#48 -	5.6	Failure	of	Compromise
APUSI	Н			

Name:

Failure of Compromise

Theme: Politics and Power

Learning Objective 5.G: Explain the political causes of the Civil War.

Attempts at Resolution

KC-5.2.II.B.ii: The courts and national leaders made a variety of attempts to resolve the issue of slavery in the territories, including the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the Dred Scott decision, but these ultimately failed to reduce conflict.

 Begins over route for 	
• To appease the south, KS a	and NE to be open to
Pro-slavery and Anti-slave	ry supporters move in, violence breaks out
 John Brown seeks retribut 	on in over killings in
Government Response	
• Pres. Pierce does nothing	
• Sen	(R) speaks out against violence and innaction
• Rep	(D) attacks Sumner in senate floor with cane
•	submitted by proslavery side, Buchanan urges Congress to approve it
 Rejected by Cong 	gress
Ored Scott v. Sandford (1857)	
 Scott sues for his freedom 	based on being transported to free territory
Chief Justice	decision
 Scott had no 	to sue, not a US Citizen
 Enslaved people 	, Congress can't deprive citizens of property
•	unconstitutional

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End of Second Party System

KC-5.2.II.C: The Second Party System ended when the issues of slavery and anti-immigrant nativism weakened loyalties to the two major parties and fostered the emergence of sectional parties, most notably the Republican Party in the North.

• 1852 Election W	infield Scott (W) v	_ (D)
Avoided issue of	slavery in their platform	
• Party dissipates	Southern Whigs join Democratic Party	
• Northern Whigs	split among,,	, and new Republican Part
Unity of the part	 y compromised after KS-NE Act	
• 1856 election of	·	
• Stephen Douglas	s last major figure	
 Furthe 	r strains party unity during Lincoln-Douglas Debat	res
•	criticized by Southern De	mocrats
Formed in Wisco	nsin in	
 Platform to repe 	al KS-NE Act and Fugitive Slave Act	
• 1856 Election _	(R) v. James Buchana	an (D)
• Limited to the N	orth, wins 11 of 16 Northern States	
1858	, Lincoln rises to national fam	e

Recap

- Attempts at resolving the issue of slavery made the problem worse and increased tension
- Roger Taney was the worst.
- The Whig party breaks up because it never dealt with the issue of slavery
- The Democratic Party is straining over the issue of slavery
- The Republican Party is created by Free-Soilers, Whigs, and Northern Democrats
- Stephen Douglas's ambition continues to backfire.

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APUSH	Name:
	Part II
	Short Answer Questions
Answer the following in AT LEAST three sentences.	
1. Explain the political causes of the Civil War.	

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The Dred Scott Decision

Retrieved from:

http://ap.gilderlehrman.org/resources/%C3%A2%E2%82%AC%C5%93house-divided%C3%A2%E2%82%AC%C2%9D-speech-ca-1857%C3%A2%E2%82%AC%E2%80 %9C1858?period=5

The words "people of the United States" and "citizens" are synonymous terms, and mean the same thing... They are what we familiarly call the "sovereign people," and every citizen is one of this people... The question before us is whether the [black people] compose a portion of this people, and are constituent members of this sovereignty? We think they are not, and that they are not included, and were not intended to be included, under the word "citizens" in the Constitution, and can therefore claim none of the rights and privileges which that instrument provides for and secures to citizens of the United States. On the contrary, they were at that time considered as a subordinate

They had for more than a century before been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race either in social or political relations, and so far inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect, and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit...

Upon these considerations, it is the opinion of the court that the act of Congress which prohibited a citizen from holding and owning property of this kind in the territory of the United States north of the line therein mentioned is not warranted by the Constitution, and is therefore void, and that neither Dred Scott himself nor any of his family were made free by being carried into this territory, even if they had been carried there by the owner with the intention of becoming a permanent resident.

- 1. Provide an Attribution for the document:
- 2. Use the document to support the thesis: "The political causes of the Civil War were driven by failed attempts at compromise and the end of the previous two-party system."
- 3. Choose one of the analysis topics from HAPP and provide a 2 sentence analysis of the document.

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Name			
	Name:		

The "House Divided" Speech, ca. 1857–1858

Retrieved from:

http://ap.gilderlehrman.org/resources/%C3%A2%E2%82%AC%C5%93house-divided%C3%A2%E2%82%AC%C2%9D-speech-ca-1857%C3%A2%E2%82%AC%E2%80 %9C1858?period=5

Why, Kansas is neither the whole, nor a tithe of the real question.

"A house divided against itself can not stand"

I believe this government can not endure permanently, half slave, and half free.

I expressed this belief a year ago; and subsequent developments have but confirmed me.

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 <u>all</u> one thing, or <u>all</u> the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and put it in course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawfull in all the states, old, as well as new. Do you doubt it? Study the Dred Scott decision, and then see, how little, even now, remains to be done.

That decision may be reduced to three points. The first is, that a negro can not be a citizen. That point is made in order to deprive the negro in every possible event, of the benefit of that provision of the U. S Constitution which declares that: "The <u>citizens</u> of each State shall be entitled to all previleges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

The second point is, that the U. S constitution protects slavery, as property, in all the U. S. territories, and that neither congress, nor the people of the territories, nor any other power, can prohibit it, at any time prior to the formation of State constitutions.

This point is made, in order that the territories may safely be filled up with slaves, before the formation of State constitutions, and thereby to embarrass the free states[.]

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1860 Republican Party Platform

Retrieved from: http://www.americanyawp.com/reader/the-sectional-crisis/1860-republican-party-platform/

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States in Convention assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions, in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as especially evinced in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas; in construing the personal relations between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons; in its attempted enforcement everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and of the Federal Courts of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest; and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

That the new dogma that the Constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into any or all of the territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

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