

Lincoln and Secession

Chapter 14, Section 3

Lincoln vs. Douglas

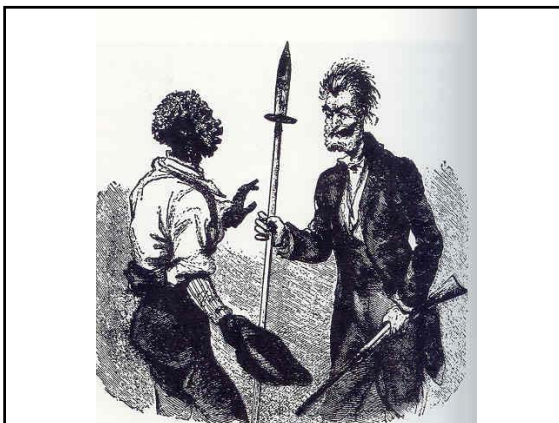
- Douglas' term for Senate expired in 1858.
- Lincoln had emerged as a great spokesman for Republican Party.
 - Had almost been nominated for vice pres. in 1856
 - Sought to stop the expansion of slavery
- Lincoln-Douglas Debates
 - Initiated when Lincoln challenged Douglas
 - Included 7 debates held throughout IL
 - Douglas strategy
 - Make Lincoln look like an abolitionist
 - Lincoln's response: "I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the political equality of the black and white races."
 - Lincoln's strategy
 - Make Douglas look like a pro-slavery advocate

Freeport Doctrine

- Est. by Douglas in Freeport, IL
 - In response to question about the future of "popular sovereignty" in the wake of the Dred Scott decision
- Stated that people could, indeed, keep slavery out of a territory simply by refusing to enact the black codes necessary for its survival
- Helped him win the Senate race in IL in 1858
 - Where "popular sovereignty" was popular
 - Chosen by state legislators, not by popular vote
- Cost him in his attempt to run for pres. in 1860
 - B/c he lost southern support

John Brown's Raid (1859)

- Attacked Harpers Ferry, Virginia
 - Federal arsenal
 - Intended to incite a slave resurrection
 - By seizing arms and arming the slaves
 - Hoped to est. black republic in the mts. of Virginia
- Failed
 - Blacks were ignorant of plan and didn't rise up to assist.
 - Raiders were trapped in engine house of B & O RR for 2 days.
 - Brown was ultimately captured, tried for treason, and hanged.
- Impact of the raid
 - Northern abolitionists viewed him as a martyr.
 - Emerson and Thoreau
 - Southerners viewed him as a madman, symbolizing the fanatical hatred of the N.
 - Moderates condemned the raid, but admired his commitment to countering slavery.
 - Lincoln



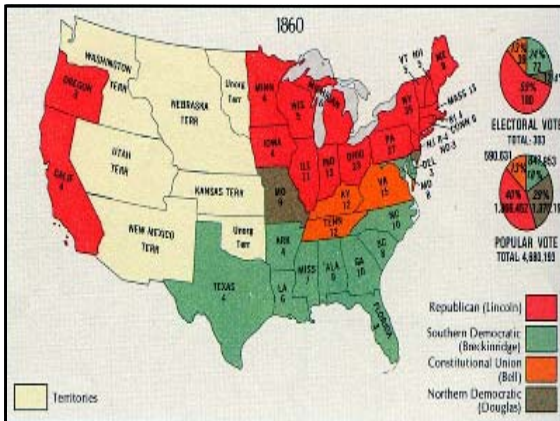
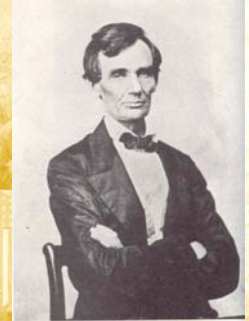
Election of 1860

- **Democrats**
 - Split along sectional lines
 - **Northern Democrats**
 - Nominated Douglas
 - **Southern Democrats**
 - Nominated **John C. Breckinridge**
 - Buchanan's vice pres.
- **Republicans**
 - Met in **Chicago** and nominated **Lincoln**
- **Constitutional Union Party**
 - Formed from remnants of **Whig** and **American** parties
 - Nominated **John Bell** of Tennessee



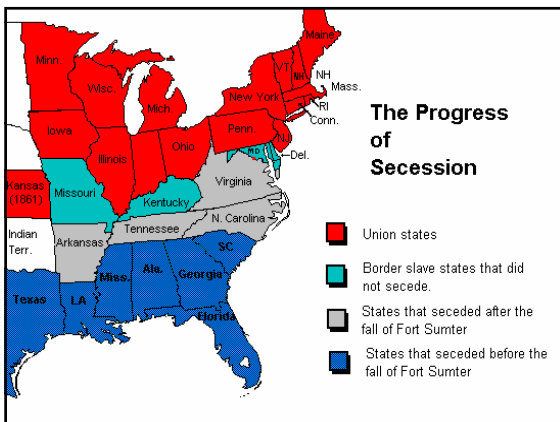
Election of 1860

- **Lincoln** won the election.
 - By winning popular vote in more populous northern and western states.
 - To win 180 electoral votes
 - But only received 1.866 million votes
 - Only about 40% of total
 - Didn't even appear on the ballot in 10 southern states
 - Made Lincoln a **minority pres.**



Secession

- **S. Carolina** held a convention on Dec. 20, 1860, and unanimously voted to **secede**.
 - To w/draw from the Union
- Six other states voted to secede by Feb. 1861.
- Seceding states met in **Montgomery, AL**, in Feb. 1861.
 - Formed a provisional gov't
 - **Confederate States of America (CSA)**
 - Selected **Jefferson Davis** as the pres.



James Buchanan



- Remained pres. until **Mar. 4, 1861**
 - “**Lame-duck**” period
- **Did nothing**
 - Renounced secession as illegal
 - Concluded the nat'l gov't could do nothing to stop it, though

Crittenden Compromise

- Proposed by Sen. John J. Crittenden of Kentucky
- Sought a new amendment
 - Recognizing slavery S. of 36°30'
 - Forbidding any future amendment from tampering w/ slavery in the S.
- Failed

