

- Perspective shift
  - The generation that lived during the founding father era has left
  - New generation comes, and they have a different perspective
- Popular Sovereignty
- Compromise of 1850
  - Broken into pieces, each of which passes narrowly
  - None of the pieces went through with both sides of the argument
- 1851 - Georgia Resolution
- 1852 - Uncle Tom's Cabin
- 1854 - Kansas-Nebraska Act
  - Northern railroad in exchange for Popular Sovereignty
  - Douglas loses political career as a result
  - Rise of Republican Party and death of Whigs
- Filibusterers
  - Southerners determined to spread slavery
  - Narcisso Lopez
    - \* Cuban organizes expeditions into Cuba to topple Spanish rule
    - \* The expeditions fail, but he did get some people
- Austin Manifesto
  - Says the USA should purchase Cuba from Spain
  - If they refuse, we'll "persuade" them to sell it
  - Gets into the press
- John Brown
  - Sets up abolitionist movement in order to break the south (Southern view)
- 1856 - Brown goes to a pro slavery area and shoots them
- Republicans gain massive representation in Congress
- Democrats determine to get rid of Pierce
  - Turn to James Buchanan

- Run on popular sovereignty
- Republicans nominate John C Fremont
  - Denounce Austen Manifesto
- American party falls apart in 1856
  - Walkout of southern delegates
  - Northern delegates offer nomination to John C Fremont
- Buchanan wins every southern state and narrowly takes a few northern states
- Dred Scott case
  - Does going to free states make him a free man?
  - Supreme Court is working on it
  - A week after Buchanan is in office three part ruling comes out with 5/6 justices agreeing
  - First, Dred Scott is not a citizen, so he can't bring cases to court
  - Second, he has been a slave since he must be freed based on laws in his home state Missouri
  - Third, he can only be freed if he is bought by someone first
  - Justification is fifth ammendment - Property cannot be seized without due process
  - Northerners are horrified
  - Southerners are excited
  - Very divisive
- Douglas's senate term ends in 1856
  - Legislature elects senators at this time
  - Lincoln gets nominated by Republicans
  - Lincoln gives a speech which links him with anti-slavery movement
    - \* House divided against itself cannot stand
    - \* Brands him as a malevolent source in the South
- Kansas also moving
  - Second constitution (pro-slavery) recognized now
  - Only 200 slaves or so in the state, but it raises opposition
  - Douglass destroyed because of denouncing this action

- Splits democratic party North/South
- Economic collapse
  - Railroad overspeculation
  - Republican opportunity
- Lincoln challenges Douglas to debates
  - Douglas doesn't want to, but refusing to would be wimpy
  - Lincoln-Douglas Debates from August to October 1858
  - Tracked nationally by the media
  - Very little difference between the two men
  - Lincoln wants to use government to stop the spread of slavery
  - Douglas pushes popular sovereignty
  - In the Freeport Doctrine, Douglas says that the Dred Scott decision is irrelevant
    - \* Further dooms Douglas's career
  - Lincoln wins popular vote, but not a majority of legislators
    - \* However, he's become a national figure already
- John Brown wants to raise a slave rebellion
  - Gets about 30 people, but not enough support
  - 1859 - Seize Harper's Ferry Railroad line
    - \* No blacks rally to the cause
    - \* Townspeople put it under fire
    - \* Government goes to retake the arsenal
    - \* Brown arrested and thrown in Jail
    - \* Convicted of treason and sentenced to death
- 1860 - Nomination of Abraham Lincoln by Republican Party
  - Cooper Union speech
    - \* Changes position to just keeping slavery out of new territories
    - \* Guarantees that Lincoln will get the nomination
- Democratic party splits
  - Nominate two separate candidates
- Election of 1860

- Very sectional
  - Only Stephen Douglas campaigns across the union
  - Lincoln gets the north
  - Breckinridge gets most of the south
- Secession starts even before the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln
- Buchanan Administration takes a legal approach to avoid secession without conflict
  - Strong line might have worked better