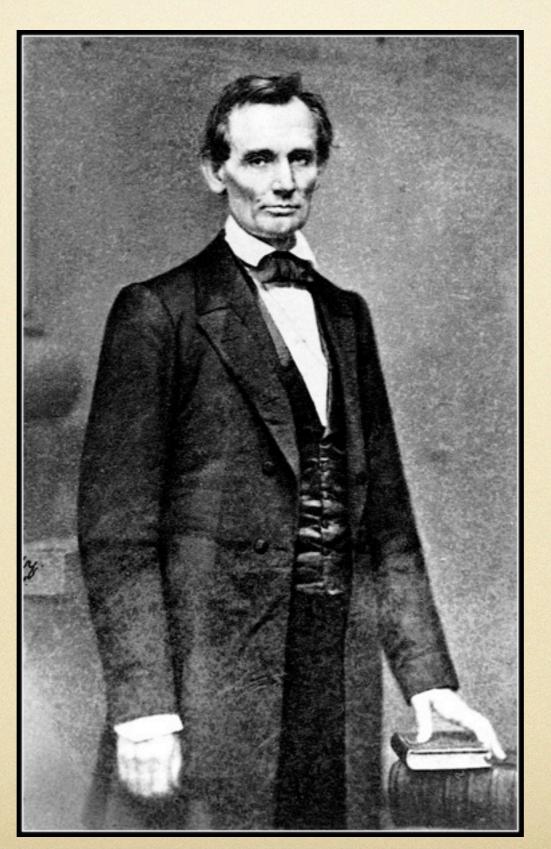


Welcome!

Lecture 10: The House Divided

Lecture 10: The House Divided





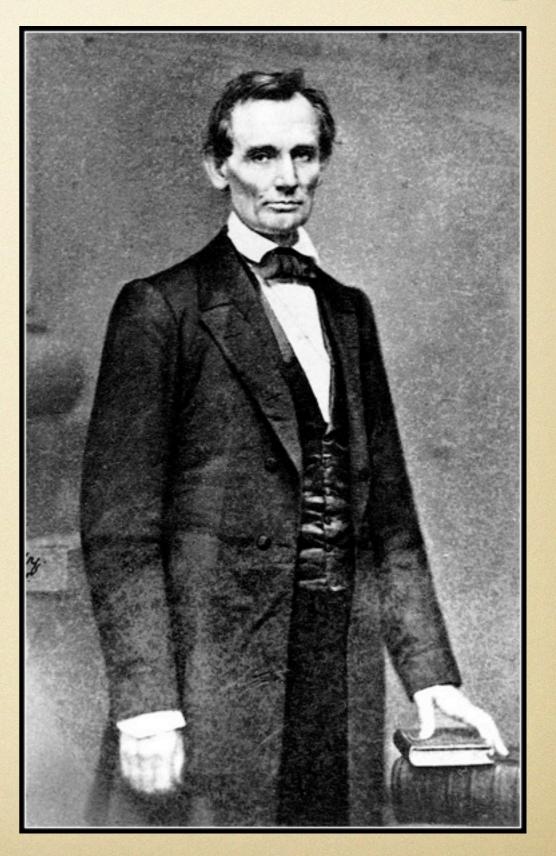
Wednesday, October 7, 2009

Lecture 10: The House Divided

"A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure, permanently, half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved — I do not expect the house to fall — but I do expect it will cease to be divided.

It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it forward, till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new — North as well as South."

June 1858





Lecture 10: The House Divided



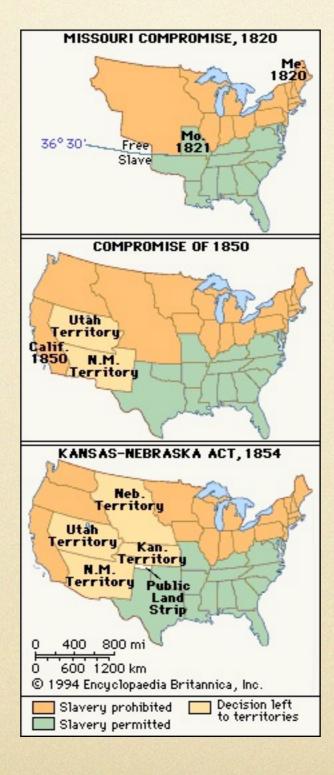
Westward expansion and the growing crisis over slavery

Northwest Ordinance 1787
Federal control over territories
Congress approves the creation of new states

Missouri Compromise of 1820
Maine (free); Missouri (slave)

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Westward expansion and the growing crisis over slavery (con't)

Compromise of 1850
California (free)
Utah & New Mexico territories (popular sovereignty)
Fugitive Slave Act of 1850

Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854
"Bloody" Kansas
John Brown

Lecture 10: The House Divided





John Brown

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Breakdown of the political party system

• Free Soil/Free Labor movement

Republican Party (1854)
accepted slavery as Constitutional in those states which had made it legal
opposed the addition of any new slave states to the nation

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Breakdown of the political party system (con't)

Dred Scott decision (1857)
extraterritoriality
blacks were not, nor ever could be citizens
Northwest Ordinance 1787 declared unconstitutional

• Abraham Lincoln elected President (1860)

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Lincoln's First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1861

- seven states had seceeded
- Fort Sumter