

Lesson #43 U.S. History

Crisis 1850's

The American Revolution impact on Civil War – the revolution made slavery an issue

James Otis in 1764 asked about equality

1774 Benjamin Rusk said slavery would be gone in 40 years

Many were under the illusion that slavery would end in time – and white workers would fill the space

Virginia had relaxed slave codes by the 1780's – mixed church meetings were held – lawsuits were brought – prove if a slave had an ancestor of white or Indian blood automatic freedom. 1790's there were 30,000 freed Black and by 1810 there were 94,000 freed Blacks

The Convention did not use the word slave

Georgia and South Carolina still imported slaves – threatened to walk out of the Convention

Slave population increased at the same rate as whites

Evil of slavery

Reluctances of breaking up families

Haiti Revolution and cotton began a change Mixed churches ended by 1800 – manumission declined – new slave codes written

Trade ended 1808

New Jersey had 7% slavery

Rhode Island 12%

N.Y. City 14%

Mayor of Philadelphia held 31 individuals' slaves

Livingston, Dixon, and Hancock had slaves

Virginia was 40% Slave

South Carolina was 60%

By the Mexican War - Indiana and Illinois divided between slave in the south and free in North

The Compromise of 1850 end the slave trade in D.C. Not slavery in the District and slaves could be sold in the District – just not for sale to other locations in the South

Presidential contender did not campaign other did the campaigning – Senator Douglas made a trip to see his mother and stop along the way and gave speeches – the trip took so long and wide that the press had a field day with Douglas's search for his mother.

Lincoln given nickname of the "Rail Splitter" and supporters one night meet a campaign speech with split rails and torches within short time Rail Splitter Clubs formed all over the country. Gave a frontier image to Lincoln and what nation needed.

Wide Awake Clubs formed in New England and Rail Splitter Clubs join Wide Awakes

Abolitionists and others saw slavery as ruining white work and society – lazy. Senator Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, gave speech on "The Crime Against Kansas" which attacked Senator Andrew Butler of South Carolina. Then Butler's cousin Representative Preston Brooks entered Senate and beat Sen. Sumner with a cane as he sat at his desk. It took him 5 years to re-turn to Senate.

John Brown – Pottawatomie Creek and Lawrence Kansas

Boston “Secret Six” raised funds for Browns war on slavery

He attacked the arsenal at Harper’s Ferry – war now against the United States

Robert E. Lee led the assault to capture John Brown

John became a hero to some and a villain to others

Political:

Democrats (North) “butternuts” and immigrants (Catholics) (Mick’s)

1. Peace group “copperheads” opposed war they would destroy South
2. War group save the Union

Republicans (Whigs, Know-Nothings, Free-Spoilers’ and abolitionist)

1. Radicals – abolish slavery NOW – New England
2. Moderates – disliked slavery
3. Conservatives – gradualist on slavery
4. Fear of French Revolution still on every one’s mind

Crittenden Compromise (Amendment) was not a compromise and only addressed the Southern point of view. All concessions were to be done by the North. It was to be the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and could never be repealed once ratified. It set slavery in permanent and unchangeable right in the Southern States and in Federal territory. It nullified State laws that thwarted the recapture of fugitives and establish the Mason-Dixson Line to the west coast. Plus, prohibited Congress interfering with the slave trade and allowed compensation to slave owners that had slaves assisted by activist.

Clement L. Vallandigham the Representative from Ohio had strong Southern sympathies and roots. He claimed to have no New England blood. He put forth a plan to divide the nation into four parts. New England with New York and Pennsylvania, the Mid-west Ohio to Kansas, the South from Delaware to Texas, and the West California and Oregon.

The South in Congress were walking out of the Union. Alfred Iverson of Georgia “You may whip us, but we will not stay whipped”. Robert Toombs of Georgia “We want no negro equality, no negro citizenship, we want no mongrel race to degrade our own.”

Seven States had left the Union by January 29, 1860 went Thaddeus Stevens stood and delivered a speech on how the radicals would pursue the conflict. “They cannot expect to make us love slavery” or that slavery is “a divine institution”. At the end of the speech the remaining Southern senator rush to beat Stevens who was protected by other members. The 36th Congress saw the country into a Civil War.

Attempts to prevent Civil War:

1. Compromise
 - a. North make concessions
 - b. Republicans give up prohibition on slavery
2. President Buchanan did nothing
3. Lincoln – save union priority

Geography:	North	South
Bank Deposits	81%	19%
	\$189 million)	\$27 million
Capital investment	84%	16%
Manufacturing Plants	86%	14%
Industrial Workers	92%	8%
	1.1 million	101,000
Railroad Mileage	71%	29%
	22,000 miles	2,000 miles
Firearms Production	97%	3%
Railroad Equipment	96%	4%
Locomotives	470	19
Value of Manufactured Goods	90%	10%
Per Capita	\$43.73	\$13.25
Value of farmland:	\$25.67 per acre	\$10.40 per acre
Value of farm machinery	\$0.89	\$0.42
Population	71% =22,340,000	29%= 9,103,000
Military Age	4,000,000	200,000
Urban Population:	26%	10%
Literacy	94%	83% whites / 53% total
Free Male Population 18-20	81%	19%
Iron Production	94%	6%
Textile Production	93%	7%
Coal Production	97%	3%
Horses	60%	40%
Mules	10%	90%
Wheat Production	81%	19%
Corn Production	67%	33%
Cotton Production	4%	96%
Farm acreage	75%	25%
Wealth Produces	75%	25%
Merchant Ships	90%	10%
	3,000 steamboats	
Canals	3,7000 miles	

Lincoln /Douglas (6) Debates – Lincoln lost the Senate Seat (Legislator appointed Senators)
Election of 1860 had four candidates (Lincoln 39% of vote) not on ballot in South
Power shift from Virginia to South Carolina radicals

Southern Rhetoric

Superiority of system
North loved to spend money
Panic of 1857
Banks closed
Factories closed
Businesses failed
Workers not cared for!
Indian Planters owned -1,000 slaves

Northern Rhetoric

Slavery is an evil institution
Shame – planters loved to make money
Hinton Rowan Helper, *Impending Crisis of the South*
Slavery's impact on Southern economy ignorance poor
Elite Monopolized best land impoverished all others
Cruel and immoral (rape Black women)
Uncle Tom's Cabin

Lost Cause *The Lost Cause Regained* by Edward A. Pollard

Paradise Lost by Milton

South saw itself as “Paradise on Earth” and North as the “Wilderness”
North seen as being filled with immigrants “Trash of Europe” – traitors
South as “Cavalier Warriors” self-sacrificing heroism – “gentlemen”

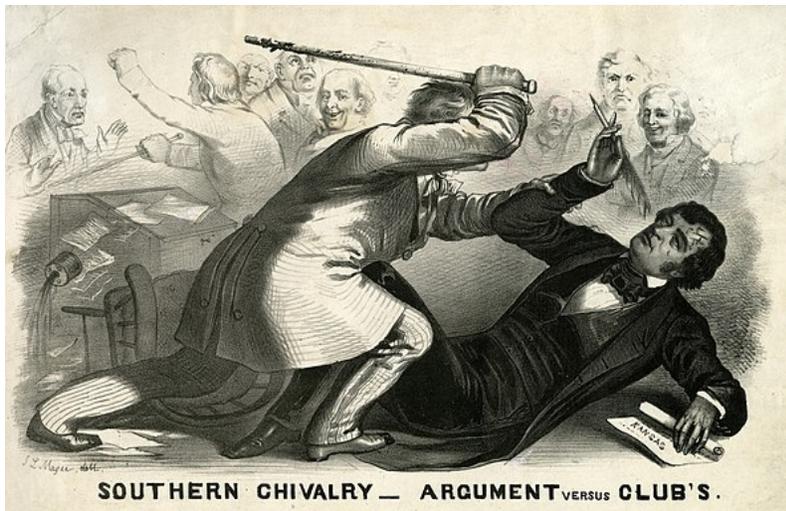
Spartans at Thermopylae

Roland at Roncesvalles

Nibelungs in Attila's hall

North saw “cavalier as a Spanish Aristocrat with negative attributes of arrogance, laziness, cruelty, and decadence – Where the North saw themselves as Roundheads (common men)

Scotland model for Southern rebellion – ballads, clan gatherings (chief), St. Andrew Cross (Flag) and burning cross – 1745 Bonnie Prince Charlie “Lost Cause” *Ivanhoe* by Sir. Walter Scott



Southerners sent more Canes to Congress

The southern members of Congress use the threat of duels to put the northern in its place. The Republicans came in with pistols and challenged those attempts.