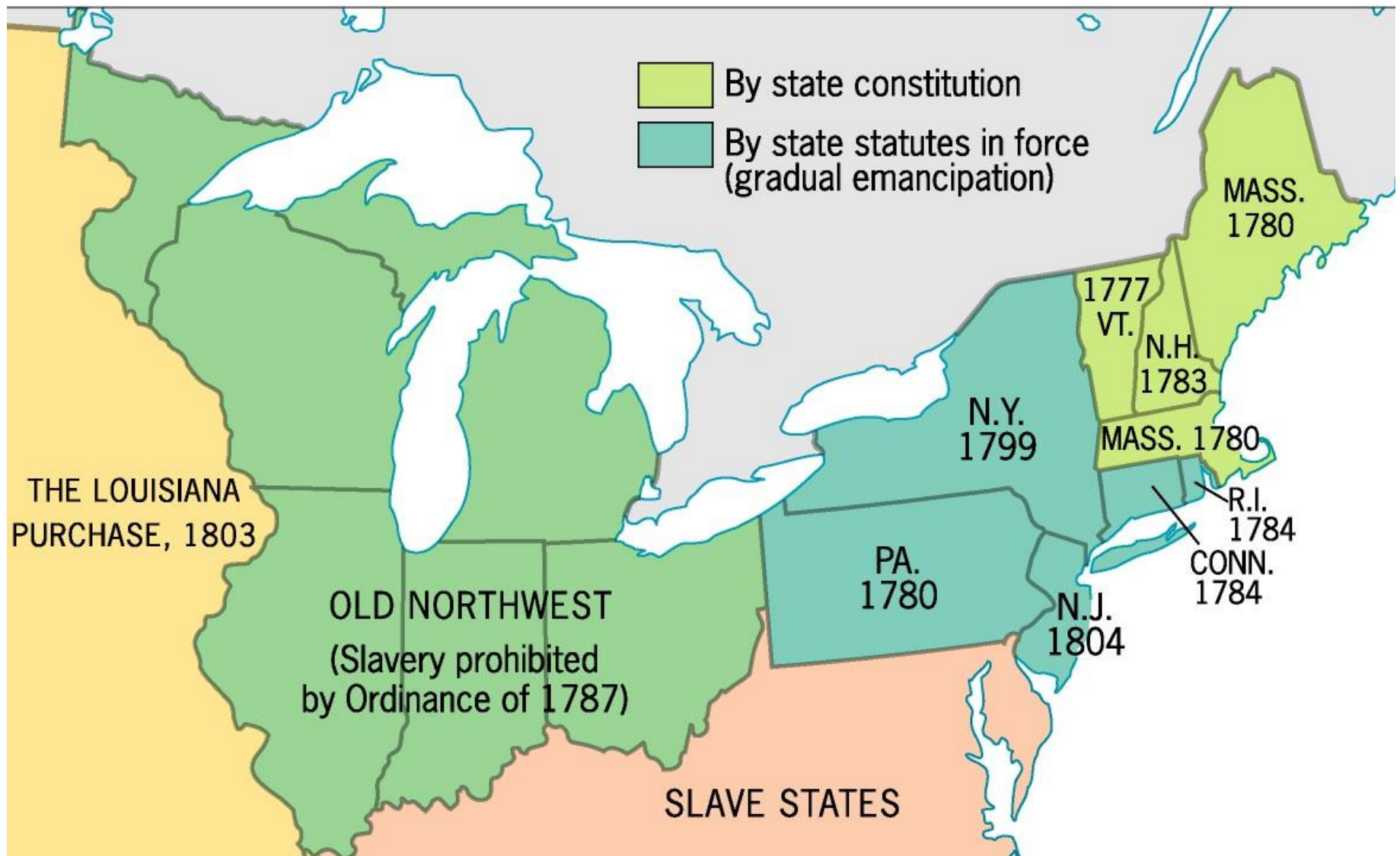
Washington and Mary have lived at or near St. Louis, with the subscriber, for about 15 years.

It is supposed that they are making their way to Chicago, and that a white man accompanies them, that they will travel chiefly at night, and most probably in a covered wagon.

A reward of \$150 will be paid for their apprehension, so that I can get them, if taken within one hundred miles of St. Louis, and \$200 if taken beyond that, and secured so that I can get them, and other reasonable additional charges, if delivered to the subscriber, or to *THOMAS ALLEN, Esq.*, at St. Louis, Mo. The above negroes, for the last few years, have been in possession of *Thomas Allen, Esq.*, of St. Louis.

WM. RUSSELL.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1, 1847.





Rural Slavery

- Most slaves lived and worked on large plantations in groups of 10 or more
- Men, women & children labor from dusk to dawn
- The whip of the overseer or slave driver reminded them to hurry
- Slaves shared small, cramped slave quarters
- Some slaves live in “big house” as house slaves & servants



Urban Slavery

The urban enslaved performed comparatively less arduous physical labor -
- in shipyards, brickyards, cotton presses and warehouses. Many were apprentices to tailors, saddle makers, butchers and masons

- Demand for slaves in mills and ships
- Blacksmiths & carpentry open to some slaves
- Hired out to factory owners (rent a slave)
- Slave owners collected the pay of their slaves without supervising activities in urban work
- Enjoyed more “freedoms”

Enslaved Dock Workers
Alexandria Virginia (1860)



Plantation Slavery



- 1860—4 million slaves
 - Numbers had quadrupled since colonial era
 - Natural reproduction accounts for the rise not the banned slave trade (1808)
- \$2 billion sunk into slaves
 - Spared dangerous work
 - Profitable but hobbled economic development
 - Most slaves in gulf states
 - Slave auctions brutal
 - Separate families

A Slave Advertisement

A T PRIVATE SALE, a prime WENCH, 25 yrs old, warranted a complete washer, ironer and clear starcher.

A very likely Wench, warranted a complete washer, ironer, clear starcher, meat and pastry cook, of an unexceptionable character in all respects; with her son, a likely Mulatto Boy, 15 years old, a waiting-man about a house.

A very likely brown Girl, of mild and pleasant manners, 23 years old, a complete seamsstress, with her son, about 1½ years old. Apply to

T. N. GADSDEN, Broker,
Auctioneer, and Gen. Com. Agent,
N. W. cor. State and Chalmers sts.

S-11

3†

FOR SALE. a mulatto BOY, about 18 years old; he is accustomed to wait about the house, and has been for some time working in a blacksmith shop, he is also accustomed to horses, and can drive a one horse carriage.

S 11

3

GREAT SALE

of

SLAVES

JANUARY 10, 1855

HERE Will Be Offered For Sale at Public Auction at the SLAVE MARKET, CHEAPSIDE, LEXINGTON, All The SLAVES of JOHN CARTER, Esquire, of LEWIS COUNTY, KY. On Account of His Removal to Indiana, a Free State. The Slaves Listed Below Were All Raised on the CARTER PLANTATION at QUICK'S RUN, Lewis County, Kentucky.

3 Bucks Aged from 20 to 26, Strong, Ablebodied
1 Wench, Sallie, Aged 42, Excellent Cook
1 Wench, Lize, Aged 23 with 6 mo. old Picinniny
One Buck Aged 52, good Kennel Man
17 Bucks Aged from twelve to twenty, Excellent

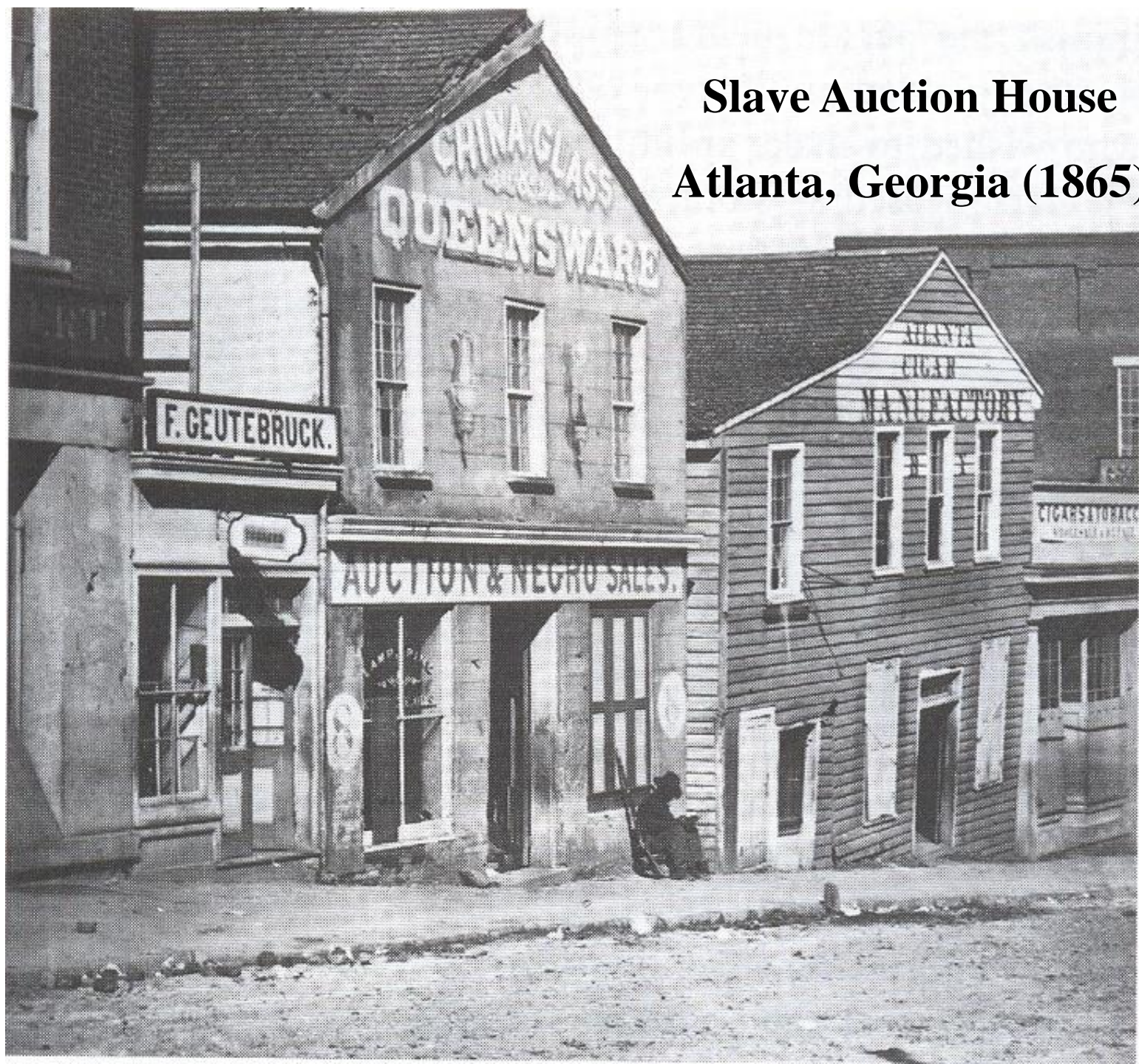
TERMS: Strictly CASH at Sale, as owner must realize cash, owing to his removal to West. Offers for the entire lot will be entertained previous to sale by addressing the undersigned.

JOHN CARTER, Esq.

Po. Clarksburg

Lewis County, Kentucky

Slave Auction House
Atlanta, Georgia (1865)





Life Under the Lash



- Slavery varied from region to region & from master to master
- Slavery meant hard work, ignorance & oppression
 - No civil or political rights
 - Minimal protection from arbitrary murder or unusually cruel punishment
 - Some states banned the sale of a child under the age of 10—loosely enforced

Life Under the Lash



- Flogging common
 - Most visible symbol of planter's mastery
 - Savage beatings made sullen laborers and hurt resale values
- Life more difficult in Gulf frontier than Old South
 - Majority of slaves live in communities of 20 or more
 - Account for 75% of population in Deep South
 - Family life stable here

Gang Labor



Slave Family Life



- Marriage not recognized
 - “Until death or distance separates”
- Most slaves in two-parent households
- Forced separations more common on small plantations
- Lineage clear—evidence of naming children by ancestors
- Religion played a role
 - Second Great Awakening

Video: “Power of Kin” 2:22

**A Mississippi Negro Baptizing (Belle Kearney, 1863-1939
A Slaveholder's Daughter. New York: The Abbey Press, c1900**

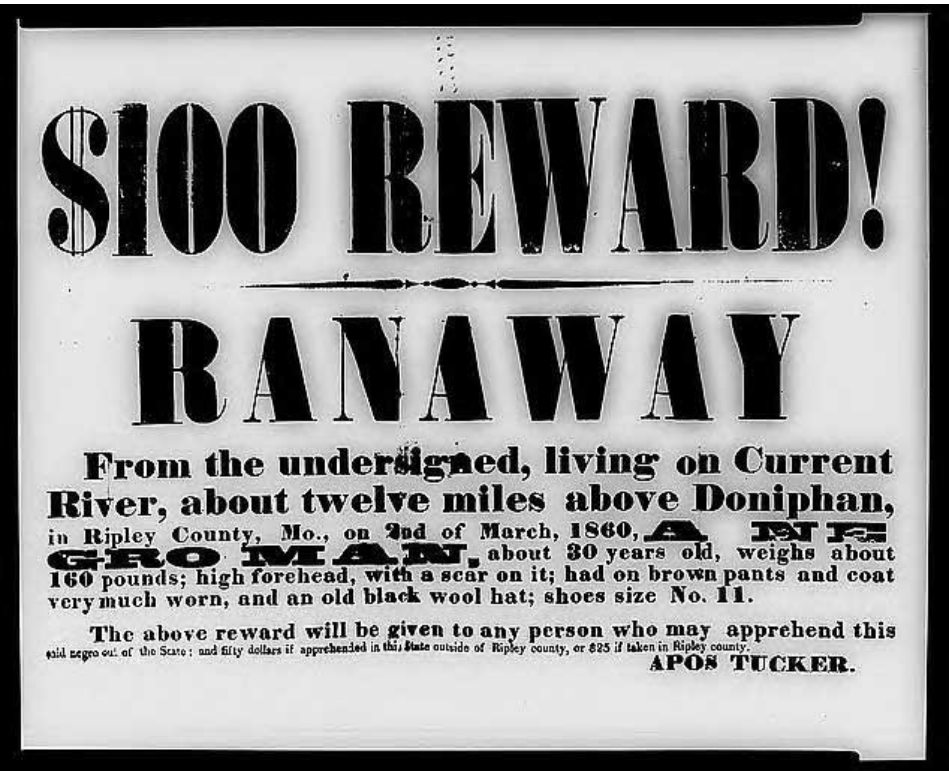


A Mississippi Negro Baptizing.

See page 61.

Video: "Slavery & Religion" 1:59

The Burdens of Bondage



- Inhumane “peculiar institution” met resistance from slaves
 - Slow pace
 - “Steal” food from their own labor
 - Sabotage equipment
 - Poison master’s food
 - Runaway
 - Rebellion

Video: “Resistance & Rebellion” 4:02

Slave Rebellions



- 1800—Gabriel Prosser, Richmond, VA
- 1822—Denmark Vessey, Charleston, SC
- 1831—Nat Turner, Hampton County, VA

Slavery's Impact on Whites



- Live in imagined state of siege
- Foster racial and biological theories to rationalize superiority

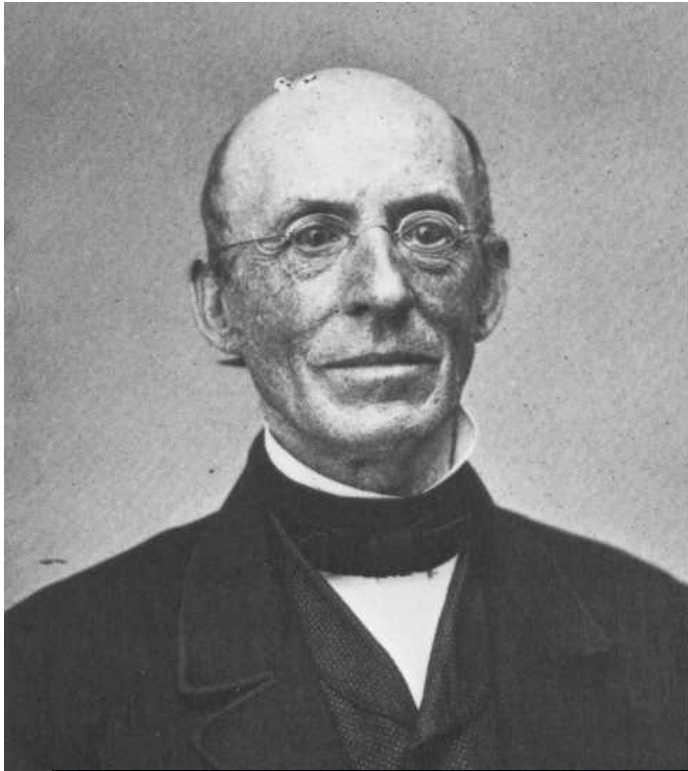
Early Abolitionism

American Colonization Society, 1817

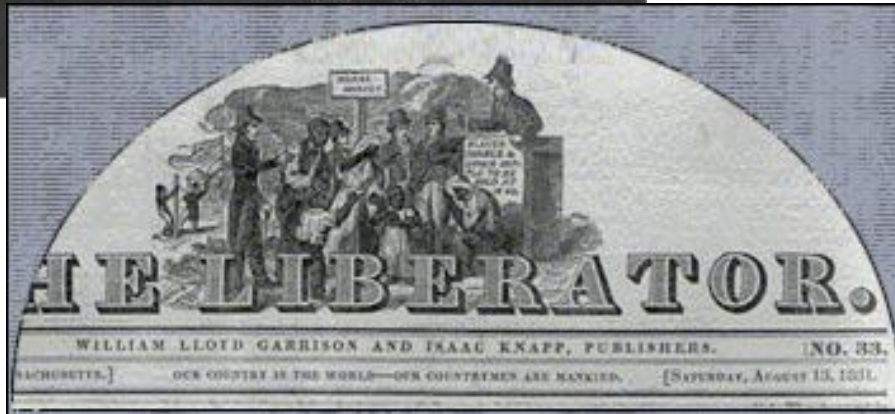
- Transport blacks to Liberia—15,000
- Based on belief that blacks were inferior and could not coexist with whites
- Quakers early abolitionists
- Followed by Second Great Awakening leaders, 1830s
 - Charles G. Finney
 - Theodore Dwight Weld
- *American Slavery As It Is*, 1839



Radical Abolitionism



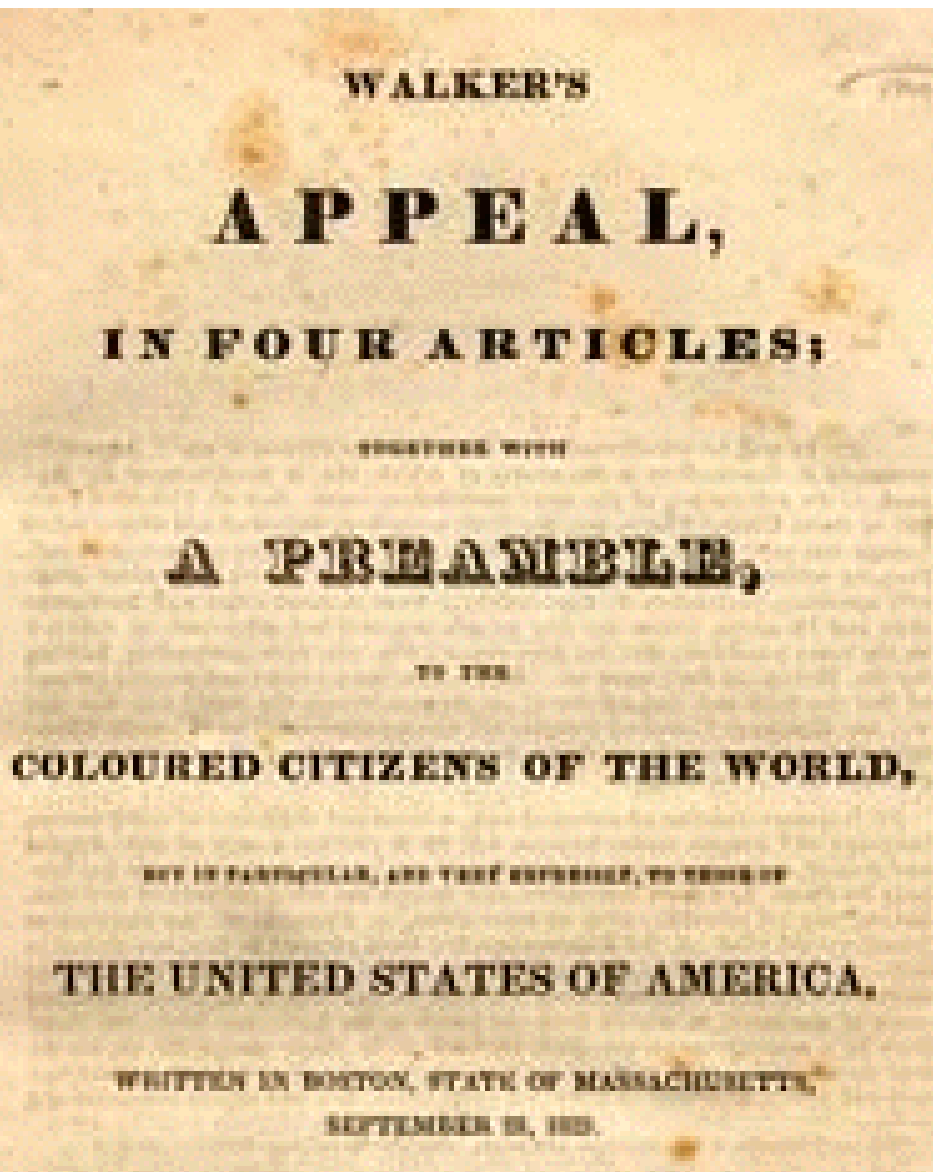
- New England Anti-Slavery Society, 1832
- American Anti-Slavery Society, 1833
 - William Lloyd Garrison, Boston
 - *The Liberator*
 - Immediate and uncompensated emancipation of slaves



First Edition of the Liberator



I will be as harsh as truth and as uncompromising as justice...I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retreat a single inch—and I WILL BE HEARD!



David Walker

- Radical abolitionist
 - Free NC black, moved to Boston
 - *Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World*, 1829
 - Advocates a bloody end to white supremacy

Sojourner Truth

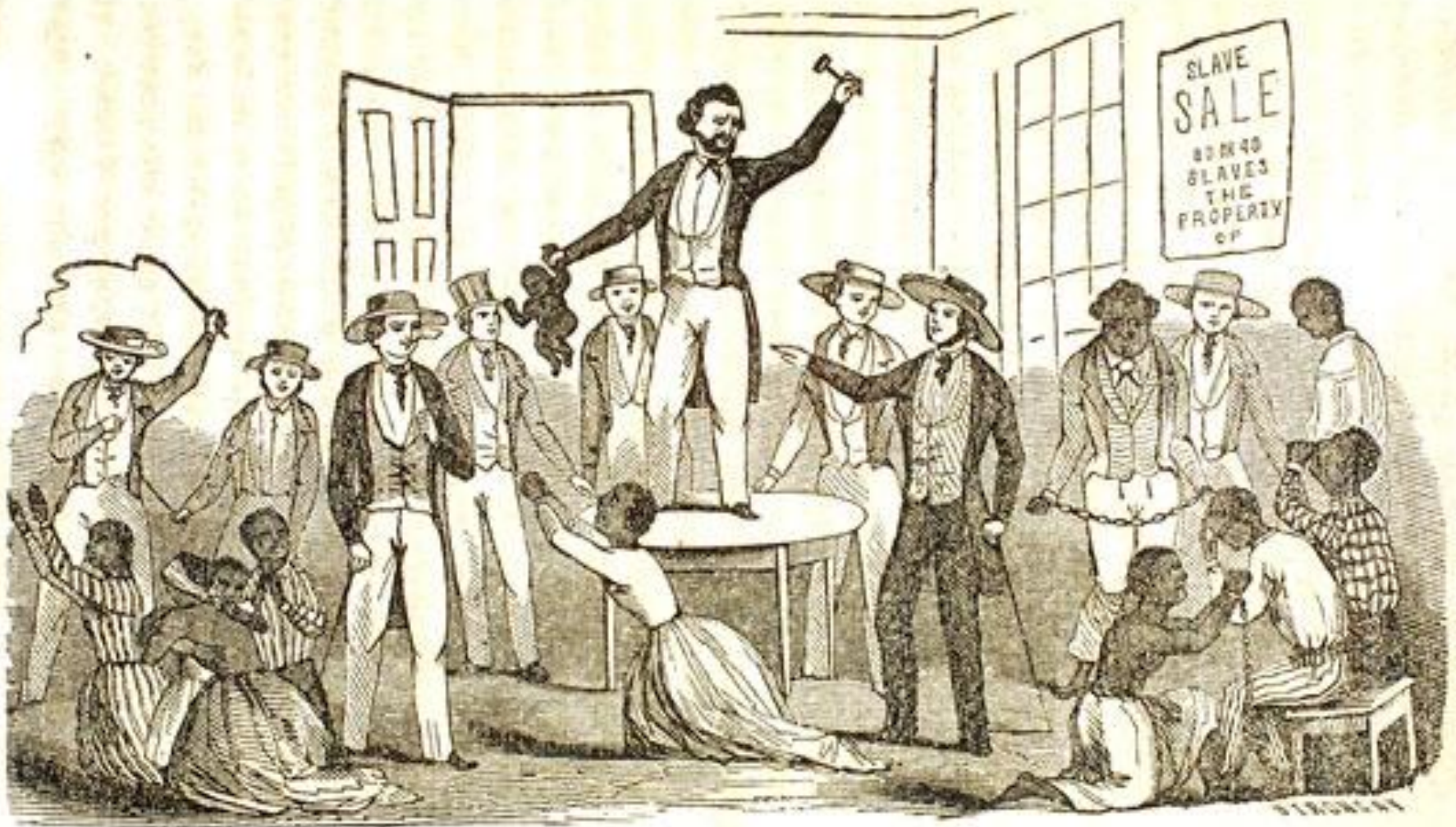


- Isabellum Baumfree, 30 years a slave
- Free black woman, NY
- Fought for abolitionism & women's rights

Frederick Douglass

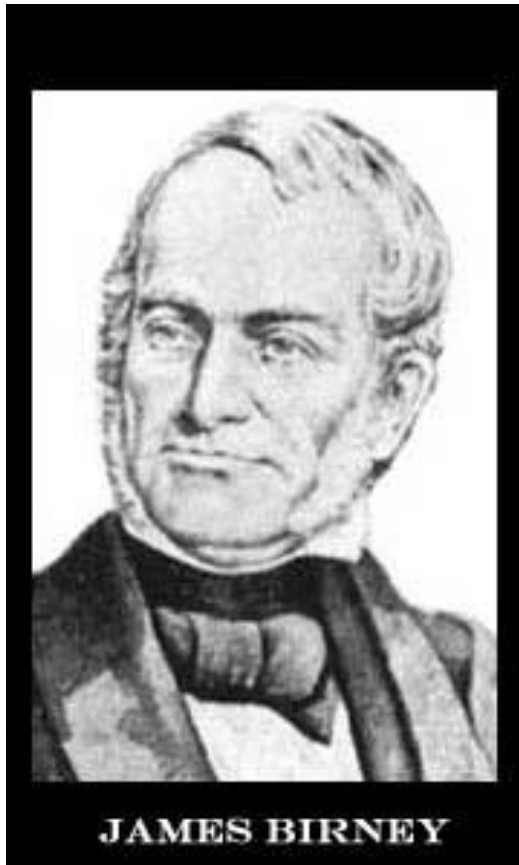


- *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*
 - Autobiography accounts his escape from slavery into public life as an abolitionist orator
 - Accepts politics to reform slavery
 - *The North Star*



-Source: Engraving from Henry Bibb, Narrative of the Adventures and Life of Henry Bibb, an American Slave,
Written by Himself, New York: 1849

Abolitionist Political Parties



- Liberty Party, 1840
- Free Soil Party, 1848
- Republican Party, 1850

The South Lashes Back



- Abolitionism
sentiment strongest in
South prior to 1832
 - VA legislature defeats
gradual emancipation
 - Nat Turner Rebellion
 - *The Liberator*
 - 1832 Nullification
Crisis

Abolitionist Appeal to Women



This Book tell man not to be cruel. Oh! that massa would read this Book.

THE NEGRO WOMAN'S APPEAL TO HER WHITE SISTERS.

Ye wives, and ye mothers, your influence extend—
Ye sisters, ye daughters, the helpless defend—
These strong ties are severed for one crime alone,
Possessing a colour less fair than your own.
Ah! why must the tints of complexion be made
A plea for the wrongs which poor Afric invade?
Alike are his children in his holy sight,
Who formed and redeems both the black and the white.
In the good book you read, I have heard it is said,
For those of all nations the Saviour has bled,—
No “respector of persons” is he I am told,
All who love and obey him he ranks in his fold;
His laws, like himself, are both pure and divine—
Ah! why bear his name and his precepts decline.

“Do justly,” I hear is the sacred command—
Then why steal poor negro from his native land?
Can they violate this, and “love mercy”? Oh! no,
These chains, and these wounds, and these tears plainly show
That, assuming a power our God never gave,
The practice of sin will the heart more deprave.
That man, when rejecting his Maker’s control,
His feelings and passions like billows will roll,
And spread desolation wherever he reigns—
Behold it, alas! in this land of sweet canes.

’Tis the nature of crime so prolific its source;
To delude,—to mislead,—and to strengthen their force;
Then pity dear ladies and send me relief,
This poor heart is breaking with sorrow and grief:

The wounds of fresh tortures will rouse me again,
For I must not one moment forgetful remain.
My babies are crying beneath the tall trees,
Their loud sobs come borne on the soft passing breeze,
To her whose rent bosom most keenly can feel,
Though she dare not her thoughts nor her wishes reveal,
While pierced with the knowledge they’re roving alone,—
No hand to conduct them, and keep them at home—
To feed them—to sooth them, and hush them to peace
On that bosom of love, where their sorrows would cease.
Their smooth glossy cheeks, which as lovely I view
As are the mixed tints of the roses to you,
Are stained with the tears I would soon kiss away,
Could I see my sweet infants the long sunny day.
On their soft jetty locks hang the dew-drops of morn,
Which like pearls their bright ebony clusters adorn,
As they wander about round the green plantain tree,
Their little hands clasped, they keep asking for me—
Surprised that by her whom our nature has taught
To cherish and guard, they should now be forgot;
Alas! could they tell how my bleeding heart aches,
They would know that maternal love never forsakes:

The tide of affection that tinges your skin
With beauty’s vermillion, proclaims it within;
But ladies believe me no warmer it glows
Because that through lilies and roses it flows.
The same holy hand which created you fair,
Has moulded me too in the hue that I wear;
No partial hand formed us, our title’s the same—
’Tis inscribed on the Christian, whatever his name:

- Abolitionist materials aimed at women often appealed to their sympathetic feeling as wives and mothers for the plight of slave women who might be separated from their husbands or children.

The Defense of Slavery as a “Positive Good”



- Authority of the Bible
- Christianize & Civilize “barbarian” Africans
- Happy lot of servants
- Gag rule, 1836
- Censor abolitionist tracts from Southern mail

Is it possible that we of the North have been so deceived by false reports? Why did we not visit the South before we caused this trouble between the North and South, and so much hard feeling amongst our friends at home?

Is this the way that Slaves are treated at the South?

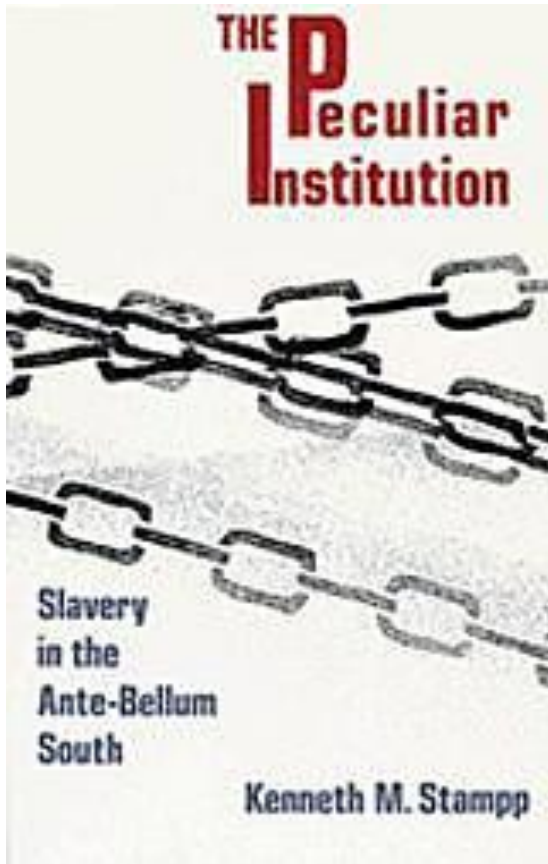
It is as a general thing, some few exceptions, after mine have done a certain amount of labor which they finish by 4 or 5 P. M. I allow them to enjoy themselves in any reasonable way.

I think our writers will tell a different story when they return to the North, the thoughts of this Union being dissolved is to dread but a thing to be contemplated, but we must stand up for our rights let the consequence be as it may.

**A Pro-Slavery
Lithograph
(1850)**

SLAVERY AS IT EXISTS IN AMERICA.

Impact of Abolitionism on the North



- Divisiveness
 - Most Northerners separate themselves from the radical abolitionists
 - Northern business interests benefit from the “peculiar institution”
 - Eve of Civil War—many northerners want “free soil” in the new territories

OUTRAGE.

Fellow Citizens,

AN

ABOLITIONIST,

of the most revolting character is among you, exciting the feelings of the North against the South. A seditious Lecture is to be delivered

THIS EVENING,

at 7 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church in Cannon-street.

You are requested to attend and unite in putting down and silencing by peaceable means this tool of evil and fanaticism.

Let the rights of the States guaranteed by the Constitution be protected.

Feb. 27, 1837. *The Union forever!*

ABOLITIONISTS BEWARE.

THE Citizens of Cincinnati, embracing every class, interested in the prosperity of the City, satisfied that the business of the place is receiving a stab from the wicked and misguided operations of the abolitionists, are resolved to arrest their course. The destruction of their Press on the night of the 12th Instant, may be taken as a warning. As there are some worthy citizens engaged in the unholy cause of annoying our southern neighbors, they are appealed to, to pause before they bring things to a crisis. If an attempt is made to re-establish their press, it will be viewed as an act of defiance to an already outraged community, and on their heads be the responsibility which will follow.

Every kind of expostulation and remonstrance has been resorted to in vain—longer patience would be criminal. The plan is matured to eradicate an evil which every citizen feels is undermining his business and property.

Shook up in the corners of the
Street just before the Mob of July 1836

Spring of 1836 James Birney began publishing *The Philanthropist*, his anti-slavery weekly, in Cincinnati;

at midnight on July 12, after a series of warnings that the paper should cease publication, a band of men (including some of the most powerful and wealthy in the city) broke into the office of Birney's printer and tried to destroy his press;

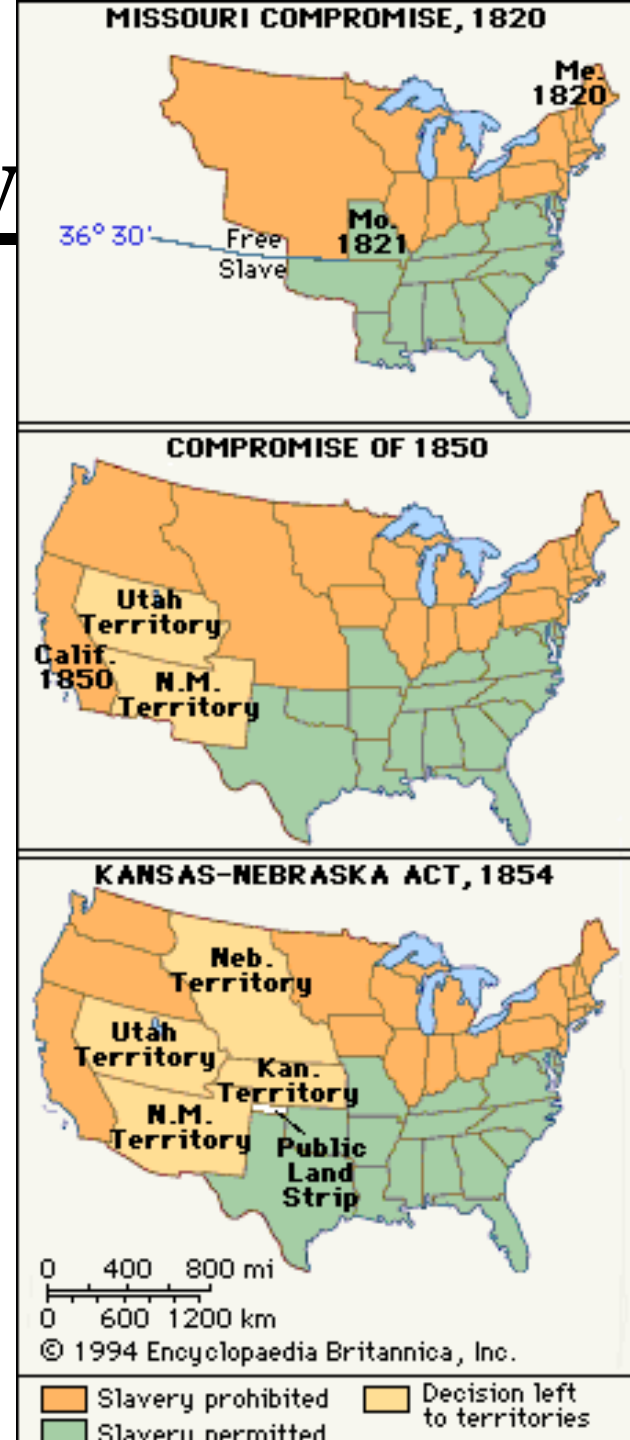
when Birney resumed publication, and after a series of public meetings and warnings, on the night of July 30 a mob of at least several hundred men went on a rampage against the paper, abolitionists and members of the city's community of free blacks.

Four causes of N&S Conflict

1. ***Slavery***—as a growing moral issue in the North, versus its defense & expansion in the South
2. ***Constitutional disputes***—over the nature of the federal Union & states' rights
3. ***Economic differences***—between the industrializing North & the agricultural South over such issues as tariffs, banking & internal improvements
4. ***Political blunders and extremism***

Popular Sovereignty

- The idea that the people in a territory should determine the issue of slavery
 - Public supports
 - Self-determination
 - Politicians support
 - Compromise btw. Free Soilers & pro-slavery





Free Soil Party

- “Free soil, free speech, free labor and free men.”

- Condemn slavery for its ability to drive wages downward

- Sectional party

- Foreshadows Republican Party

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER,
Accepting the Buffalo Nomination.
INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, AUG. 16, 1848.

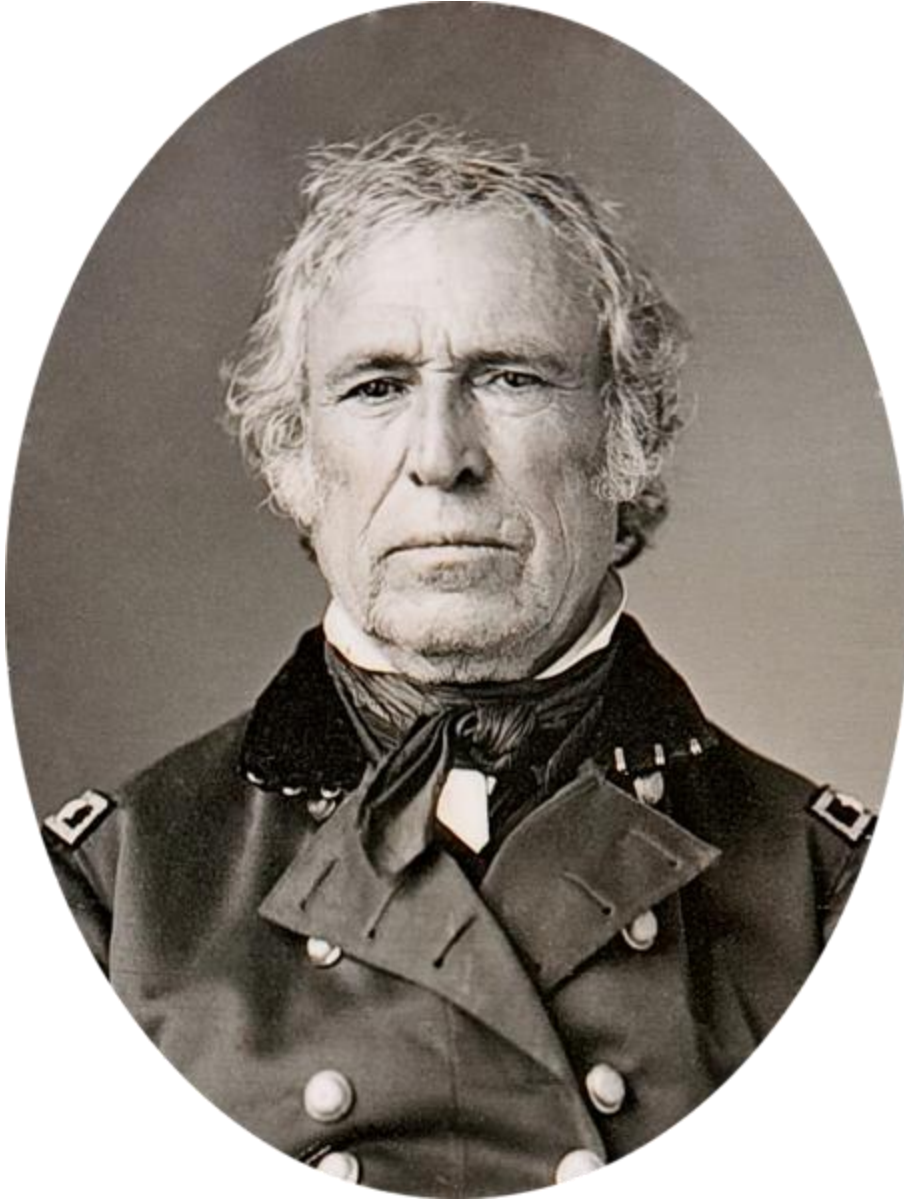
Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN, *Lindenwald, New York.*

SIR: As a committee of the National Free Soil Convention, lately held at Buffalo, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, we have the honor to apprise you of your nomination, by the Convention, for the first of these offices, and to solicit your acceptance thereof.

The causes which led to the assembling of this Convention are known to you as matters of public history; but no one not personally present, can form an adequate conception of its character, still less of the unanimity and enthusiasm which distinguished its proceedings.

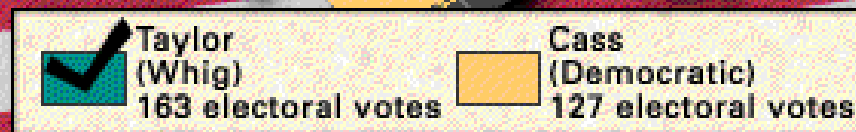
All the free States, three of the slaveholding States, and the District of Colum.

Election 1848 & Zachary Taylor (#12)



- **General Zachary Taylor**
 - **Whig**
 - **Hero of Mexican War**
 - **Old Rough and Ready**
forty-year military career
 - **No political experience**
 - **Dodged issues**
 - **Not committed on issue of slavery**
 - **Slave owner in LA**

ELECTION OF 1848



VB gets 0 electoral votes, but diverts popular votes away from Cass in NY giving Taylor the Presidency

The South & Sectional Balance

- **Most Southern whites viewed any attempts to restrict the expansion of slavery as a violation of their constitutional right to take & use their property as they wished**
 - View both the abolitionists & the Free-Soilers as intent on the destruction of slavery
- **1850—South well-off**
 - President Zachary Taylor a slaveholder
 - Boasts a majority in cabinet & on the Supreme Court
 - Senate has equal representation
 - Cotton expanding & profitable
 - 15 slave states could easily veto any proposed constitutional amendment

South's Concerns



Pre – California there are
15 free & 15 slave states

- 1. Fear tipping of sectional balance**
- 2. Slave territory under the American flag running short**
- 3. New Mexico & Utah desire admission as nonslave states**
- 4. California could set a precedent for the Mexican Cession as a free state**

Slavery in the Nation's Capitol



- **Southerners fear abolitionists who wish to rid D.C. of slavery**
 - **Fear free soil wedge between slaveholding Maryland and slaveholding Virginia**

Fugitive Slave Law



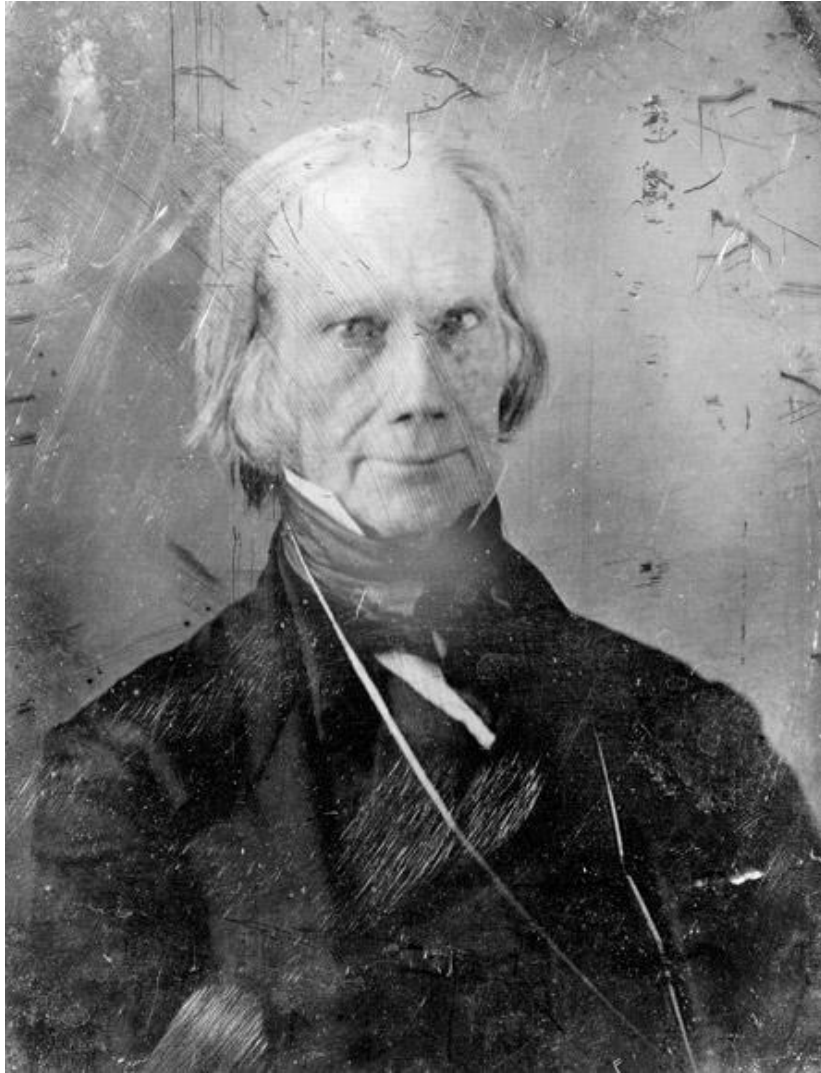
- **Southerners agitated by the loss of runaway slaves through the Underground Railroad**
- **Demand stronger fugitive slave law**

The Underground Railroad



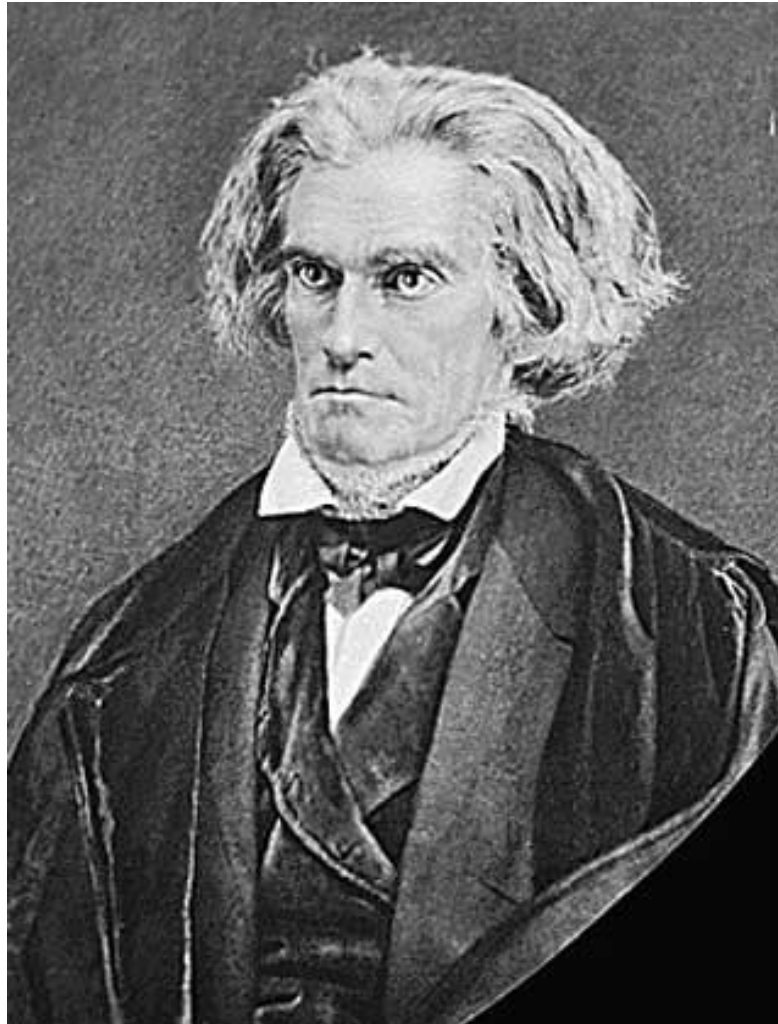
- **1,000 runaways lost each year**
- **More blacks gained freedom through self-purchase or voluntary emancipation**
- **Southerners argue the Constitution protects slavery**
- **South sticks to principle**
 - **“Although the loss of property is felt, the loss of honor is felt still more.”**

Henry Clay & Compromise of 1850



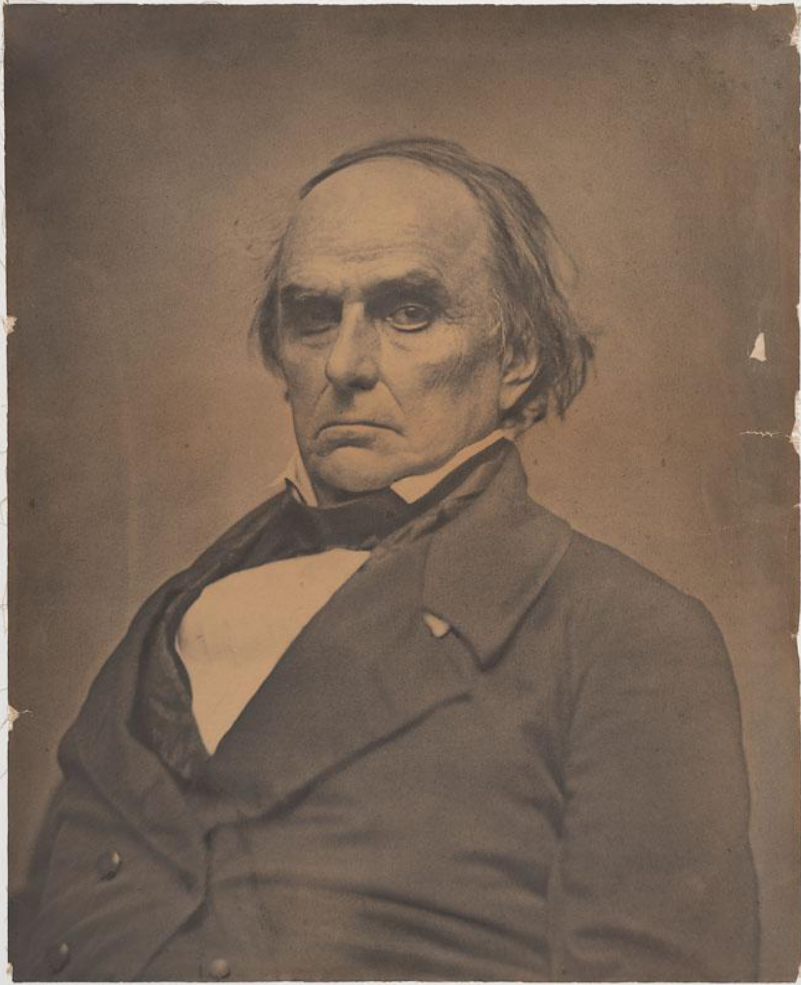
- **Henry Clay, Kentucky**
 - **73 years old**
 - **“Great Pacificator”**
 - **Disillusioned, enfeebled and racked by a cruel cough**
 - **Argues that the North & South both make concessions**
 - **North should partially yield to more stringent fugitive-slave law**

John C. Calhoun & **Great Compromise of 1850**



- **“Great Nullifier”**
- **68 years old**
- **Dying of tuberculosis**
 - **Too weak to deliver his speech, a younger Senator spoke**
- **He desires to leave slavery alone, give the South its minority rights, and restore the political balance**
- **Died in 1850 before the vote on the Compromise of 1850**

Daniel Webster & **Compromise of 1850**



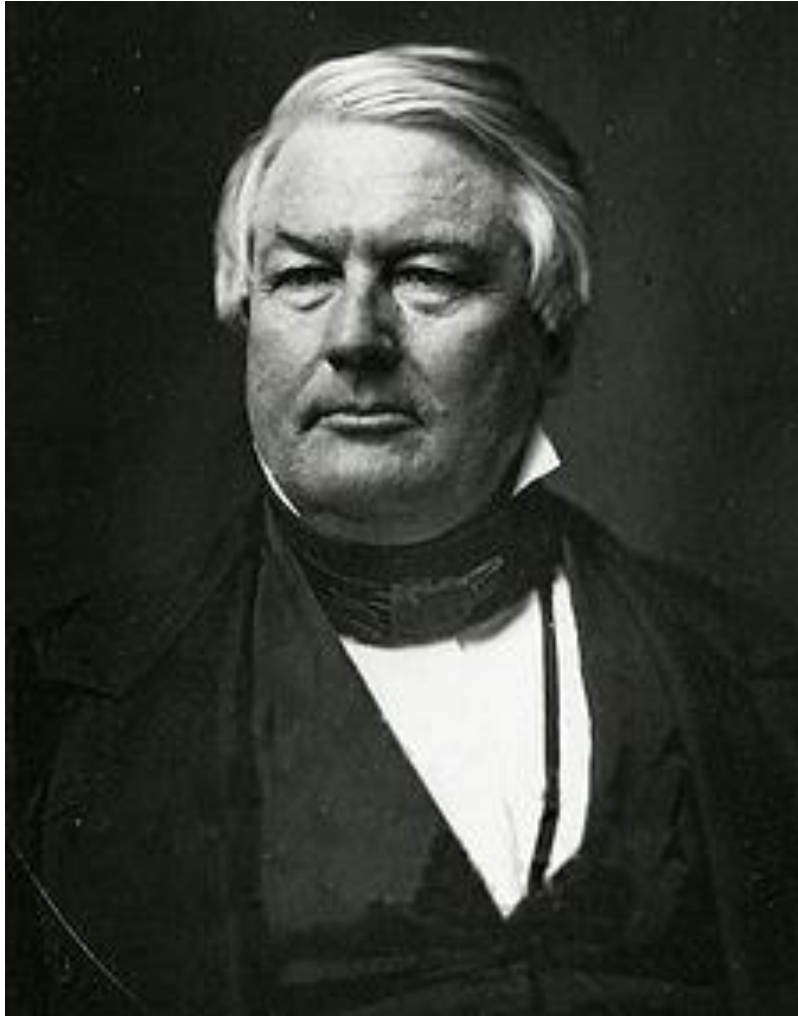
- 68 years old
- Liver problems aggravated by “high living” (drunk)
- He urged all reasonable concessions to the South, including a new fugitive-slave law with teeth
- Congress should not legislate on the Mexican Cession territories
 - He believes slavery can not exist in the region based upon climate, topography & climate

Debating the Compromise of 1850



- **Young Guard from the North**
 - **William H. Seward, NY Senator**
 - **“Higher law” than the Constitution demands the exclusion of slavery from the newly one territories**
 - **President Zachary Taylor swayed by Seward’s Higher Law arguments**
 - **Taylor threatens veto of compromise**

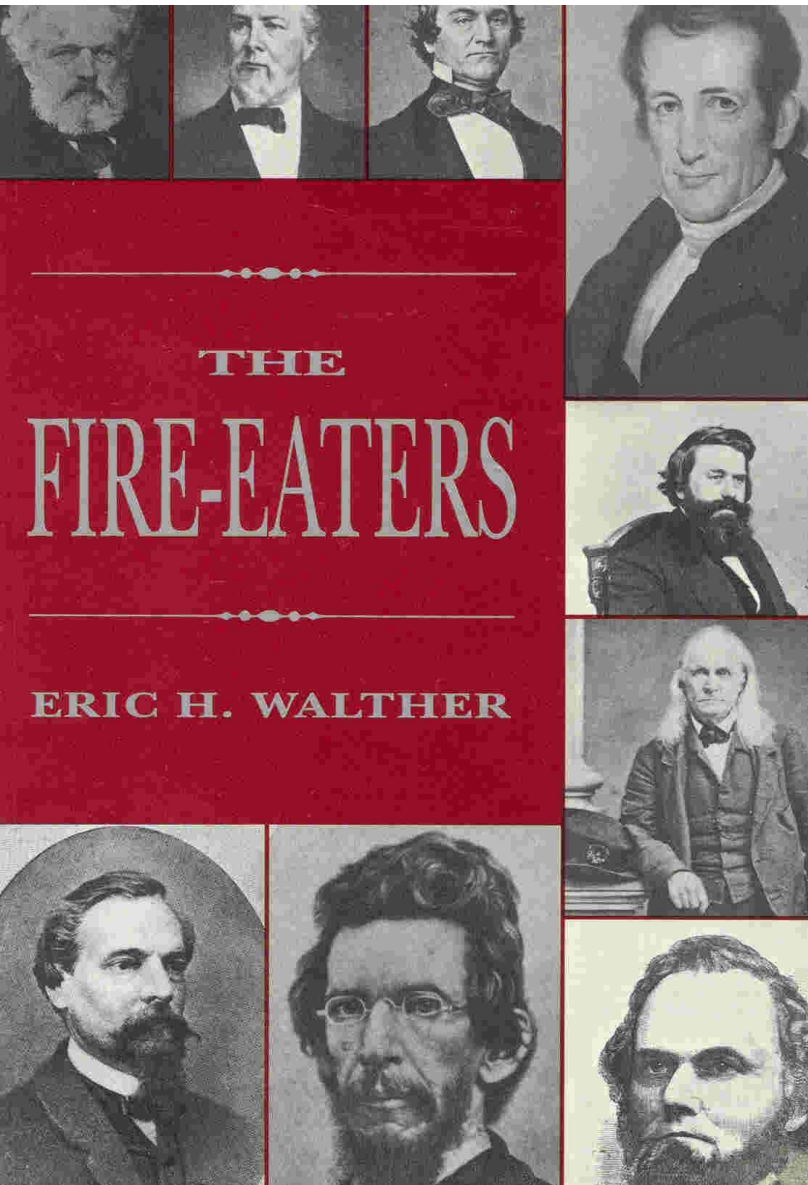
Reasons for the passage of Compromise of 1850



1. **The death of Zachary Taylor
Vice-President Millard
Fillmore supports the
compromise**
2. **Northern Unionist Senators
lobby effectively for the Union**
3. **A spirit of goodwill,
strengthened by an upsurge of
prosperity enriched by
California gold**
4. **Stephen Douglas navigated it
thru Congress**

FILLMORE - #13

Fire-eaters of the South



- **Oppose any concessions**
 - Movement in South to boycott Northern goods
- **Southern extremists meet in Nashville, TN**
 - Support slavery
 - Condemn compromise
 - Met once again after passage of compromise
- **2nd Era of Good Feelings**

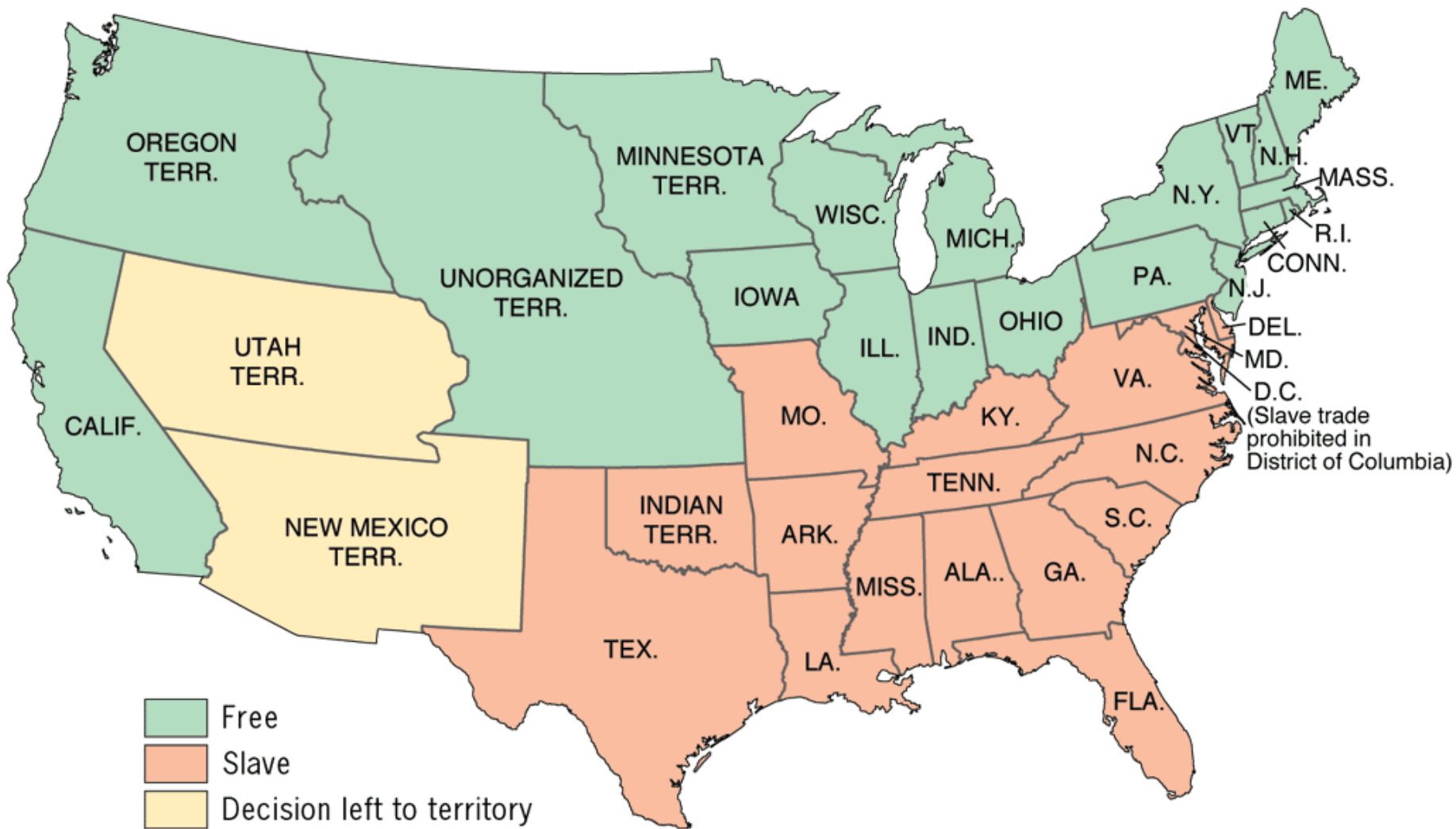
Compromise of 1850

NORTH

- **California admitted as a free state**
- **Territory disputed by Texas surrendered to New Mexico**
- **Abolition of slave trade in DC**

SOUTH

- **New Mexico & Utah territories open to popular sovereignty**
- **Texas to receive \$10 million from the federal government in compensation**
- **More stringent Fugitive Slave Law**



Who Got the Better Deal?

- **The North**
 - **CA tipped balance in the Senate**
 - **UT & NM opened to slavery but “highest law” will limit slavery**
 - **TX only paid a modest sum of \$10 million**
 - **DC enters a wedge into abolition**
 - **Fugitive Slave Law enrages North**

The Fugitive Slave Law



- **“Bloodhound Bill”**
- **Requires Northern states to return runaway slaves**
- **Anyone found aiding slaves faces fines/jail**
 - **Federal judges receive \$5 dollars for every slave not returned, \$10 for every slave returned (Bribe?)**

Northern Response

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.

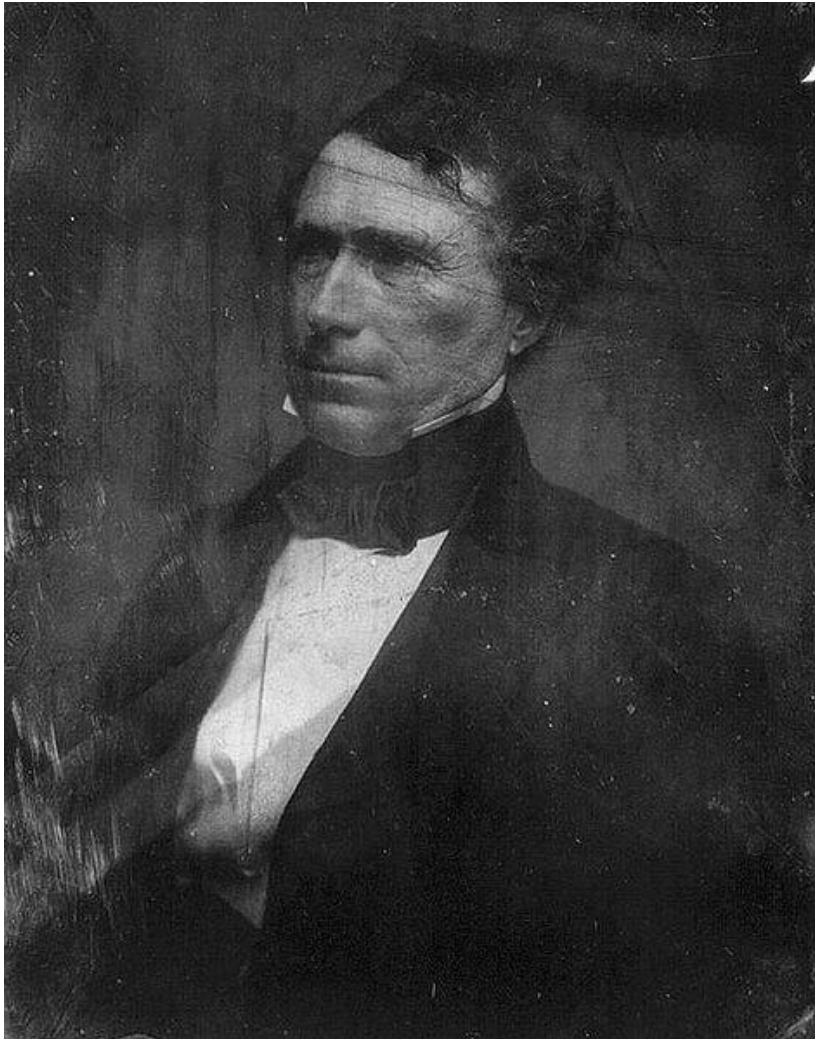
- Enrages moderates and swells abolitionist ranks
- Personal liberty laws
- Wins Civil War for the North:
 - Decade passes while North gains material and moral strength
- Underground Railroad becomes more aggressive

Election of 1852 & the Democrats



- Democrats meet in Baltimore to nominate another “dark horse” candidate, NH lawyer-politician, Franklin Pierce, the “young hickory” of the granite hills

Franklin Pierce

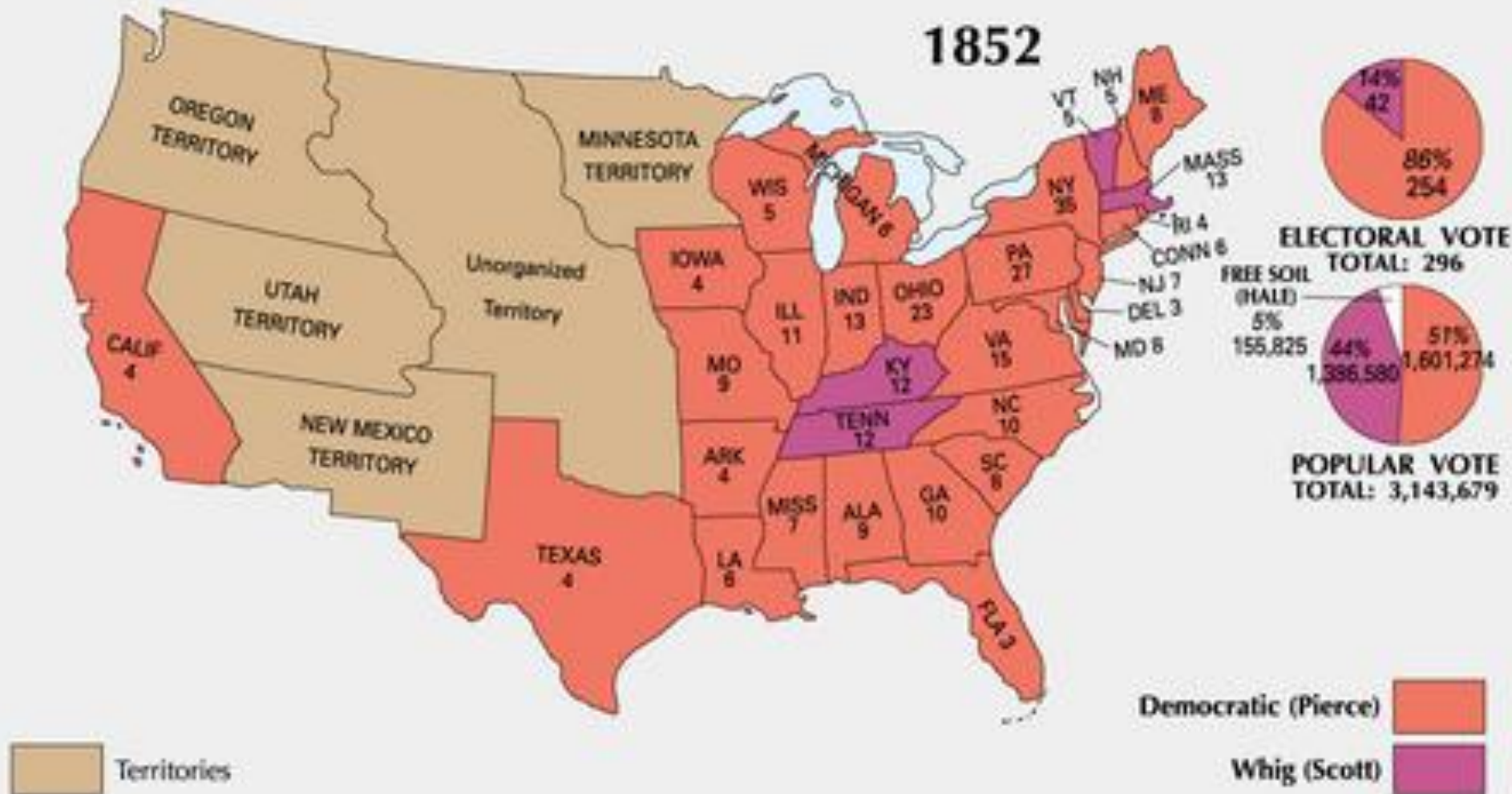


- Weak & indecisive
- Young, handsome, convivial
- Served without distinction in Mexican War
 - Groin injury after falling off horse earns him the nickname “Fainting General”
- Enemyless, prosouthern Northerner
 - Acceptable to Southern wing of Democratic Party
 - His platform accepts the entirety of Compromise of 1850

Election of 1852 & the Whigs



- **Whigs convene in Baltimore to nominate Winfield Scott**
 - **Haughty**
 - **Old Fuss & Feathers**
 - **Praised the compromise of 1850 though less enthusiastically than the Democrats**



- **Pierce wins (#14)**
- **Whigs split**
 - Antislavery Whigs of the North deplored Scott's platform which included the Fugitive Slave Act
 - Southern Whigs like the platform but not the candidate

Nicaragua



- **Southerners seek new slave territory (look to South America)**
- **William Walker, backed by an armed force recruited largely in the South, installed himself as president in July 1856 & legalizes slavery**
- **Pierce extended diplomatic recognition**
- **Coalition of Central American nations overthrew Walker**
- **Honduran firing squad executed Walker**

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty



- Neither America nor Britain would fortify or secure exclusive control over any future waterway
- It was negotiated in response to attempts to build the Nicaragua Canal, a canal in Nicaragua that would connect the Pacific and the Atlantic.

Cuba



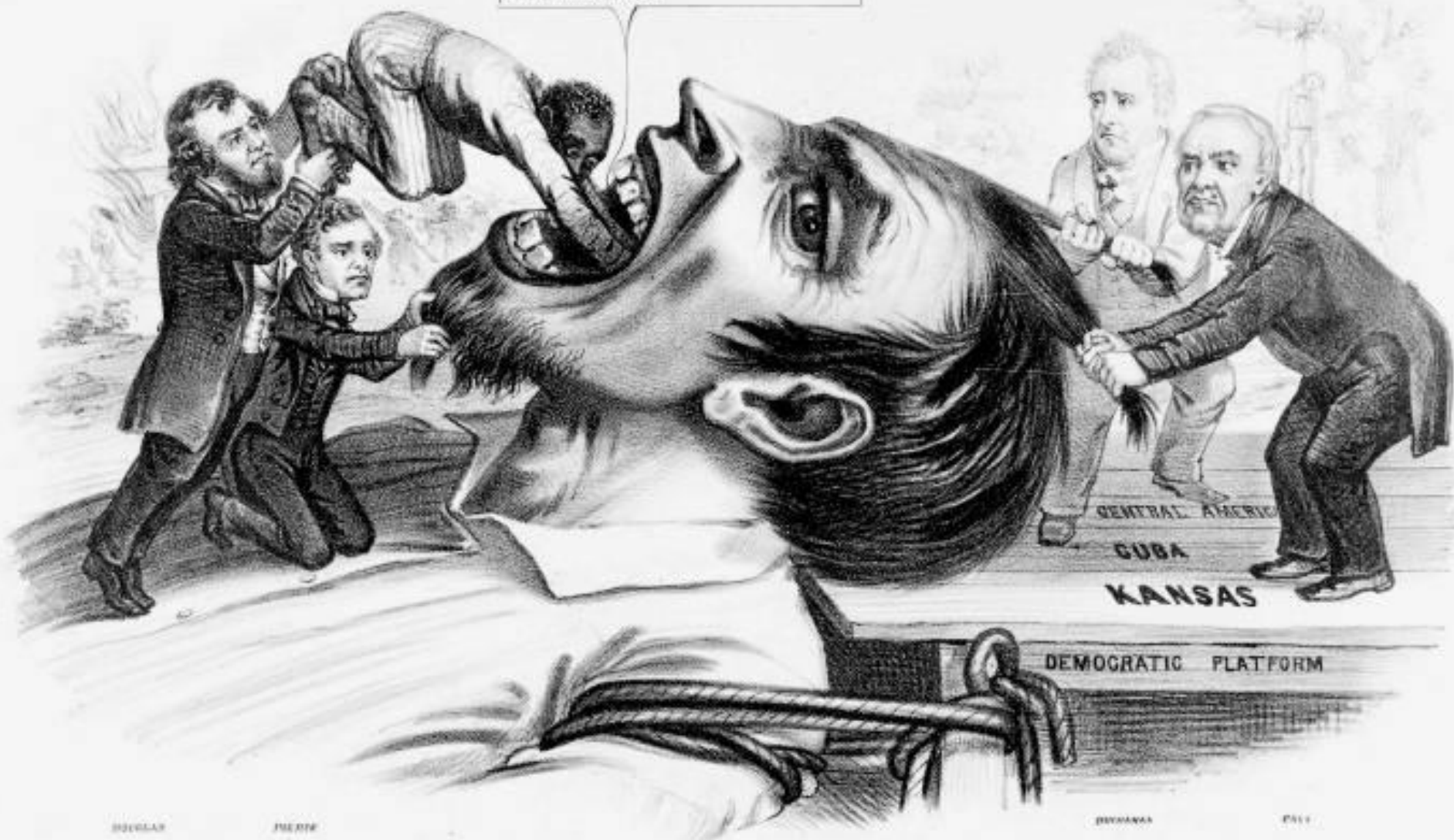
- **Pierce offers \$100 million to Spain**
 - **Rejected**
- **Private adventurers attempt to wrestle Cuba from Spain in 1850-1851; repelled by Spanish armada**
 - **Angry Southern mob sacks Spanish consulate at New Orleans**

- *Black Warrior Incident*
 - *Spain seized American steamer in 1854*

Ostend Manifesto 1854

- **Rationale for the US to purchase Cuba from Spain and implied the U.S. should declare war if Spain refused**
- **Secretary of State instructed the American ministers in Spain, England, France to prepare confidential recommendations for the acquisition of Cuba**
- **Offers \$120 million for Cuba**
- **Leaks out to press**
 - Northern abolitionist enraged
 - Pierce must drop request

MURDER !!! help —
neighbors help, O my poor Wife
and Children.



DECEMBER

1854

DECEMBER

1854

FORCING SLAVERY DOWN THE THROAT OF A FREESOILER

FILED BY A. L. WAGNER, AT THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT, ST. LOUIS, MO., 1854

Japan



- **Shippers urge Washington to push for commercial intercourse with Japan**
- **Japan had been reclusive but Russian threats open them to trade in 1853**
 - **US sent warships commanded by Commodore Matthew Perry & persuaded commercial treaties**

Gadsden Purchase

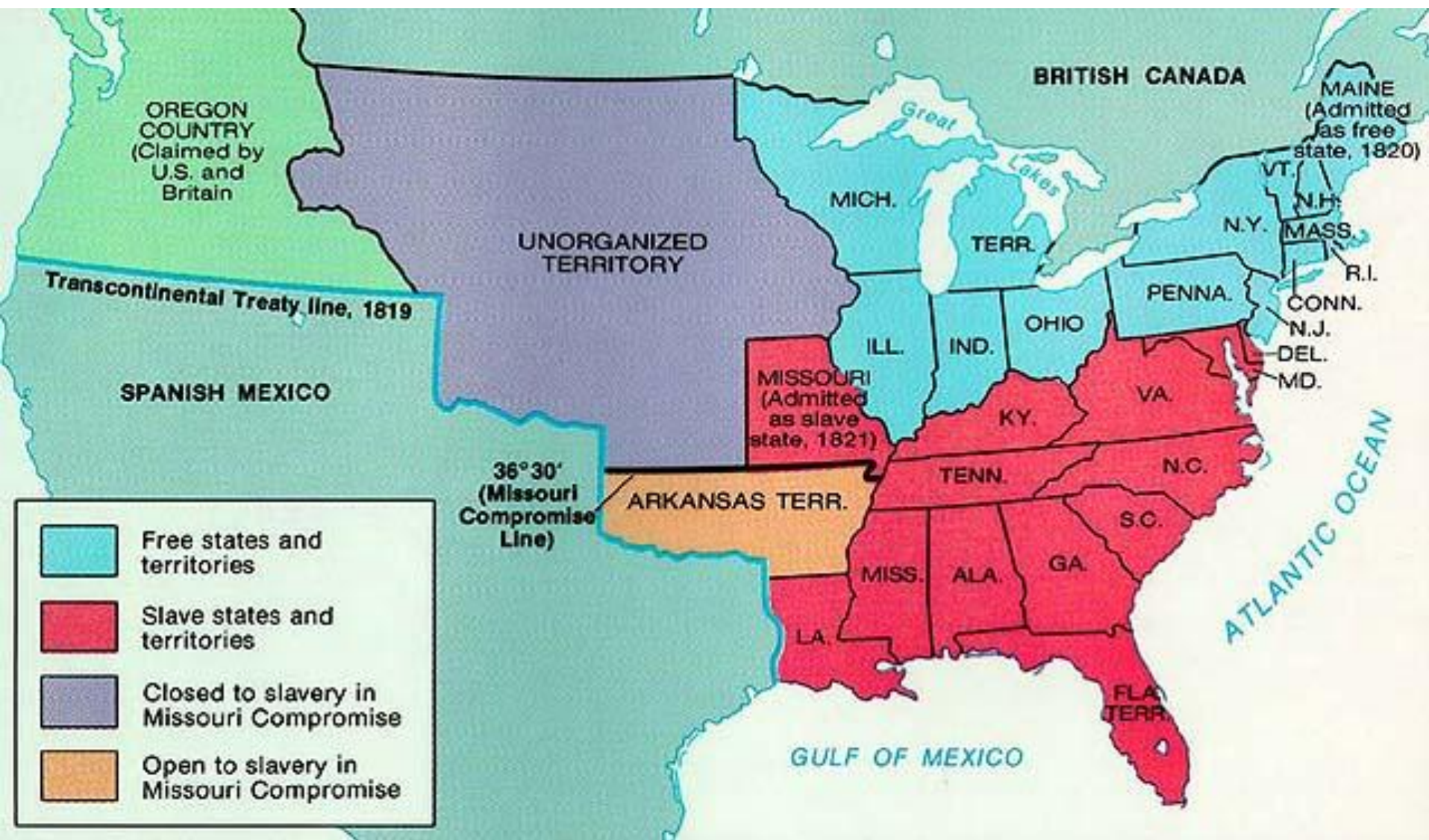


- **Needed for Southern transcontinental route & to secure Mexican Cession to the US**
- **US offers \$10 million for land**
- **Southerners claim right to build route**

Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854



- **Senator Stephen Douglas devises a plan for building a Northern railroad route & promoting western settlement in the unorganized Nebraska territory of the Louisiana Purchase**
- **Organize territory into Kansas & Nebraska with popular sovereignty**
- **Renews sectional controversy**
- **Republican Party formed in opposition to the act (oppose any expansion of slavery)**



Effects of Kansas Nebraska Act

- **Nullifies MO Compromise of 1820**
- **Abolitionist sentiment grows**
- **Democratic Party shattered**
 - **1856 president is last one for 28 years**
- **Republican Party takes shape**
 - **Sprang up in Midwest, notably Wisconsin & Michigan**
 - **Includes disgruntled Whigs, Free-Soilers, Know-Nothings, & other foes of Kansas-Nebraska Act**

