

Chronology of conflict between the North and South

- 1820- Missouri Compromise, maintains sectional balance in the Senate
- 1846- Mexican-American War adds new lands in the west
- 1850- California applies for admission, balance ends
- 1854- Kansas-Nebraska Act- Popular Sovereignty- any territory can choose slavery
- 1856- Bleeding Kansas- war between pro and anti slavery forces in Kansas
- 1857- Dred Scott Case- Supreme Court rules slavery can not be stopped
- 1858- Lincoln-Douglas Debate- Can nation continue half slave and half free?
- 1859- Harper's Ferry- John Brown tries to lead a slave rebellion
- 1860- Lincoln Elected President of the United States
- 1860- Southern States Seceed from the union
- 1861- Lincoln Inaugarated as President
- 1861- South attacks Fort Sumner in South Carolina

Cotton as a percentage of U.S. Exports, 1800-1840

50%					XXXX
					XXXX
40%			XXXX		XXXX
			XXXX		XXXX
30%		XXXX	XXXX		XXXX
			XXXX		XXXX
20%		XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
		XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
10%	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
0%	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
year	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840

- 1) What type of graph is this?
- 2) What percentage of U.S. exports were cotton in 1800?
- 3) What percentage of U.S. exports were cotton in 1840?
- 4) Why was cotton such a small percentage in 1800?
- 5) What was needed for this small percentage to increase so dramatically?
- 6) Why was cotton production important to the north?
- 7) Why did cotton production strengthen the political power of the planters in the south?
- 8) Why did cotton lead to the expansion of slavery?
- 9) Why did cotton lead to conflicts between the north and south?
- 10) Why did southerners like to say that "Cotton was King"?

Cotton Production Leads to a Debate over Slavery

William Harper: "The coercion of slavery alone is adequate to form man to the habits of labor...It is as much in the order of nature, that men should enslave each other, as that animals should prey upon each other."

Representative Charles Pinckney: "Is there a single line in the Old or New Testament either censuring or forbidding it (slavery)? I answer without hesitation, no....The Jews in the time of thocracy, and the Greeks and Romans, had all slaves...This world was formed by a great and omnipotent being....nothing is permitted to exist here but by his will."

John C. Calhoun: "It is a great and dangerous error to suppose that all people are equally entitled to liberty. It is a reward to be earned...and not a boon (gift) to be bestowed on (given to) a people too ignorant...of enjoyong it...Instead of being born free and equal, (men) are born subject...to the laws and institutions of the country where they are born..."

Supreme Court Justice Charles Taney: "Dred Scott was not a citizen of Missouri within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States...The right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly confirmed in the Constitution."

William Lloyd Garrison: "I am determined at every hazard to lift up the standard of emancipation in the eyes of the nation until every chain be broken and every bondman set free! Let Southern oppressors tremble-- let their secret supporters tremble -- let their Northern defenders tremble -- let all enemies of the persecuted blacks tremble."

Henry David Thoreau: "I cannot for an instant accept a political organization that is the slave's government also. If the law is of such a nature that it requires you to be an agent of injustice to another, then, I say, break the law."

Theodore Weld: "We will prove that the slaves in the United States are treated with barbarous inhumanity;...we shall show...that these deeds are committed, ...not in one of the slave states, but in all of them."

Abraham Lincoln: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free."

Who do you agree with?

Why?

What should be done?

New States enter the Nation

Original 13 states (1787)

Free

Massachusetts
Connecticut
Rhode Island
New Hampshire
New York
New Jersey
Pennsylvania

Vermont 1790
Ohio 1803
Indiana 1816
Illinois 1818
Maine 1820

Slave

Georgia
South Carolina
North Carolina
Virginia
Maryland
Delaware

Kentucky 1792
Tennessee 1796
Louisiana 1812
Mississippi 1817
Alabama 1819
Missouri 1821

States Admitted to the Union After the Missouri Compromise

Free

Michigan 1837
Iowa 1846
Wisconsin 1848

Slave

Arkansas 1836
Texas 1845
Florida 1845

Free States Waiting for Admission

California 1850
Minnesota 1858
Oregon 1859
Kansas 1861
Nevada 1864
Nebraska 1867

Election of 1860

Candidate	Party	% Popular Vote	Electoral vote	% Elec. Vote
Lincoln	Republican	40%	180	60%
Douglas	North. Dem.	30%	12	4%
Breckinridge	South. Dem.	18%	72	24%
Bell	Const. Union	12%	39	12%

States won by Lincoln: All free except part of NJ

States won by Douglas: Missouri and part of NJ

States won by Breckinridge: Cotton States

States won by Bell: Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee

WHY DID THE SOUTH LEAVE THE UNION?

- * 75% owned no slaves
- * 5% owned one slave
- * 7% owned 2-4 slaves
- * 6% owned 5-9 slaves
- * 2.5% owned 20-49 slaves
- * less than 1% (.75%)
 owned over 50 slaves
- * 4% owned 10-19 slaves

Dec. 19, 1860, Charleston, South Carolina Secession Convention:

“We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled do declare and ordain that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States under the name of ‘The United States of America’ is hereby dissolved.”

March 4, 1861, Abraham Lincoln’s Inauguration Address:

“Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern states that their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed I declare that ‘I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.’”

General Robert E. Lee, 1861, letter to his sister:

“Despite my devotion to the Union and the feeling of loyalty as an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise a hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have resigned my commission in the Army.”

General Robert E. Lee, 1861, statement to President Lincoln when offered command of the Union Army:

“How can I draw my sword upon Virginia, my native state? I shall return home and share the miseries of my people and, save in defense, draw my sword on none.”

