

KEVIN M. SCHULTZ

# HIST<sup>3</sup>

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## Chapter 14

# The Impending Crisis



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# What do **you** think?

**The Civil War began because the South could not abide the constitutional process of national elections.**

*Strongly Disagree*

1

2

3

4

5

*Strongly Agree*

6

7

# Arguments over Slavery in the New Territories

- American politicians became consumed with the issue of whether extensive territories won from Mexico should permit or prohibit slavery

# The Democrats on Slavery in the West

- Racist, but Antislavery, Northern Democrats

# The Wilmot Proviso and the “Free Soil” Movement

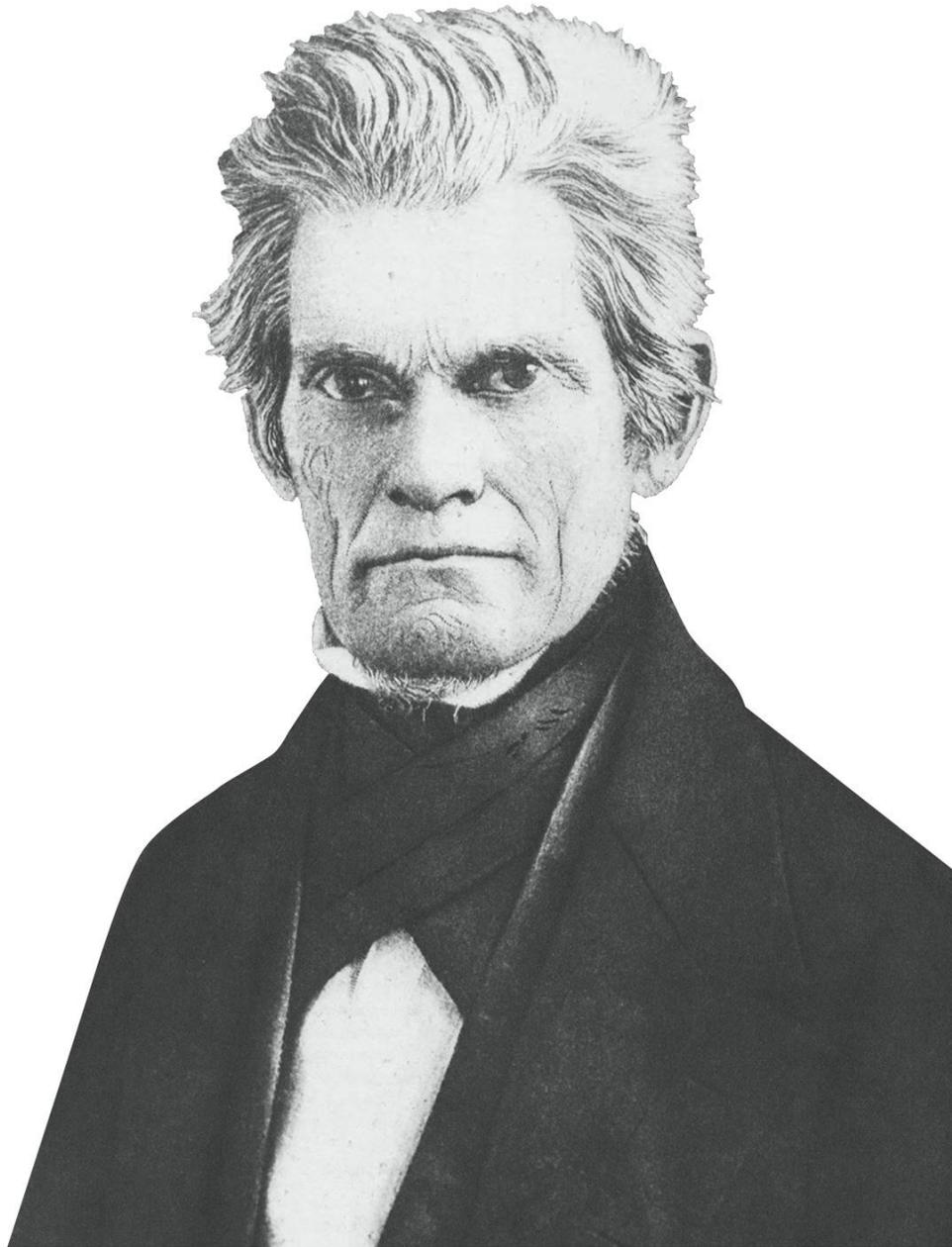
- The Presidential Election of 1848
- The Free Soil Party

# The Compromise of 1850

- California as the Problem
- The Compromise
- The Controversy
- Becoming Law

# Western Destiny Deferred

- Buying Cuba?
- The Slave Conspiracy



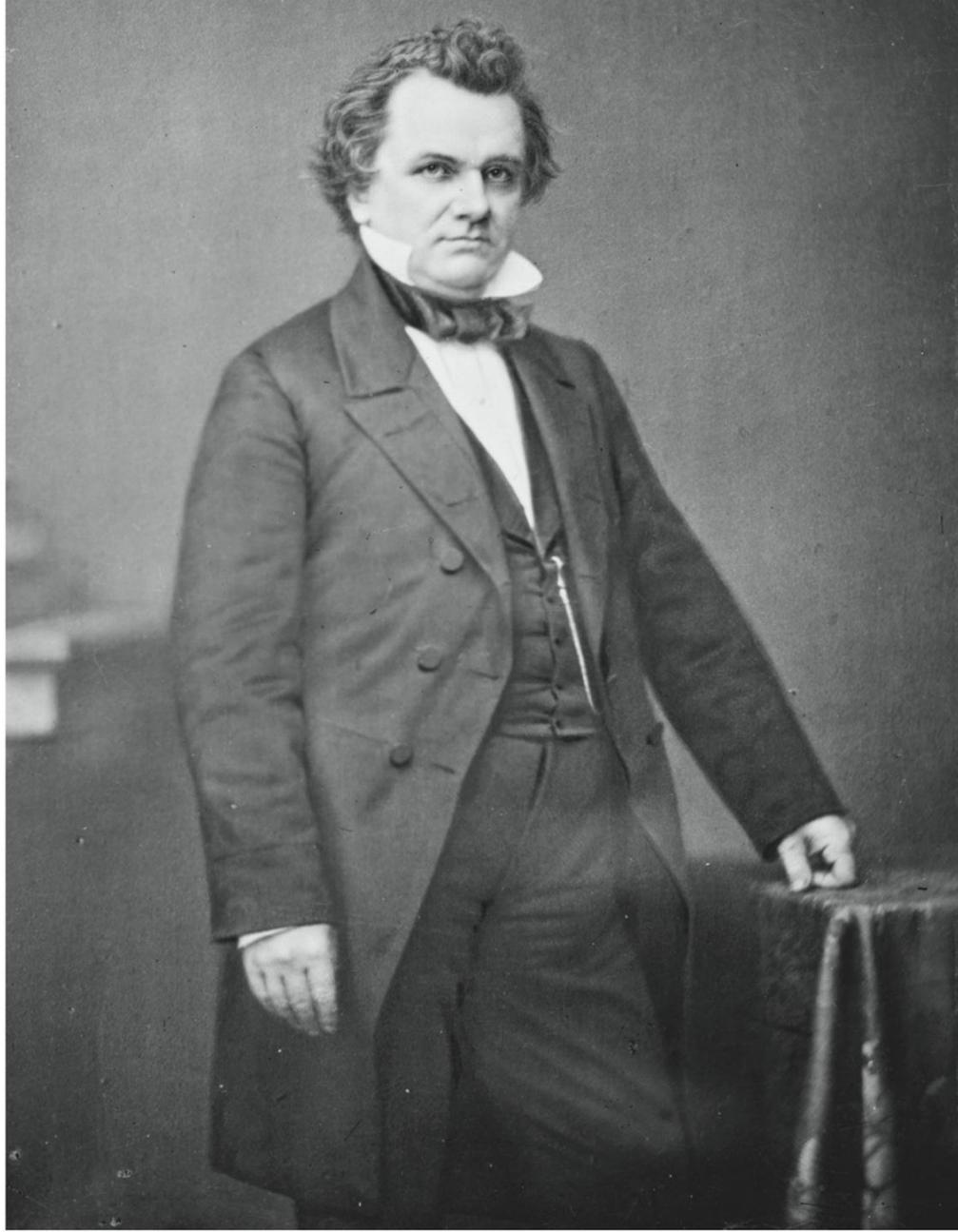
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# The Kansas-Nebraska Act and New Political Parties

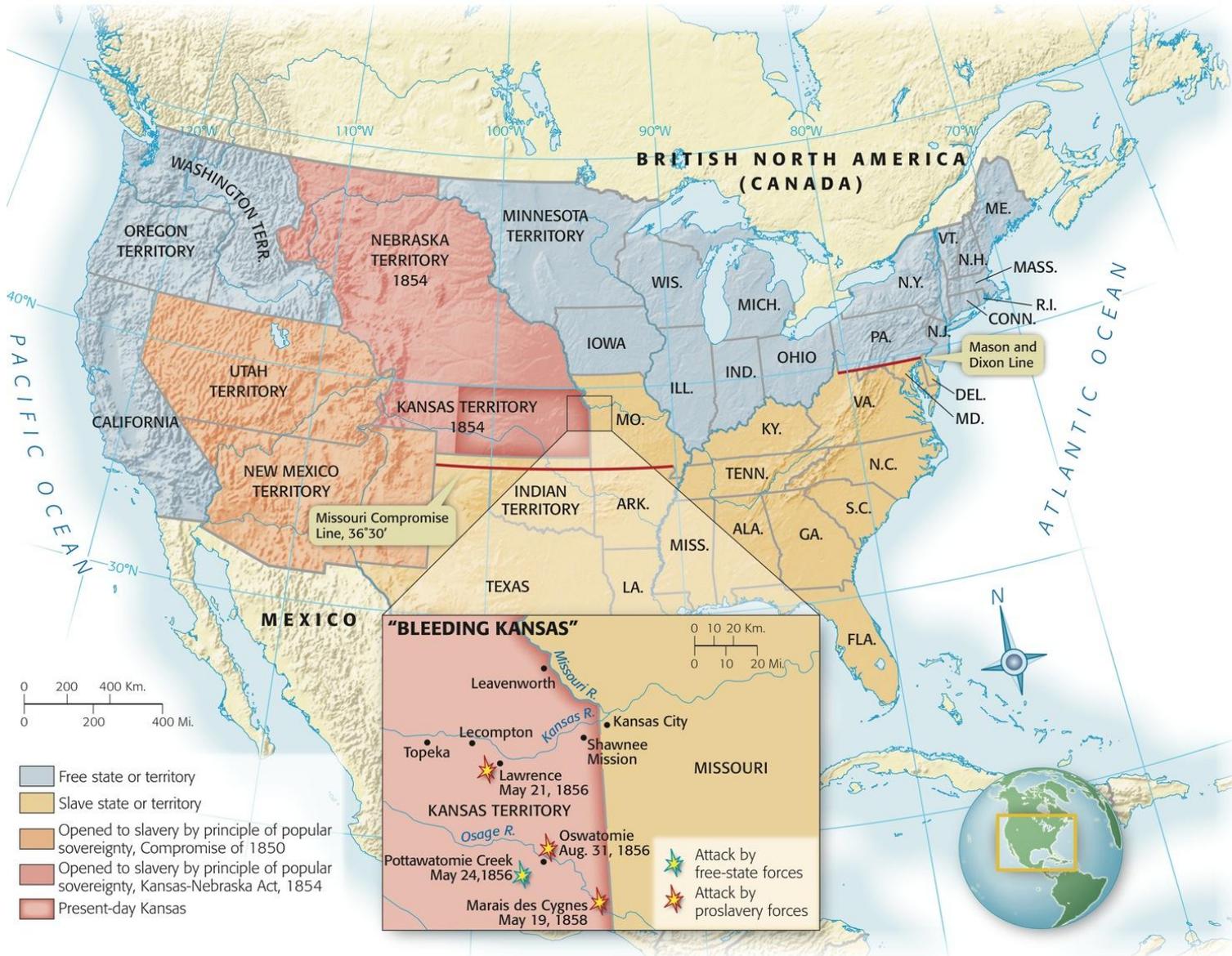
- Expansion in the West that brought the issue of slavery to a head within the nation's corridors of power

# Slavery in Kansas and Nebraska?

- The Kansas-Nebraska Act



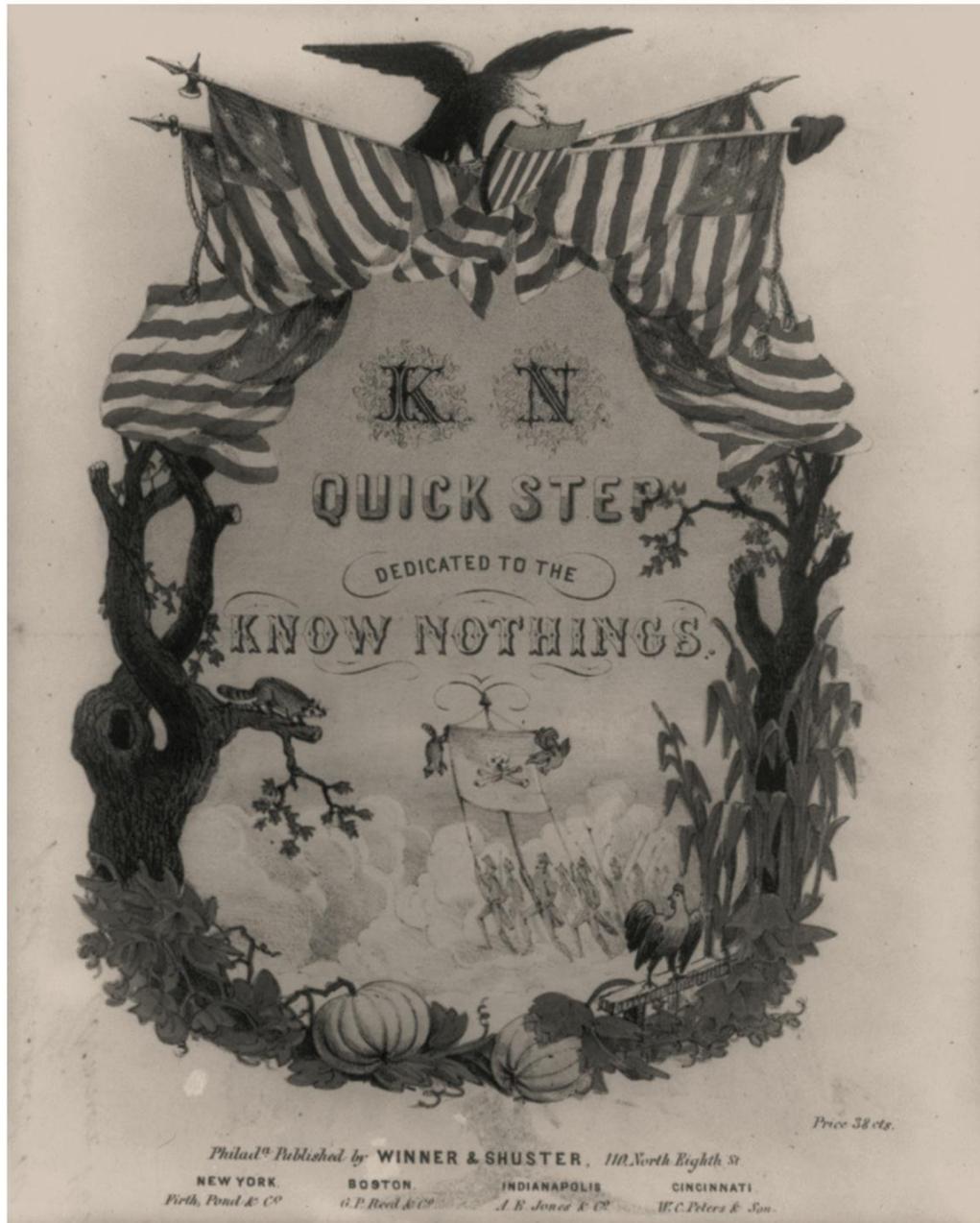
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**Map 14.1. Kansas-Nebraska and the Slavery Issue**

# The Death of the Second Two-Party System

- The Know-Nothing Party
- The Republican Party
- Two Parties from Two Regions



Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, LC-USZ62-19431

# “Bleeding Kansas”

- Popular Sovereignty
- The Stolen Election
- Bleeding Kansas
- Kansas’ s Constitution
- Free Soilers Strike Back
- Outcomes



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# “Bleeding Sumner”

- The Caning of Sumner



**SOUTHERN CHIVALRY — ARGUMENT** VERSUS **CLUB'S .**

# The Election of 1856

- The Republicans
- The Slave Power Conspiracy
- The Election
- Results

# Three Events That Catapulted the Nation into War

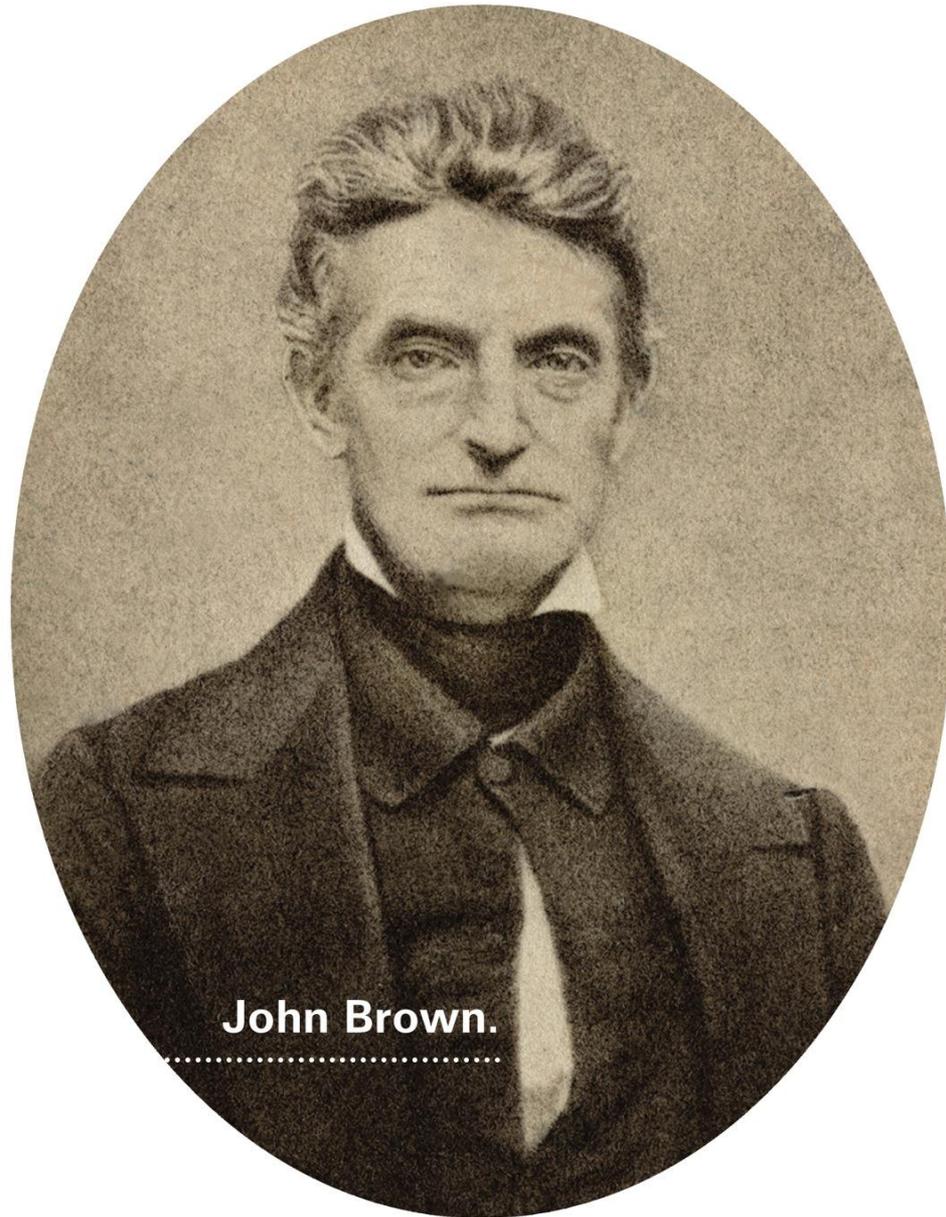
- The Dred Scott controversy
- John Brown's raid
- The election of 1860

# The Dred Scott Controversy

- Dred Scott
- Slavery as Law of the Land

# John Brown's Raid

- Results



**John Brown.**

North Wind/North Wind Picture  
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# The Election of 1860

- The Democrats
- The Republicans
- The Final Sectional Division
- Results



# Secession and Civil War

- To southerners, Lincoln's election spelled the end of their way of life as they knew it
- Until 1860, southerners had held back from dividing the country. That changed with Lincoln's election.

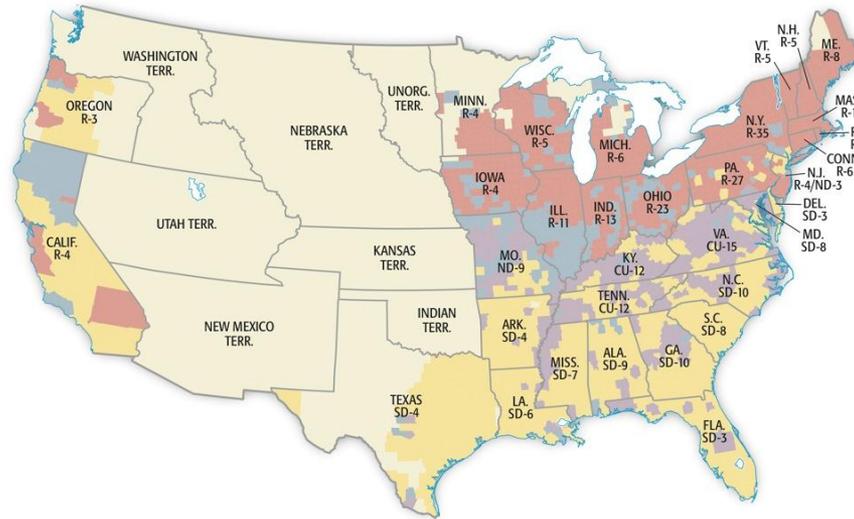
# The Deep South Secedes

- Lower South versus Upper South



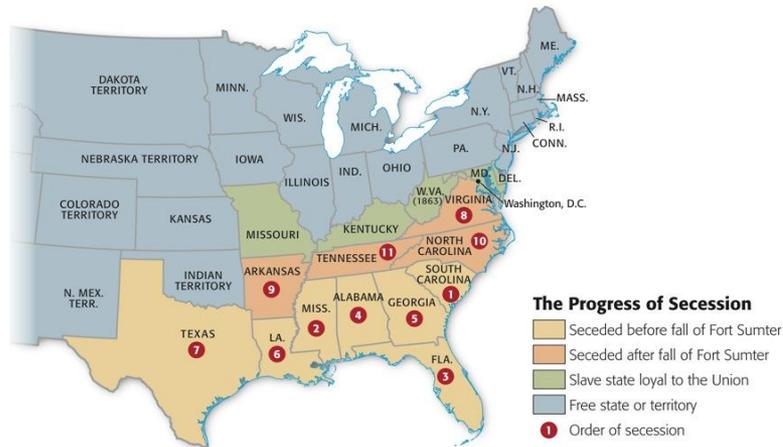
# Conciliatory Efforts

- Crittenden Compromise
- Lincoln's Middle Course



### Counties Carried by Candidates in the 1860 Presidential Election

Candidate (Party)	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Percentage
Lincoln (Republican)	180	1,865,593	39.8%
Douglas (Northern Democrat)	12	1,382,713	29.5%
Breckinridge (Southern Democrat)	72	848,356	18.1%
Bell (Constitutional Union)	39	592,906	12.6%
Territories, no returns			



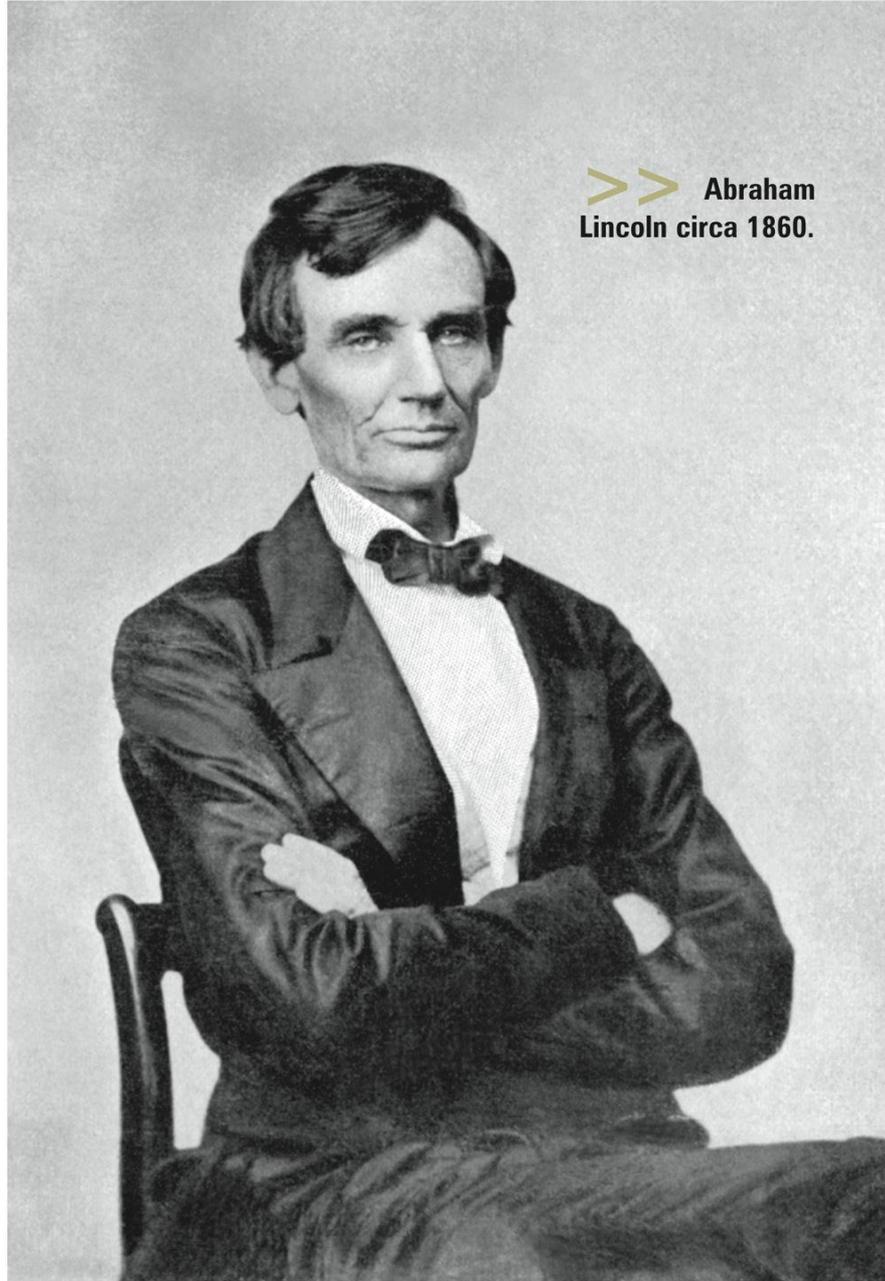
**The Progress of Secession**

- Seceded before fall of Fort Sumter
- Seceded after fall of Fort Sumter
- Slave state loyal to the Union
- Free state or territory
- Order of secession

**Map 14.2.** The Election of 1860 and Southern Secession

# Fort Sumter

- On April 12, 1861, Confederate batteries began shelling Fort Sumter



>> Abraham  
Lincoln circa 1860.

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# Chronology

<b>1846</b>	Wilmot Proviso
<b>1850</b>	Compromise of 1850
<b>1852</b>	<i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i>
<b>1854</b>	Kansas-Nebraska Act
<b>1856</b>	"Bleeding Kansas," "Bleeding Sumner"
<b>1857</b>	Dred Scott decision
<b>1859</b>	John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry, Virginia
<b>1860</b>	Abraham Lincoln elected president
<b>1861</b>	Southern states secede
<b>April 12, 1861</b>	Firing on Fort Sumter



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GUMMINGS PT.

**BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER, CHARLESTON HARBOR.**

12<sup>th</sup> & 13<sup>th</sup> of April, 1861.

## What else was happening . . .

- 1842** Abraham Lincoln accepts a challenge to a duel from James Shields, the Democratic state auditor. (The duel never takes place.)
- 1845** The rubber band is patented.
- 1850** Taiping Rebellion in China begins. This civil war, which lasts fourteen years, will see 20 million people die before the restoration of the Qing dynasty.
- 1853–1856** Crimean War pits Russia against Britain, France, the Ottoman Empire, and the Kingdom of Sardinia. It is considered the first “modern” war because of the tactical use of railroads and the telegraph. It is also the war in which Florence Nightingale pioneers modern nursing.
- 1857** Indian Rebellion, protesting British colonial rule, lasts a year before the British finally suppress the rebellion.
- February 11, 1861** Both Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis leave their homes to be inaugurated president.