

A.P. UNITED STATE HISTORY

6 HOW DID THE PROBLEM OF SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES CREATE TENSIONS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE CIVIL WAR?

- Slavery a negative for the South and set it apart from the North.
 - Alexis deTocqueville wrote that slavery would have a major impact on American society in 1831.
 - Southerners had a common resolve to protect the slavery.
 - Henry Clay's "American System" fanned the flames.
 - John C. Calhoun led the South in the sectional battle over the tariff and slavery. States Rights vs Nationalism (Webster vs Hayne Debate 1830)
 - Northern abolitionist and moral pressure split institutions on the issue and eventually forced the South to look to independence.

- Louisiana Purchase and Mexican War stirred national crisis situations which created the necessity of the Compromises of 1820 and 1850 to preserve the nation.

- Wilmot Proviso 1846 and Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854 moved the debate to the next level (Bleeding of Kansas) both served notice on the South that expansion of slavery would be resisted. Created a symbolic issue for both sides.

- Compromise of 1850 created Popular Sovereignty and a Fugitive Slave Law which intensified the political climate in the U.S. (Personal Safety Laws)

- Political opinion roots itself on 2 philosophies;
 - Rep. Free soil (Lincoln) new territories obtained should be forever free of slavery.
 - Dem. Popular Sovereignty (Douglas) congress has no power here only the individual states decide whether slavery will exist within their borders.

- Bleeding of Kansas, Freesoil and Popular Sovereignty forces resort to violence.
 - (John Brown) (Sumner vs Brooks 1856)

- Whig Party destroyed, Democratic Party split and Republican Party rises as anti-slave, anti Kansas-Nebraska Act, Free Soil coalition.

- Supreme Court clouds the issue in Dred Scott 1857, recognizes that Founding Fathers never intended slaves to be anything more than property, slaves then cannot be banned from any U.S. territory.

- Anti-Slave Society, Wm Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Beecher Stowe many others continue to fan the flames and keep the pressure on.

- John Brown's Raid on Harpers Ferry.
- Lincoln's election 1860

WE WERE TWO SEPARATE SOCIETIES - ALAN BRINKLEY

BOTH THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH WERE CONCERNED WITH ENSURING THEIR OWN PARTICULAR VISION FOR THE FUTURE OF AMERICA WAS THE DOMINANT ONE.

NORTHERN ARGUMENT

- Existence of slavery dangerous to White Americans
- The South was a closed and static society controlled by power elite aristocracy where 10% spoke for the entire South.
- Southern society was a slave conspiracy to destroy Democracy and the Jacksonian right to capitalism and mobility. Claim that Southern Whites are denied this opportunity. (ideology of Republican Party)
- Society should be centered on "Free Soil, Free Labor"

Solution:

Fight the spread of slavery, work for a day when the nations democratic ideals would extend to all white freemen everywhere.

SOUTHERN ARGUMENT

- The North had abandoned traditional values of Jefferson and replaced them with greed, corruption, selfishness and Destructiveness.
- Evidence of this is the horror of the factory system, pestilent slums of northern cities, worker exploitation and unruly immigrants.
- Southerners saw their society as orderly, operating at a "human pace", secure and content.

Solution:

Stand up for your rights, silence your opponents, leave the Union if necessary