

Events and Trends Leading to Civil War: Perceptions and Realities

ANTI Slavery	PRO Slavery	Date	Event or Trend	Perceptions and Realities—View from the North and South and from PRO Slavery and ANTI Slavery Factions
-	-	1820s	Republic of Mexico	Mexico independent from Spain with northern provinces to [] and to [] (West)?
-	-	1832	-	Election: Andrew Jackson [#] (Democrat)
-	<	1836-05	TX Independence from Mexico/Lone Star Rep.	Why did it remain the Lone Star Republic? How many potential slave states, each with 2 pro-slavery Senators?
-	-	1836	-	Election: Martin Van Buren (Democrat)
?	?	1840s	"Manifest destiny"	What is it? What is "allocated by Providence"? Who coined the term? John L. O'Sullivan How moved west? [] What [] Indians/buffalo? Where are the future targets? Canada, Cuba, Hawaii, Mexico
-	-	1840	-	Election: William Henry Harrison [#] (Whig; later dies, John Tyler V.P.)
-	-	1841	Creole	Slave rebellion during transport from VA to LA; then to Bahamas and Br. free them
-	-	1842	Webster-Ashburton Treaty	US/Br. patrols of African coast to stop the slave trade (also NE boundary with Canada)
>	<	1844-12	-	Election: James K. Polk (Democrat) OR how? (>); TX how? (<)
-	<	1845-02 28	TX, a state	Why Tyler? (lame duck +) Method to pass?
-	-	1845-03 04	-	Polk inaugural
-	-	1846-05	Mexican War starts	Rio Grande vs. Nueces (TX)-Gen. Zackary Taylor - Santa Fe (NM)/Bear Flag Republic(CA)
-	-	1846-06	OR dispute resolved	US/Br. negotiations – OR northern boundary remains 49°
>		1846-08	Wilmot Proviso (condition)	No slavery in territory taken from Mexico – Wilmot (Democrat, North) - sectional vote – means?
	<F - IF	1848-02	Mexican War ends	US paid Mexico: \$15M + \$3M in claims by US citizens. US got: AZ, CA, NV, and UT. ??? US got: US-Mexico border at Rio Grande. <F = If Missouri Compromise continues and if 36° 30' continues
-	-	1848-12	-	Election: Zachary Taylor [#] (Whig; later dies, Millard Fillmore V.P.) vs. Democrat (popular sovereignty) vs. Free Soil ⁶
		1849	California	Forty-niners (a lot of them); territorial convention decides a free state
>		1850-02 to 09	Compromise of 1850	Major player: Stephen Douglass (IL, Democrat, Senator) - Legislation in this package: • California as a free state • No slave trade in the District of Columbia • NM (TX gets \$10M, debt problem) and UT territories by popular sovereignty • More powerful Fugitive Slave Law – Required return/punished those helping them
P>		1852	Uncle Tom's Cabin	Author? Harriet Beecher Stowe Why matter? 300,000 US copies
-	-	1852-12	-	Election: Franklin Pierce (Democrat) vs. Winfield Scott [#] (Whig)
	<F	1853	Gadsden Purchase	US paid Mexico: \$15M. Why the purchase?
	<P	1854-01 – 05	Kansas-Nebraska Act	Major player: Stephen Douglass Why the legislation? Repeal Missouri Compromise + Kansas & Nebraska territories by popular sovereignty
		1854-01	Revolt of factions starts Revolt results	Foundation of Republican Party = • Anti-slavery Northern Democrats • Anti-slavery Northern Whigs – a shift in Whigs such as Abraham Lincoln • Free Soilers - No slavery in the territories • Nativist party (a.k.a. Know Nothings—write in candidates and win regionally)
>	<	1855-1856	"Bleeding Kansas" – This is not a dramatic term. There is bloodshed.	What are the unintended consequences of the principle of popular sovereignty? Multiple attacks from both directions resulting in a civil war over slavery: • 1 st weak and 2 nd PRO Slavery territorial governor • PRO Slavery legislature - fraud/violence by about 5K Missourians (border ruffians) • ANTI Slavery center at Lawrence, Kansas; counter constitution • PRO Slavery attack on Lawrence—burned hotel, attacked homes, burned newspapers • ANTI Slavery attack by John Brown's group—killed 5 PRO Slavery people, mutilated bodies displayed – Pottawatomie Massacre (means?)
>		1856	Events in Senate chamber	Preston Brooks? Charles Sumner? – Leads more Northerners to Republican Party
-	-	1856-12	-	Election: James Buchanan (Democrat)
	<	1857-03	Dred Scott case	Ruling by Supreme Court (Roger Taney Court): - 2 key points: Slaves are not citizens and cannot sue. Missouri Compromise is unconstitutional violation of [] in the 5 th .
	<	1857-10 -12	Fraud in another Kansas election	Majority of Kansans were free-state. What does Douglas do? (Kansas not admitted until 1861, after secession)
-	-	1858	7 Lincoln-Douglas debates	Senate contest in Illinois: • Abraham Lincoln – Moderate: not abolitionism, slavery remains but no expansion • Stephen Douglas
P>		1859	Raid at Harpers Ferry, VA	Who does it? [] What's at Harpers Ferry? [] What's the objective? []
P>		1860-11	Election	Election: Abraham Lincoln, Republican (highest popular vote but only 39%; 180 electoral votes to 123, all 18 free states) – 3-way split of the Democratic Party (North, South, and Constitutional Union)
	<	1860-11, 12	Secession crisis	Secession - South Carolina 1 st (Federal fort, Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor) Buchanan – unarmed ship, supplies to Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor
	<	1861-02	Another election	Who is elected? Jefferson Davis [%] , President; Alexander Stephens [%] , Vice-President What's their Constitution? [] - 6 more secede (AL, FL, GA, LA, MS TX)
		1861-03	Lincoln inaugural address	Slavery remains where it exists, but will "hold, occupy, and possess" federal property [%]
	<	1861-04	Fort Sumter	What happened? Before supplies can reach Fort Sumter, 1 st shots by South Carolina How does it appear? [] Post Fort Sumter: 11 total (VA, AR, TN, NC) Western Virginia—Refused to secede; was a separate state in 1863.

[#] Military hero

⁶Replaces earlier Liberty Party. Spoiler party. Slogan: "Free soil, free speech, free labor, and free men."

[%]Lincoln's Inaugural Address for 1861 and 1865 are in Primaries for Chapter 14; his inaugural for 1861 and documents from Davis and Stephens, in Chapter 13.