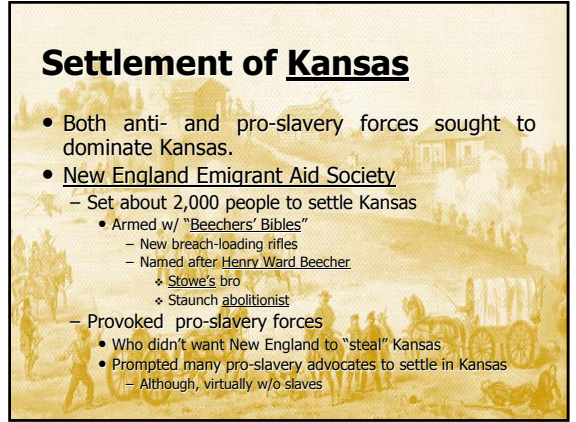


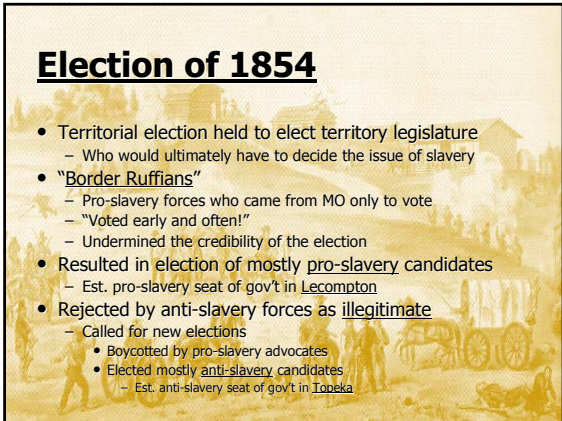
Trouble in Kansas

Chapter 14, Section 2



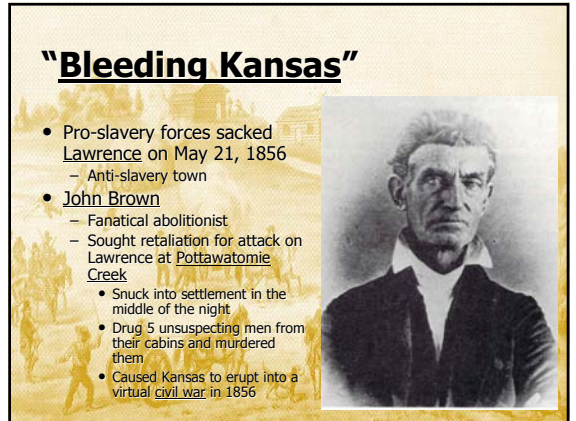
Settlement of Kansas

- Both anti- and pro-slavery forces sought to dominate Kansas.
- New England Emigrant Aid Society
 - Set about 2,000 people to settle Kansas
 - Armed w/ "Beechers' Bibles"
 - New breach-loading rifles
 - Named after Henry Ward Beecher
 - ◊ Stowe's bro
 - ◊ Staunch abolitionist
 - Provoked pro-slavery forces
 - Who didn't want New England to "steal" Kansas
 - Prompted many pro-slavery advocates to settle in Kansas
 - Although, virtually w/o slaves



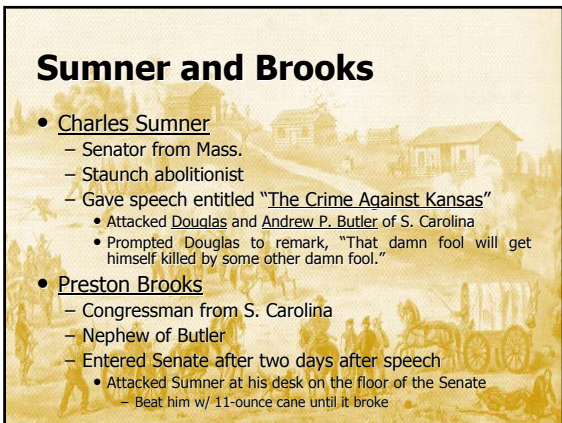
Election of 1854

- Territorial election held to elect territory legislature
 - Who would ultimately have to decide the issue of slavery
- "Border Ruffians"
 - Pro-slavery forces who came from MO only to vote
 - "Voted early and often!"
 - Undermined the credibility of the election
- Resulted in election of mostly pro-slavery candidates
 - Est. pro-slavery seat of gov't in Lecompton
- Rejected by anti-slavery forces as illegitimate
 - Called for new elections
 - Boycotted by pro-slavery advocates
 - Elected mostly anti-slavery candidates
 - Est. anti-slavery seat of gov't in Topeka



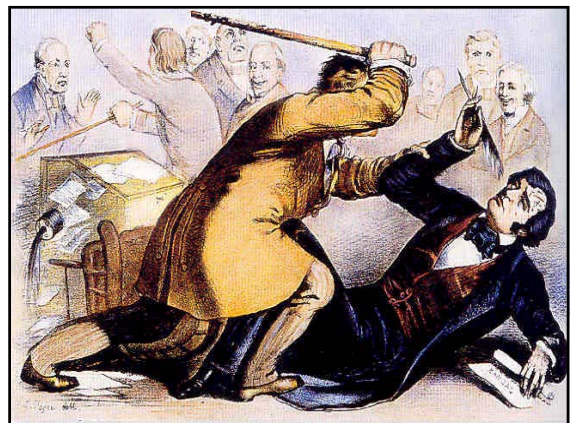
"Bleeding Kansas"

- Pro-slavery forces sacked Lawrence on May 21, 1856
 - Anti-slavery town
- John Brown
 - Fanatical abolitionist
 - Sought retaliation for attack on Lawrence at Pottawatomie Creek
 - Snuck into settlement in the middle of the night
 - Drug 5 unsuspecting men from their cabins and murdered them
 - Caused Kansas to erupt into a virtual civil war in 1856



Sumner and Brooks

- Charles Sumner
 - Senator from Mass.
 - Staunch abolitionist
 - Gave speech entitled "The Crime Against Kansas"
 - Attacked Douglas and Andrew P. Butler of S. Carolina
 - Prompted Douglas to remark, "That damn fool will get himself killed by some other damn fool."
- Preston Brooks
 - Congressman from S. Carolina
 - Nephew of Butler
 - Entered Senate after two days after speech
 - Attacked Sumner at his desk on the floor of the Senate
 - Beat him w/ 11-ounce cane until it broke



The Lecompton Constitution

- Written by pro-slavery gov't for const. of Kansas
- Approved by referendum by settlers of Kansas
 - B/c anti-slavery forces boycotted election
 - Lecompton gov't and its constitution not seen as legitimate.
- Caused controversy when submitted to Congress
 - Pres. Buchanan recommended it be approved.
 - Douglas objected.
 - Violated integrity of "popular sovereignty"
 - Threatened his re-election hopes in 1858
 - Joined w/ Republicans to defeat the const.
 - Split the Democratic Party

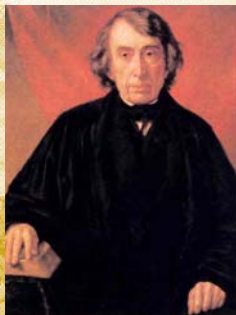
Dred Scott



- Slave and personal body servant of Dr. John Emerson of St. Louis
 - Joined army and was stationed in IL and Wis. from 1834-1838
 - Took Scott w/ him
- Brought suit in MO courts for his liberty in 1846 after the death of Emerson
 - N.W. Ordinance prohibited slavery in IL.
 - MO Compromise prohibited slavery in Wis. Territory.
 - Scott concluded he should have been freed once taken to IL and Wis.

Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857)

- Roger B. Taney
 - Chief justice
 - Appointed by Jackson to succeed Marshall
 - Was a southerner
 - As was a majority of the justices
- Decision of the Supreme Court
 - Declared blacks were not citizens
 - Free or slave
 - So could not sue in federal court
 - So dismissed the case
 - Ruled the MO Compromise was unconst.
 - Had already been repealed by Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - Ruled slaves were property
 - 5th Amendment prohibits gov't from denying someone life, liberty, or property w/o due process of law.
 - Threatened constitutionality of "popular sovereignty"



Whigs

- Collapsed after the loss in the Election of 1852
 - Winfield Scott lost to Franklin Pierce.
 - "Old Fuss and Feathers"
 - Whigs had only been able to elect generals.
 - Wm. Henry Harrison and Zachary Taylor
 - Couldn't elect the most celebrated general in 1852



American Party

- A.k.a. as "Know-Nothings"
 - Began as a secret society
 - "I don't know" was used as the secret password.
- Primarily nativists
 - People who opposed immigration
 - Esp. Irish immigrants
 - Mostly Catholic
 - Settled in cities and competed for jobs
 - Mostly unskilled, which upset skilled laborers
 - Made jobs harder to get and drove wages down
 - Adopted the slogan, "Americans must rule America!"
 - Prompted Lincoln to observe that if the "Know-Nothings" were in control the Declaration would read, "all men are created equal, except negroes, and foreigners, and catholics."
 - Disliked blacks
 - Considered them inherently inferior
 - Appealed to southerners as well as northerners

Republican Party

- Sought to keep slavery out of new territories
 - But not complete abolitionists
- Appealed only to northerners
 - Starting the N.W. and spreading to New England
- Nominated John C. Frémont for pres. in 1856
 - Known as "The Pathfinder"
 - Hero from Mexican-American War
 - Used slogan "free soil, free speech, Frémont"
 - Defeated by the Democrat James Buchanan

